H. G. FITE, President
Attorney JOS. K. BROWN, Vice President

EDWARD SCOTT, Secretary
GEO. M. ROBINSON, Jr., Treasurer

NEW ERA REPUBLICAN CLUB

CHAS. W. BROWN, Campaign Manager
CHAS. W. HARRIS, Chm. House Committee

227 W. New York Street
Phone, Circle 7096

Indianapolis, Ind.

March 19, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Concilliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

Your letter of the 16th was received and contents carefully noted. Am looking up information you desire. Will in a few days send you the same.

Trusting that you are well, we are

Yours respectfully,

Hadley G. Fite
President,
New Era Republican Club.

Noted
K.P

Fite - H 4.

January 5, 1927.

Mr. Hadley G. Fite,
Federal Prohibition Unit,
Internal Revenue Service,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Fite:

I have just been talking with our mutual friend, Hon. Harry Dynes, Commissioner of Conciliation. Mr. Dynes informs me that you wrote to me some time ago concerning the Indiana labor bureau in which you are so much interested. I regret that your letter has never been received. This office will be glad to cooperate with you to the fullest extent in every way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Fite - H.G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

OFFICE OF
DEPUTY PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATOR
DISTRICT No.

Mr Carl. F. Philips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington D.C.

Jan 9 - 1927

Dear Carl Received your letter dam very much surprise to know you did not get my letters However the girl in my office surely did not mail them How ever I am awfully sorry because they were very important.

I would like to have you come here at your earliest convenience to talk with Governor Jackson on the Bureau. He is in favor of it and has ask the Legislator for the appropriation, But He wants to know more about it so He will know how to defend him self as well as our interest I shall await your Reply as to about when you think you can come over so I will know How to arrange the ingatement with the Governor I hope you are well Having a good time give my very best Regards to all of our Friends and let me here from you by Return mail address your mail to Room 305 Federal Building Indianapolis Ind

And wishing you a Happy and prosperous New Year

Hadley G. Fite.

Francis, Rothschild (Rl.)

Mr. Krowin: Please see paragraph 2 below. Should not this be referred to State Dept. or Dept. of Justice?
KD

St.Thomas, V.I.U.S.A.
June 5th, 1925.

Hon. Karl F.Philips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

KP

My dear Mr. Philips:

Will you please get for me a copy of the Civil Service Laws, (Form 1982)?

We further desire to know if an employee of the U.S. Shipping Board, (Emergency Fleet Corporation) can be a member of our Colonial Council, and whether or not an employee of our Central Administration, (e.g. in the Government's Printing Plant) financed exclusively by Federal Funds can also be a member?

Trusting to be favored with your esteemed answer, at an early date, and thanking you in anticipation, I beg to remain, with best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS.

Rothschild Francis

St Thomas, V.I.U.S.
February 7,1926

Hon. Karl H. Philips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington, D&C .

My dear Mr. Philips:-

We understand that the report of the Federal Commission on these islands will be printed as a Senate Document. Will you please set that a copy reaches me as soon as possible?

Economic conditions are are not any improved. To the contrary - it grwos worse day by day. Thanking you in anticipation, and awaiting an early reply.

Very sincerely yours

Rothschild Francis

Rothschild Francis

ST THOMAS MAIL NOTES
GEORGE E AUDAIN, Editor

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1925

The Workers' Plight

While we are of the opinion that much of the trouble has arisen through lack of leadership among the men, who doubtless, could have secured their demand through negotiations we feel that the Government, should grant their demand for the additional three cents as it is so just and reasonable.

All the merchants and the shipping concerns pay twenty cents an hour and this, aside of the fact that the American Government has always taken the lead in paying living wages, has had a demoralizing effect on the men who work for the Public Works Department. They ask why will the Government pay us so little that we can scarcely get ENOUGH TO EAT?

In speaking to a delegation which called on us this morning we asked James Williams, one of its members how many children he had. Said he, "Eight children." "Anybody else besides?" "Yes, there are my wife and myself"

A full recital of the questions asked and replies given would rather be painful reading for some of our readers and we shall therefore just say:

Getting 12 cents an hour totalled $5.72 per week. Of this he had to pay $3.00 a week for food which averaged FOUR AND ONE-FITHS CENTS per person. What does he do with the remaining $2.76? Well, that goes in oil for the lamp, coal for the coal-pot and leaves NOTHING for clothes!

Another of the delegation had a WIFE and 7 children—some of them GIRLS, while others had a WIFE or a MOTHER—all to be assisted to live by twelve cents an hour.

Had these men only male relatives it would not be so bad but most of them have WIVES, MOTHERS and little GIRLS to support and such being the case we range ourself on their side, for their condition is miserable and 'tis only God has the power to save breadless homes that contain girls. If he does not, these homes contribute their quota of whores and [illegible]s to the community.

The situation, we repeat, is an unfortunate one wherein perhaps, the men could have sought the effect of negotiations before striking. But their cause is JUST and we hope that Governor Trench will at once see it fit to use his executive power and grant the men the moderate addition they seek.

We conclude by quoting one of the men: "We did not, sir, make our demand until after much suffering, for we remembered that the government maintains a hospital for us!" Surely only a man with honest intentions would make such remarks! And all such are worthy of help.

Our Salvation: the Dock

To-night the question of raising money from the public for the purpose of getting St. Thomas the dock will be discussed in the Market.

It is well that the people of the island, who have ever been interested in the principal source whence they and their forefathers have derived a living, should share in the plans to have the dock—a vital requisite for our port—brought here.

The best way in which the [illegible] ter into such a plan is to [illegible]

February 18, 1926.

Mr. Rothschild Francis,

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands,

U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Francis:

In response to your letter of February 7th, I am pleased to send to you today, under separate cover, a copy of Senate Document No. 41, being the report of Mr. Rufus S. Tucker concerning "Economic Conditions of the Virgin Islands."

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Trae, Arthur G.

COPY

John Stewart Memorial,

Methodist Episcopal Church

108 Jones St.,

Bluefield, West Virginia

Thomas G. Howard - Pastor

October Seventeenth
Nineteen Hundred
Twenty Seven.

Hon. Arthur G. Froe,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Froe:

I have been requested by Mr. Charles H. Pearis of this city to write you and enquire if you can have sent to him the record from the Department of Labor in which is recorded all registered Negro Organizations. He wants to use it in connection with his work as a member of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen. He thinks it might be obtained from the Department of Labor. If so please have same sent to Charles H. Pearis, 114 Jones Street, Bluefield, West Virginia and bill for any charges that may be necessary.

Thanks for your kindness, and best wishes.

(Signed) Thos. G. Howard.

ROBERT W. DUTTON
FIRST DEPUTY RECORDER

ARTHUR G. FROE
RECORDER

JEFFERSON S. COAGE
SECOND DEPUTY RECORDER

OFFICE OF

THE RECORDER OF DEEDS, D. C.

412 FIFTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHONE MAIN 672

October 18th, 1927.

Dear Karl:

I am sending you a copy of a letter from The Reverend Mr. Howard of Bluefield, and a copy of my letter to him, and would thank you to communicate with him, and if possible, give him this information. Reverend Howard is one of my very good friends, and also Mr. Pearis, who is an old client of mine. He is one of the oldest employees of the Norfolk & Western Railway, and one of the few left in the train service.

With highest esteem, and hoping to see you very soon.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. Froe

ARTHUR G. FROE.

Honorable Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.
NLR

October 18th, 1927.

The Reverend Thomas G. Howard,
108 Jones Street,
Bluefield, West Virginia.

My dear Mr. Howard:

I received your communication of the 17th, requesting certain information for Mr. Charles H. Pearis. I am referring this matter to Honorable Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, in the Labor Department, and he will be very glad to advise you.

Hoping that I may further serve you at some time, and with highest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR G. FROE.

WLR

October 20, 1927.

Honorable Arthur G. Free,
Recorder of Deeds, D. C.,
412 Fifth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Free:

I am happy to cooperate with you in complying with request of Rev. Thos. G. Howard of October 17th, and am assuming that when he refers to "all registered Negro organizations" he has in mind those Negro labor groups which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Enclosed herewith please find such a list, compiled as of February 27, 1926. Inasmuch as the enclosed copy is the only one which we have on file here, I am entrusting it to you with the request that you have your client make a copy of same and return it to me, thereafter.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

ROBERT W. DUTTON
FIRST DEPUTY RECORDER

ARTHUR G. FROE
RECORDER

JEFFERSON S. COAGE
SECOND DEPUTY RECORDER

OFFICE OF
THE RECORDER OF DEEDS, D. C.
412 FIFTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHONE MAIN 672

November 7th, 1927.

Honorable Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

I am herewith sending you the list of Colored Unions, which you kindly forwarded to me to send to the Reverend Mr. Howard of Bluefield. I thank you very much for your courtesy in the matter.

Hoping to see you soon, and with best wishes.

Very respectfully yours,

ARTHUR G. FROE.

NLR

June 7, 1928.

Hon. Arthur G. Froe,
Recorder of Deeds, D. C.,
Century Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Froe:

It gives me pleasure to refer to you a West Virginian, honest and true, in the person of Mr. Rufus William Moss, of Bluefield.

Mr. Moss seems to be well acquainted with a number of our "Mountain State" friends, which, I am sure, will commend him to you as being worthy of your kind consideration.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

ROBERT W. DUTTON
FIRST DEPUTY RECORDER

ARTHUR G. FROE
RECORDER

JEFFERSON S. COAGE
SECOND DEPUTY RECORDER

OFFICE OF
THE RECORDER OF DEEDS, D. C.
412 FIFTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHONE MAIN 672

March 29th, 1929.

Honorable Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Karl:

Thank you for your very fine release on the Colored Fraternal Home for the Aged. I read it with a great deal of interest, as it is really something new under the sun, so far as the Brother is concerned. You were lucky to dig this up.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. Froe

ARTHUR G. FROE.

NLR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

April 24th, 1925.

Mr. Carl Phillips,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Would it be possible for me to be employed in your Department or in your office as a sort of a Secretarial Assistant? If so I would like very much to do so as soon as possible. My position here will last only until the 15th of June and I am obliged to seek a position that will give me something of a permanent nature. My papers have been returned to the Civil Service Commission proving Massachusetts Residence, and I believe that all technicalities are now complied with. I don't want to wait until the last minute as I know that there is some little difficulty attached to obtaining a permanent position,

I hope you will find some way that I can be "worked in" on your staff or in your office.

Very respectfully yours,

Arthur F. Furr.

ARTHUR F. FURR.

Address 1818 13th St., N.W.

Address after May 1st 932 "S" St., N.W.

7

April 27, 1925.

Mr. Arthur F. Furr,
1818 Thirteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Furr:

I have your letter of April 24th, and regret to note that you contemplate the termination of your present position on or about June 15th. I shall be glad to look into the matter and see if anything can be done in your behalf.

I regret that the present budget of this office does not permit considering any prospective appointees at this time. You may be sure, however, that I shall be pleased to do all I can to see that permanent employment is available to you on through the year. In the meantime, you should make every effort to place your status and application before the heads of any other offices which may be seeking such services as you are qualified to render. Kindly advise me, from time to time, of what steps you have taken.

With kind wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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p

file

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH.D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

May
nineteenth
1 9 2 5

Mr. K. F. Phillips,
Labor Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I want to be of any service I can in trying to locate a place for Mr. Furr, who through your good offices was placed in the Census Bureau some two or three months ago.

I remember our conference with Mr. White and his request that we do someting for his placement.

Very truly yours,

Emmett Scott

CK

May 20, 1925.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

I have your letter of May 19th regarding Mr. Arthur Furr, at present employed in the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Furr is an ex-service man and heads the U. S. Civil Service stenographic roll. He was in the office a few days ago and I advised him to endeavor to find a "possibility" opening in any of the offices, feeling that perhaps I could reach a friendly ear in his behalf. He promised to inform me of contacts which he had made; but I judge as yet he has been successful.

He is entitled to first consideration over any other classified eligibles and I feel it would be an unjustifiable situation were he left unappointed. This office is actively interesting itself in his behalf and we are grateful to know that you are doing likewise.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

May 21st, 1925.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
415 Labor Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

You have by this time received a communication from Dr. Emmett Scott relative to my Civil Service Status. I have been appointed at the Naval Air Station, but would much prefer an appointment in the City of Washington, because of the inconvenient method of transportation, the hours of work and also that my personal safety can not be guaranteed there. It seems that there must be something in the City and if you will exert your influence in order that I might make a connection with one of the Bureaus in the City I will be obliged to you.

I will come in to see you Saturday afternoon and in the meantime will do my best to find employment in Washington.

I hope I will cause you no unnecessary inconvenience, but it is only such men as you that we can appeal to for aid.

Very respectfully yours,

Arthur F. Furr

ARTHUR F. FURR.

932 "S" St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

P.S. I did not find those papers at home.

AFF/

May 25, 1925.

Mr. Arthur F. Furr,
932 "S" Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Furr:

I have your letter of May 21, and two communications written in your behalf by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, of Howard University, under dates of May 19 and May 22.

I wish to congratulate you upon your appointment at the Naval Air Station, where I am sure you will prove your worth and command universal respect. As time goes on, I feel that all will be well with you in your present position, as to which, in view of all the steps taken in your interest, Dr. Scott and I have agreed to let well enough alone and be thoroughly optimistic as to your safety and success.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Copy to Dr. Scott

file
Age

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

RECD. BU. OF IMMIGRATION

JUN 19 1925

June 17, 1925.

MAIL AND FILES

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary
Subject: Arthur Furr -- Ex-Service World War Veteran

Would it be possible and practicable for the Secretary to authorize and direct the appointment of Arthur Furr, World War veteran, to the role of the U. S. Employment Service, for the period of 13 days, June 18th to June 30th, 1925?

Mr. Furr is in difficult straits because of unemployment, and this office has exhausted nearly every resource at its command in an effort to aid the veteran. He stands number one on the first-grade list, and the thirteen days appointment, for which request is made, would give this office additional time to endeavor to give further assistance.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

GPO

October 9, 1925.

Mr. Arthur F. Furr,
182 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Furr:

I am indeed glad to have your letter of October 6th, and to know that you are happily located in New York City, where you have apparently found large opportunities for helpful service. If at any time this office can serve you and the National Association of Negro Wage-Earners of America, you must know that it is your full privilege to call upon it.

As will recur to you upon reflection, it would hardly be within the official province of the Secretary to endorse any particular labor group or association, whether organized or otherwise. As the head of one of the great executive wings of the Federal Government it is his duty to direct the Department of Labor in fostering and promoting the interests of all wage-earners and improving their opportunities for profitable employment.

With wishes for your success and assurances that all the divisions of this Department are available to you for information and other assistance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Evans, Dr. Walter H.

Freedmen's Hospital
Washington, D.C.
March 8, 1927

Mr Carl S. Phillips
Labor Dept.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find all blanks just as they were mailed to me. I send them all hoping that you will be afforded any information that you might desire.

In regards to the money, I will pay that at the earliest possible date because I want my diploma. But I am desirous of taking the New York Board in June because it takes 60 days to hear from them and my time here in the Hospital is terminated Oct. 1st

Thanking you in advance for your kindness I am,

Yours truly,
Walter W. Green, M.D.

P. K. F. P.

March 10, 1927.

Dr. Walter W. Goens,
Freedmen's Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Goens:

Your letter of March 8th, and enclosures from the State of New York have been received. I shall be pleased to see what may be done in your case, and shall advise you at a later date.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Goens - Dr. W.

Phillips, K F

March 16, 1927.

Dr. William Goens,
Freedmen's Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Goens:

Enclosed herewith please find letter of March 15th from Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University, from which you will note that he is requesting the Dean of the Medical College to certify to your blanks for examination by the New York State Board.

Kindly return this letter to me for my files.

Your other papers are also returned.

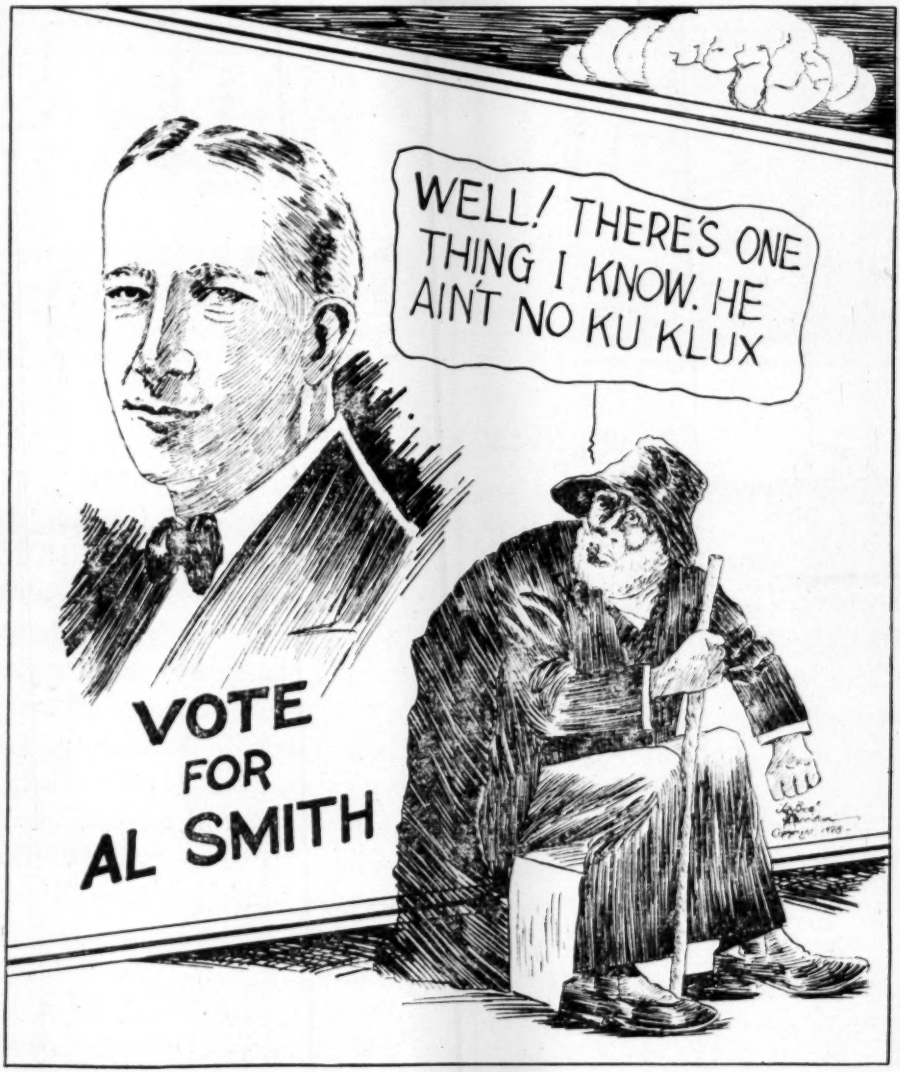
Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hieronoxeliji (Pseud.)

Hear BISHOP RANSOM

Broadway Athletic Club--October 26th, 1928



Tickets free for RANSOM-AL SMITH RALLY at Citizens Headquarters, Liberty Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Streets

Issued by The Committee of Forty-Eight, 1114 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. Series F.

RACE, RELIGION AND RUM

Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for the presidency, has said that Race, Religion and Rum will constitute the chief issues of the campaign. The genuine advocates of prohibition regret this UNHOLY alliance. Race intolerance and religious bigotry are obvious vices while TEMPERANCE is universally extolled as a virtue. The propagandists of race hatred and religious bigotry are insidiously stealing the livery of heaven in which to serve the Devil. The evil genius of these evil issues is embodied in the Ku Klux Klan. The basic clause in the creed of this order is that a one hundred per cent American must be ALL WHITE and all PROTESTANT. The Negro American meets the full measure of the SECOND REQUIREMENT but cannot possibly qualify under the FIRST. His only salvation, therefore, is to change the definition since he can never answer to its terms.

Strange transpositions take place in political history. The Ku Klux Klan of the elder day was pledged to the undoing of the works of the Republican party. In turn the Grand Old Party was committed to its utter destruction. This constituted its boasted achievement in the days of Reconstruction. It was thought that the dragon of unAmericanism was hatred which was not wholly extirpiated. Just as the original Ku Klux

Klan arose after the Civil War for the express purpose of keeping the Negro in his putative place; so its rejuvenescence after the World War had precisely the same objective. But in addition to its main feature it took on the collateral purpose of properly subordinating NON-PROTESTANTS and FOREIGNERS. This extension of the brackets so as to include the Catholic and the Jew lightened the pressure upon the Negro. Indeed it was soon found that a rejuvenescence of the nefarious order was not necessary to handle the Negro. As the basis of operation shifted from South to North, religious bigotry has received the chief stress of emphasis. Very little has been said or done concerning the brother in black. But nevertheless the basic principle remains, THE NEGRO RACE IS HELD IN DEEPEST DESPITE.

KU KLUX KLAN ANTI-NEGRO

The Klan is anti-Negro, and the Negro who allows himself to ignore or overlook this basic fact is what Solomon or any other wise man would call A FOOL. As the movement has shifted from North to South, its political allegiance has turned from the DEMOCRATIC to the REPUBLICAN party. The triumph of tolerance over bigotry in Madison Square Garden four years ago DROVE THE KLAN out of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, whence it sought hospitality in the party of its former enemies and destroyers. Here it was given asylum, if not welcome. John W. Davis and Robert L. Lafollette, candidates of the Democratic and Progressive parties for the presidency, both denounced the order by name in scathing and unmistakable terms, while President and candidate Coolidge observed the SILENCE of the SPHINX. When General Dawes sought to give the Klan his playful endorsement, Mr. Coolidge forthwith put a padlock on the lips of his running mate. According to his political cunning, he cautioned neither avowal nor disavowal, but votes. The Klan now controls the REPUBLICAN party in INDIANA, with ONE GOVERNOR in the PENITENTIARY and another out. In other mid-western States the Wizards of Wickedness are so influential within the fold of the Grand Old Party that the leaders and rulers dare not utter one condemnatory word.

SMITH OUTSPOKEN, HOOVER SILENT, ON KLAN

ALFRED E. SMITH

Governor Smith in his Oklahoma address, boldly as is his wont, DENOUNCED THE KU KLUX KLAN IN TERMS AS CLEAR AND UNMISTAKABLE AS THE SMITH LANGUAGE USUALLY IS. But not one condemnatory word has escaped the prudent lips of President Coolidge, candidate Hoover, Manager Work, or any other ruler in the ranks of Republicandom. The hoped for reinforcement in the South comes from the Ku Klux ranks. The LILY WHITES are but another name for the KLANSMEN, translated into political terms.

The Republican party becomes the acquiescent beneficiary of the evil machinations of the most insidious order that has ever been permitted to raise its head in America. The question naturally arises, "What will Mr. Hoover do when he succeeds to the presidency with such a heavy handicap of accepted assistance?" Can he meet the JUST DEMANDS OF THE NEGRO AND SATISFY THE KU KLUX KLAN AT THE SAME TIME? Their claims are antithetic. Candor compels frank admiration of Secretary Work who can work his black wheel horses and lily white steeds in the same harness. Prof. John R. Hawkins and Senator Simmons, who by waving the red shirt of white supremacy drove the Negro Republican out of North Carolina are now pulling for the same candidate, though Senator Simmons has not expressed repentance nor Mr. Hawkins a change of heart. Surely politics makes strange bedfellows. Can this fellowship survive the election? We must rely upon the political genius of Mr. Hoover to harmonize the inharmonious. If the Negro's Republicanism can stand the strain of this campaign, IT WILL CERTAINLY ENDURE FOREVER! Bigotry is hard to beat. You may as well go reason with the wolf why he has made the ewe bleat for the lamb as try to argue with RACE HATRED and RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY. There is nothing to do with this wave of hysteria but let it wear itself out. Like all other fanatical movements, it has its own length. The Billy Sunday psychology is short lived. The lynching of Negroes, the persecution of the Catholics, the same fanaticism of bigot are not transient phases of the disordered spirit. The wave is now in the ascendant. It will hardly subside before election.

"FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO JOURNALISM"

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE FIELD SECRETARY
MELVIN J. CHISUM
421 JACKSON AVENUE
GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

To: The Secretary
Confidential

May 9, 1929.
The WHITELAW HOTEL
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner
of Conciliation, Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

Suplimenting what I said about Secretary Davis, as I think the matter over, it seems to me that if he started in time, he could certainly win the support of the colored folks in Pennsylvania and I beg to assure you that I would be most happy to inter the field for him.

Secretary Davis, in my opinion is the most sympathetic member of the Cabinet where we colored people are concerned; this has on many occasions been proven and we could win for him a most hearty support over the entire state of Pennsylvania.

Probobly you know that both of my children were born in Philadelphia and I know the people from Delaware Gap to ~~Expex~~ the southernmost extremities of the State.

As I am leaving Washington, tomorrow at 3-10 I will probobly not get a chance to see you again on this trip, but you may say to Mr.Davis that if he needs a man who knows how to organize and who likes him so well that he will give the best in his shop for his candidacy, then he might send for me and I will be happy to hop in the traces and go to pulling when the time comes to start.

The enclosed cutting might be interesting if you have not already seen it. With continued best wishes for all the good which can come to you, I have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Your faithful friend,

M Chisum

Governorship

THINKS HOOVER HAS PICKED DR. MOTON

Col. Melvin J. Chisum Says Tuskegee Wizard Has Been Selected as Counsellor

NO PHONY LEADERSHIP

Dr. Moton Has Nation-Wide Following in Both Races

Washington, D. C. (By Melvin Chisum.)—

In choosing Dr. R. R. Moton to counsel with him and his associates as to what may best be done for the colored people, President Herbert Hoover has shown his usual far-sightedness and clear thinking and those men black or white who undertake to oppose his plan will find hard sledding, for Mr. Herbert Hoover is President and knows what he is about.

In choosing Dr. Moton, Mr. Hoover has selected far-and-away the most important colored man in the United States; a patriotic citizen, a high-minded Republican and a man with the largest following amongst his race and of the white race of any colored man in the country.

A responsible aid close to President Hoover was instructed to seek advice, information and suggestions on the colored situation before the fourth of March. This writer has it from highest authority that valuable data and recommendations on which the Hoover administration can base its program for working out a fair solution of the colored situation was worked out. Mr. Hoover plans to recognize the service of the colored people in a fine way, but he is not going to tolerate the presence of an irresponsible, leaderless crowd at the White House every day before breakfast.

Definite Plan

President Hoover has a definite plan. It is his intention to call in a man who is not a job-seeker and who is big enough and broadminded enough to deal justly with his fellows. Such a man is Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; and this writer is giving this information out so that those who have just claims upon the Republican party, may know where and with whom to file those claims if they want to get anywhere.

Hoover Understands

President Hoover understands more about the colored people than the quasi-Washington leaders think he does. The President will not be confused or turned from his course by banquets, where his praises are sung or by indignation meetings where his damnation may be prophesied.

The President will probably stick to his own fine plan and the colored people of the whole nation, tired as they are of pie crust leadership, will be found backing President Hoover's plan with loyalty. The hour seems to have struck for phony leadership, which promises to help everybody, and gets nowhere.

Coolidge Disappointed

One of the big disappointments to President Coolidge was that when he first came to the presidency there were so many selfimposed political bosses, quasirace uplifters and unwanted advisers that he became disgusted and concluded that what the colored people needed more than political jobs was more real education and so he set about doing all he could to increase educational funds where and when the opportunity came.

Seedy Leaders

On one occasion a rather seedy looking crowd of self-appointed leaders called to see Mr. Coolidge and left a signed petition. The thought struck the President that he would have the standing of these individuals investigated and amongst the other uncomplimentary discoveries was this—one of the members of that particular committee was under indictment for having criminally assaulted a school girl, the daughter of his neighbor.

When Mr. Coolidge read this particular item, he decided that there was little or nothing to uplifters and that the whole crowd must be taught better sense than to bring indicted criminals and irresponsible people to represent a race.

ATTORNEY JAMES E. WHITE SURPRISED ON HIS (?) BIRTHDAY

addresses and after a birthday song by the entire audience, refreshments were served to all present.

Copy

CONNECTIONAL WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

C. M. E. CHURCH

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 10, 1929.

Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Secretary.

Dear Karl:

****

And now concerning the prospective trip to Buckhill Falls, Pa., I wrote Mr. High and I am sure I will hear from him in a very few days. *****

I shall be delighted to pay tribute to Secretary Davis, as the coming Governor of Pennsylvania. I can also arrange to speak at the C. M. E. Church in Philadelphia in his behalf, if it be necessary; but I would have to know in time to arrange with the pastor there. I will be called upon to speak in behalf of my church, and I will arrange my say in such a way as to pay the necessary tribute to Mr. Davis, and also have one of the other speakers to do so. I think I can work the plan through Mr. Tobias, General Secretary of Colored Branch, Y. M. C. A., a personal friend of ours and a leading member and figure in my church. Please send me some data concerning Mr. Davis -- something which you feel and know will appeal to the "set" which is to attend.

******

Sincerely

M. L. Copeland

- -

Mrs. (Rev.) M. L. Copeland is easily one of Kentucky's leading women, in the church, in the public service, and in fraternal life. She is Grand Lecturer in the O. E. S. Anything which she may do at Buckhill Falls in behalf of the Secretary will be of estimable value in stimulating sentiment.

Karl

Talked with Banker Cooper=

At Buck Hill Falls Sev. in speaking ~~the~~ a Group meeting.

"I donot believe any real Christian opposes Unity of Churches, but it will not come until ~~all~~ persons love their fellow men regardless to race, creed or previous conditions. If you would realize this dream, then all must keep the 11th Commandment as taught in John 13:34-35 - "I command ye ~~to~~ love one another also as I have loved you". In speaking of the various obstacles - I feel about those named as did Secretary of Labor, Jas. J. Davis - who has done more to bring peace & unity in our Country ~~than~~ any person of today - (and may I say

that I hope this great State will follow those who are thinking for the welfare of it - in making him (the next Gov.) When speaking of a certain strike said. "find the common grounds on which they do agree + work gradually + with much diplomacy toward the required end." Before we can ever unite, we must realize that "Out of all blood Created he all men." + we pray to see the dawn of the day when we as professed Christians will know that

"Fleecy locks + dark complexions
Don't alter Nature's laws.
Skins may differ but affections
Dwell in whites + blacks the same."

Not until we, the leaders know + act the belief in the "Fatherhood of God + the brotherhood of man" will peace, goodwill + unity come.

a talk with Dr. Glasser, Dr. J. A. Walker. A. B. Webb, Wardman Forbes, The ladies "Wayne Junction" Club all spoke very encouraging & pledged their whole hearted support as did Mrs. Ida Allen a woman of much influence in her ward.

FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO JOURNALISM

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting

OF THE

National Negro Press Association

Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth of May, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-nine.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS, Atlanta, Ga., President
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Business Sessions of the Convention at St. Mathew's C. M. E. Church, Sixth and Walnut Streets.

PUBLIC MEETING

ST. MARK A. M. E. CHURCH,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15TH, 8 P. M.

George H. DeReef, Presiding

PROGRAM

OPENING SONG.....Choral Club

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL.

INVOCATION.....

SONG.....Choral Club

WELCOME.....Local Press

OUR CITIZEN.....Mr. C. L. Johnson

OUR URBAN LEAGUE.....Mr. W. V. Kelley

OUR N.A.A.C.P.....Mr. Wilbur Halyard

VOCAL SOLO.....Mrs. Etta Jones

OUR BUSINESS LEAGUE.....P. J Gilmer, M.D.

OUR FEDERATED CLUB.....Mrs. Clara Whitman

OUR MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE.....Rev. C. A. Fisher

VOCAL SOLO.....D. W. Raynor

INTRODUCTION OF MAYOR.....

WELCOME CITY.....Mayor Daniel W. Hoan

RESPONSE FROM THE PRESS.....

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENT.....

REMARKS.....President B. J. Davis

SONG—LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING.....Chorus and Audience

BENEDICTION.....Rev. B. L. Mathews

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. E. Mitchell, Presiding

Wednesday, May 15th, 2:30 P. M.
Community Building, Seventh and Cherry Streets.

Wednesday Evening, 8:00 P. M.
St. Mark's A. M. E. Church—Welcome Program.

BUSINESS SESSIONS.

President B. J. Davis, Presiding.

St. Mathew's C. M. E. Church, Sixth and Walnut Streets

THURSDAY

Morning, 9:30 to 12:00—Afternoon, 2:00 to 5:00

Evening, 8:30

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 587 Fourth Street.
Address—HON. GEO. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Judge Municipal Court.
President B. J. DAVIS, Annual Address.

FRIDAY

Morning, 9:30 to 12:00—Afternoon, 2:00 to 5:00

Evening, 8:30

Souvenir Banquet by Local Business League, Lapham Park Center.

SATURDAY

10:00 A. M.—Visit Business District and Plants Sightseeing.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

GEO. H. DE REEF
H. G. STITH
H. B. KINNER
DR. CHAS. POPE
GEO. L. VINSON
B. R. DOWNS
ODEN H. FISHER
EDGAR THOMAS, M.D.
E. W. WILLIAMSON
D. W. RAYNOR
TURNER JOHNSON

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EDW. MASON
JAS. W. DORSEY
P. JAY GILMER, M.D.
W. V. KELLY
DR. V. NICHOLLS
MISS BERNICE COPELAND
MRS. VIVIAN DORSEY
MRS. JOSIE B. STANTON, Sec'y
J. ANTHONY JOSEY, Chairman.

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

(Negro National Hymn)

I.

Lift ev'ry voice and sing,
Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound aloud as the rolling sea;
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun
Let us march on till victory is won.

II.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the cast'ning rod
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat, have not our feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with our tears has been waters:
We have come, treading our path thru the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloom past, till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

III.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by thy might
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray,
Lest our feet stray from the place, our God, where we met Thee:
Lest our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand
True to our God, true to our native land.

1628 "S" Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.,
June 4, 1929.

Memorandum:

To: Honorable James J. Davis,
Washington, D. C.

I beg to present a skeleton plan of campaign among the Negro voters of Pennsylvania preliminary to the Pennsylvania primaries of 1930, in connection with the selection of the Republican candidate for the Governorship:

An appeal, in weekly, monthly, and periodical series, should be begun, at least by July 1, based upon Mr. Davis' outstanding policies with regard to Negro people, growing out of his plainly announced and candid attitude as to --

1. The equal wage for Negro workers
2. Educational opportunities
3. Negro health
4. The Mexican labor menace

This preliminary campaign should be boldly carried forward by intensive but highly ethical means into --

Name of City	Negro Population (Estimated)
Altoona	1,000
Chester	7,500
Erie	850
Harrisburg	5,350
Johnstown	1,700
Lancaster	1,000
McKeesport	975
New Castle	900
Norristown (borough)	1,600
Wilkes Barre	600
Williamsport	1,000
York	1,500
Philadelphia	175,000
Pittsburgh	45,000
Reading	1,000
Scranton	600

and into the rural districts of counties whose total Negro population is 1,000 or upwards

Methods of appeal would be furthered through

(See next page)

I. Organization:

1. Nonpolitical
2. Political
3. Davis-for-Governor clubs

II. Publicity:

1. Minor meetings
2. Major conventions
3. Church gatherings
4. Press
5. Special circularization

a. Philadelphia Tribune
b. Pittsburgh Courier
c. Personal mailing list

Personnel

Melvin J. Chisum, formerly of Midvale and Philadelphia
Robert J. Nelson, of Harrisburg
Miss Jeanette Carter, of Harrisburg
Mrs. M. M. Griffen, of Philadelphia
John T. Clark, of Pittsburgh

An industrial campaign committee composed of leading members of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, several of whom have already assured me of their cooperation and support

All this project to dove-tail with the main campaign organization, but its outlineation and direction always under the supervision of the undersigned, who begs to offer his interest and loyalty without the slightest semblance of expense.

Note: In Philadelphia, Sunday last, I was assured of a number of personal cases of support. Also, I encountered some opposition, which, upon its face, seemed to be under the influence of strong local political leadership, now in controversy.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,

P. S. These people whom I have listed are ready to GO, loyally, faithfully and energetically. I know them, and respect and trust them.

Buckhill Falls, Pa., June 10-13, 1929.

Memorandum to Mr. Meikle, Secretary to Hon. James J. Davis:

At Buckhill Falls, Pa., in speaking to a group meeting, of the Christian Herald Institute, I made the following statement:

"I do not believe any real Christian opposes unity of churches, but it will not come until all persons love their fellowmen regardless to race, creed or previous conditions. If you would realize this dream, then all must keep the Eleventh Commandment as taught in John 13 - 34-34. 'I command ye to love one another also as I have loved you.' In speaking of the various obstacles, I feel about those named as did Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, who has done more to bring peace and unity in our country than any person of today (and may I say that I hope this great State will follow those who are thinking for the welfare of it in making him the next Governor. In speaking of a certain strike Secretary Davis said: 'First find the common grounds on which they do agree, and work gradually and with much diplomacy toward the required end.' Before we can ever unite, we must realize that 'out of all blood created He all men, and we pray to see the dawn of the morn when we as professed Christians will know that

'Fleecy locks and dark complexions
Don't alter Nature's claims.
Skins may differ but affections
Dwell in whites and blacks the same."

Not until we, the leaders know and act the belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will peace, good will and unity come."

Governorship

I also talked with Dr. Slosser, Dr. J. A. Walker, W. B. Webb, Wardman Forbes, the Ladies Wayne Junction Club. All spoke very encouragingly and pledged their whole-hearted support, as did Mrs. Ida Allen, a woman of much influence in her Ward.

Mrs. M. J. Copeland

Wash. Post / 6/29/29

JAMES J. DAVIS ASKS 'PUBLIC' NOMINATION

Awaits Call to Run for Post in Pennsylvania; Assails G. O. P. Machine.

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR

(United Press.)

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, popularly known as "Jim Davis," will leave President Hoover's Cabinet and run for Governor of Pennsylvania if the people show they want him and if he is assured of "an honest count."

He wants no "back-room nomination" by the gang, and will not take such a nomination, he said. He also explained that if he does enter the race he does not intend to spend a lot of money. Whether he will run depends upon a survey now being made in Pennsylvania by his friends. The primary is next May.

Pennsylvania is notorious for large primary campaign expenditures and charges of fraud were hurled about freely in investigation by the Senate of the senatorial primary three years ago, when over $2,000,000 was spent.

The rather novel views of the man who holds with another Pennsylvanian (Secretary of the Treasury Mellon) the distinction of the longest Cabinet service in recent times, were given to the United Press in an interview at the office of the Labor Department here, which he has occupied for over eight years.

"I've never put public office on a competitive commercial basis," Davis declared. "I will not enter a race of that sort."

He smiled, reflectively.

"And, anyhow, others have thou-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COLUMN 1.

JAMES J. DAVIS ASKS "PUBLIC" NOMINATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

sands where I have pennies," he added. "I can't enter upon a contest if the office is put on the auction block."

The Secretary of Labor explained that his friends now are making a survey to determine popular support for him.

"I first want to find out if people want me," he said. "Then I've got to see if I can get an organization together. I've got to get an organization in the over 8,000 precincts in Pennsylvania to see that I get an honest count. I've got to see that I have a way to check to see if there are any phantom votes cast against me. I must have an organization to get publicity before the people.

"Anybody who runs for office must get his campaign under way at least three months ahead, before the crowd, or the gang, gets together in a back room and picks somebody.

"I'm not that sort of a candidate. I would not take a nomination made by a gang in a back room. I would not be that kind of candidate if I could be."

Davis said he is receiving many letters asking him to run. The "opposition," he said, is beginning its work, even though he is not openly in the field.

"They are saying I'm dry in the wet districts and wet in the dry districts," he said, smiling.

He was asked the pointed question, whether he is wet or dry.

"I don't drink anything. I have been for temperance all my life. I don't know whether that is going to be an issue.

"I'm for law enforcement—enforcement of all laws. If the issue is raised I'll declare myself."

Davis, who is 56 years old, was born in Wales, and came to Pittsburgh with his parents when he was 7. He began working as a puddler in the steel mills at Sharon, Pa., when he was 11. He has held only two public elective offices, city clerk of Elwood, Ind., and recorder of Marion County, Ind., both many years ago. He was appointed by President Harding and has held his present office since March 4, 1921. It was announced when he was reappointed by President Hoover that he would continue in office for a year.

Governorship

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh:

~~John T. Clark~~ - Sec'y Pitts burg Union League 518 Wylie ave.

W. T. Bayless - 569 - 6th ave

Erie:

— Dr. Jannerie - 225 E 11 St.

Harrisburg: Mrs Maud Coleman 641 Boas St.

~~Justin Curto - atty 221 Market St.~~

Homestead:

Rev. Marshall A Dally - 13th ave & Glenn St.

Chester:

~~James F Devey - 939 W 9th St.~~

Mrs Elsie L Thomas 1422 - W 3 St.

Wilkes Barre:

Mrs Hattie P Smith - 511 - S River St.

Bethlehem:

Mr. Joseph Ray c/o Chas Schwab.

Philadelphia:

~~Fuerto B. Washington - 1434 Somerset St.~~

Mrs Sara Neat Gordon - c/o Ed. W. Henry.

Coatesworthy

"FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO JOURNALISM"

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE FIELD SECRETARY
MELVIN J. CHISUM
421 JACKSON AVENUE
GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

July 2, 1929.
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Alabama.

My dear Karl:

Your good letter of the 4th ultimo put me in the attitude of waiting further word from you. I have noted carefully all you said in your letter, certainly if your plan goes thru, I will hop in the traces and go to pulling the moment the word comes from you to do so.

Should you make me the "Commander" of the fleet you will be making no mistake, because I would surely command the way, and only when and as your wishes dictated. I do cooperate with my friends, and with their thing in hand, I can always be depended upon to follow the lines laid down by them.

At your convenience, permit me have further word as to the progress of your plan and be reminded, that I am your friend even tho this does not go thru. I expect to be back home July 9.

Faithfully yours always,

Melvin.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
DEPARTMENT of LABOR,
Washington, D. C.

"FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO JOURNALISM"

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE FIELD SECRETARY
MELVIN J. CHISUM
421 JACKSON AVENUE
GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.
July 6, 1929.

My dear Karl:

Just a word to hand you these papers and show you that you made the front page of the southern daily papers on the Fourth.

This is a creditable achievment and I sincerely congratulate you,

Faithfully,

Melvin,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Waiting

Mr. Leftridge;

Connected with the Republican Campaign last time in Phila.

Managed part of Senator Peppers Campaign.

Has appointment with Akerson at the White House at 4:00.

Knows the Secretary but doubts if the Secretary remembers him.

Mission personal and semi-political.

Dulcet Motes

Dunlap

Brown

Dancey

Yancey

No. 203

To The

Colored Republican Voters
Of West Virginia

Published in the Interest of
the Candidacy of the

HON. HERBERT HOOVER
FOR PRESIDENT

Primaries to be held

TUESDAY, MAY 29th, 1928

It has been truly said by a great American, that a man is not fit to hold high public office, or to do good work in our American democracy, unless he is able to have genuine fellow feeling for, understanding of, and sympathy with his fellow Americans, whatever their creed, or their birthplace, the section in which they live, or the work which they do, provided they possess the only kind of Americanism that counts, the Americanism of the spirit.

I believe that men in public office should have a keen and lively sense of their obligation in civic matters, of their duty to help forward great causes, and to strive for the betterment of conditions that are unjust to their fellows, the men and women less fortunate in life. America was founded in the belief that it is possible for men and women of diverse habits, faiths, and breeds, to live together in understanding, peace and friendship: So far as they could the founders of this great Republic wrote tolerance into the Constitution.

As a group of people identified with a race who are in the minority, and who since emancipation have been denied the right of responsibility and successfully usurped of the natural and unalienable rights of mankind, we should ever be zealous, and more than careful in our scrutiny of candidates presenting themselves for our franchise consideration. Particularly is this so, if the candidate aspires to the highest office within the power of the nation to bestow.

Opportunity is now at hand to exert your influence and lend your aid in behalf of one, who when occasion presented, has ever championed our cause. During the last national disaster in the Mississippi Valley, this man in his program of relief administration, performed without regard to color, race, or creed. Only the relief of suffering humanity was uppermost in his mind. Periodically, it seems to be the natural order of things, for a man of outstanding capabilities to rise up in public life (a veritable Moses, a Lincoln, a Roosevelt), with a great compassionate understanding of the needs of all of the people. When you support Hoover, you support yourself.

When the leaders of capital, labor and industry, unanimously endorse the candidacy of a man; when pulpit, press and leaders of national thought espouse his cause, it behooves our group to give him serious consideration. Certainly no candidate since the immortal Roosevelt has held forth such prospect for a brighter day for us. His record proves it, and certainly no candidate since Mr. Roosevelt is more deserving of your wholehearted support.

By Robt. F. Leftridge.

Philadelphia, Pa.

July8, 1929.

My dear Melvin:

I am in receipt of your letters of the second and sixth and hasten to thank you for your hearty cooperation and interest in the plans we have in mind. I shall inform you more fully of the details as soon as the matter is mapped out.

The chief as yet refuses to say whether or not he is going to run. Of course I can do nothing definite until he does decide, but it looks to me as tho he is going to run.

I have the organization already outlined and in that organization you are to be the commander of the fleet.

I appreciate the clippings you sent and have mounted them. Also I thank you for your generous words about the Southern Dailies. I hope great good will come from this publicity.

Write me where I can wire you at any moment. With cordial good wishes I am

Very sincerely.

10 Chestnut St., Plymouth, Mass.

EBONY

Organ of the Three P's. Published Every Sunday
By Ebony Pictures Corps, 20 North 59th Street,
Which is in the City of Philadelphia

Home Address
1724 Christian St.
7.14.29

Dear Monsieur [redacted] Phillips,

"What manner of man is this Davis?" This query greets Pennsylvanians of every kind and degree - and forsooth the answer to it is likely to decide the question of our next governor=ship.

Just to-day I got a very satisfying close=up on this new type of politician, from a Philadelphia woman who seems to be keen to his many qualities. As women - es=pecially our Pennsylvania feminines - are better organized than the males - it's a good omen to have them so well=impressed. Now it is just barely possible that you may have some printable data - some - Who's who. If so shall be glad to have a look-at-it.

Very glad to hear so many favorable comments upon the work you are doing=for general progress - and wish you continued success.

Very cordially -
Thomas Wallace Fraum.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Washington D.C.

SECRETARY DAVIS VIEWS GOVERNORSHIP AS CHANCE TO SERVE

Says He Won't Quit Hoover Cabinet Until People Call Him.

Phila Record 7-14-29

TELLS OF SURVEY

DOYLESTOWN, July 13.—"There is a wonderful opportunity for service in the position of Governor of Pennsylvania," declared U. S. Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, today in his hotel here, before dedicating the new $45,000 home of the Doylestown Moose Lodge as director general of that order.

Secretary Davis came to Doylestown from Washington today and went to Atlantic City tonight.

"Every man has his hobby," said Secretary Davis. "President Hoover went fishing over the week-end, and I came to Doylestown to talk welfare of children, and if he is as refreshed next Monday morning as I am when I get back to Washington, the week-end will be worth while for both of us."

When asked whether he intended resinging from the Cabinet to be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Davis said:

Will Test Sentiment.

"I do not want to run to please a few; I want to find out first what the people have to say about me. It all depends whether I will be a candidate or not. There are 8000 voting precincts in Pennsylvania and one cannot gauge the whole of it at a glance."

Although he has not announced himself as a candidate for Governor, Secretary Davis admitted a committee is at work throughout the State making a survey.

"I must first have an organization that works smoothly and see that everything is open and above board. A person should not run for office unless there is an expression of the people to do so.

"During the last week I received more than 100 letters and cards, urging me to run for Governor of Pennsylvania.

"If that continues, and I am able to build up an organization behind me, I would consider it a very great honor to be a candidate for Governor. There is a wonderful opportunity for service in Pennsylvania."

This afternoon following the dedication of the Doylestown Moose Home attended by several thousand persons and preceded by a parade, Secretary Davis was taken on a motor trip through the Welsh sections of Bucks county. Secretary Davis is a native of Wales.

Donges and Ladner Aid.

"Communities such as Doylestown have a wonderful opportunity to grow, but do not make the mistake of failing to plan for the future," he said.

"Preserve your old landmarks, you have the opportunity of becoming one of the show places of America with historic background [illegible] those who p[illegible]

July 18, 1929.

Mr. Thomas Wallace Swann,
Room B-18, 1724 Christian Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Swann:

I had to scratch my head several times before I realized that your letter of July 14th, addressed to me at the "Department of Commerce" and forwarded to me yesterday, must be from the person whom so many of my friends have interestingly described to me as "Tom Swann" of Philadelphia.

I appreciate very much your kindly comments, and especially your query with regard to your fellow-statesman, Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, whose name is being frequently mentioned in the press in connection with the Governorship of Pennsylvania in 1930. Despite the newspaper talk, Secretary Davis informed me, as late as last night, that he had made no definite decision with regard to the Pennsylvania contest; so I am as much in the dark as are you concerning the answer to your query. From personal contact with Secretary Davis for more than eight years, I am convinced that he is one of our few ideal American citizens, humane, just, and able, -- and that he would make the finest kind of a Chief Executive in any commonwealth in the whole world.

I do not quite understand your reference to printable data for "Who's Who". You will find Mr. Davis already listed in the A. N. Marquis publication; and should you have possibly referred to my own humble self, I do not know of anything I have ever done which would qualify me for entrance into the "Hall of Fame."

I am placing your name on our mailing list, and hope that we may hear from you again. In the meantime, I want you to know how much I appreciate your kindly sentiments.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P.S. Regards to Judge Henry, Dr. Harvey, etc., etc.

ESTABLISHED 1884

The Philadelphia Tribune

CHRIS. J. PERRY, SR.
Editor and Proprietor from 1884 to 1921

THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE CO., Inc.
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Thursday, December 19, 1929

THE POLITICAL HORIZON

WHETHER for better or for worse the political leadership of Pennsylvania has changed. It is difficult to reach any other conclusion in the light of recent events. While realizing that the fortunes of politics are uncertain and subject to change without notice, it is as clear as anything can be that the control of State politics has shifted from Philadelphia to Bristol and Pittsburgh. The toga of political power has slipped from the stooped shoulders of Philadelphia's stricken leader to those of Joseph R. Grundy. Apparently the Grundy-Mellon combination will, for a time at least, dictate the political policy of Philadelphia as well as that of Harrisburg.

The ward leaders who refused to support the Vare "slate" in the recent city primary election, with Mayor Mackey as their spokesman, have turned in for Senator Grundy. Other Philadelphia leaders, including that "organization" stalwart Charles B. Hall, have indicated a willingness to fly the flag of Grundy.

Under the regime of Vare colored citizens did not receive justice. THE TRIBUNE in recent years has consistently fought against Mr. Vare for more recognition for Negroes. But there was a contact, regardless of how weak, between Mr. Vare and his colored followers. It is natural, therefore, for colored citizens to wonder what will happen under the present "hook-up." . .

This shift in leadership has caused serious alarm among Negroes. There is a sincere feeling that this new alliance is dangerous to the political, civil and [illegible] ordinary citizens THE TRIBUNE sincerely wishes for him more power.

It is unfortunate for Pennsylvania that the upward march of Negroes to a higher standard of citizenship is controlled by political expediency rather than justice and a square deal. It is regretted that circumstances compel Negroes to reduce most questions to the narrow racial point of view. But since things are as they are colored citizens must watch with exceedingly great care the trend of current events in politics. Study every move carefully. Prepare! Plan for action! In the spring a battle will be waged. And if we are wise an advantage will be gained which will bring us nearer to our destined goal.

WHY NOT A JUDGE?

ASSUMING that either Judges Walsh or Bonniwell will be elevated to the Common Pleas Bench to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge McCullen, there will be a vacancy in the Municipal Court.

This will give Governor Fisher his finest opportunity to do a great big constructive job. Philadelphia is a metropolitan city with a heterogeneous population. Here nearly every racial group is represented. These races must live and work in peace and harmony. Upon this foundation Philadelphia has grown and prospered. This principle of equality of opportunity for all is the keystone upon which its future rests.

Unfortunately there exists an unkindly feeling between certain racial and religious groups. This attitude is harmful and those who enjoy high public office can render no greater service than to prevent its growth.

It has been deemed wise to appoint Catholics, Jews, Italians and Greeks to high office. They are citizens and as such should hold positions of honor and trust. It shows a tolerant spirit which is the first principle of Americanism.

To some extent prejudice is more pronounced against colored citizens. In some places this spirit of ill will is being nurtured and fostered. It will not help colored citizens nor will the State of Pennsylvania receive any benefits therefrom.

Governor Fisher has it within his power to reach across the color line and appo[illegible] Negro lawyer as Judge of the Mu[illegible] While it would have untold value politic[illegible] we urge this appointment upon the Governor [illegible]

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This shift in leadership has caused serious alarm among Negroes. There is a sincere feeling that this new alliance is dangerous to the political, civil and economic advancement of Negroes. Whether or not this fear is predicated on fact it is difficult to determine at this point. However, it is a real and existing apprehension which finds expression among Negroes who are interested in the development of their people. They admit that Mr. Vare did not pay them very much for their loyalty, but will Mr. Grundy give more or less?

It is pointed out that those who head the present union lack sympathy for the sufferings and longings of ordinary citizens; that they do not understand the struggles and hardships of colored citizens. Therefore, they are unable to assist them to a higher level of citizenship.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is too far removed from the sorrows of underprivileged groups to be able to touch their immediate problems with sympathetic kindliness. He is reputed to be cold blooded. And it is said he positively dislikes Negroes. It is observed that Mr. Mellon has not shown any interest in any Negro since he has been elevated to high office.

Governor Fisher has had ample opportunity to prove that he believed in justice and equality for all citizens of Pennsylvania. His attitude and actions tend to prove the reverse.

Because Senator Grundy has never held public office it is impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, what his policy will be in regard to Negroes. It is a situation, however, which he must face. Some people think that Senator Grundy is too broad-minded to be swayed by racial prejudices in dealing with the citizens of his State. There are others who believe that Senator Grundy lacks respect for Negroes. Time alone can tell which of these two views is correct.

Mayor Mackey, the present chief of the Grundy forces in Philadelphia, has shown a desire heretofore unknown to make friends with Negroes and under his administration they enjoy a larger proportion of political patronage than ever efore. This is the one clear light against an otherwise clouded horizon. Mayor Mackey's public declarations before white and colored audiences have done much to create a more kindly relationship between the two races. Because of these things and on account of Mr. Mackey's touch with prospered. This principle of equality of opportunity for all is the keystone upon which its future rests.

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Governor Fisher has it within his power to reach across the color line and appo[illegible] Negro lawyer as Judge of the M[illegible] While it would have untold value politic[illegible] we urge this appointment upon the Governor for a greater and nobler reason. This appointment would prove to every race that Governor Fisher personally believed in justice for Negroes. And when the Governor of a great State points the way those who feel that Negroes are unfit will be constrained to follow the high example of their Chief Executive.

Abraham Lincoln is commended for his valor and breadth of soul for helping the Negro. History claims him America's greatest President. It is hoped that Governor Fisher will rise to the same mountain peak. He would create a feeling of good will between colored and white which would tend to remove much of the unfriendliness which exists between the two races. These are the things which test the souls of men. By acts of this kind are men called small or large.

THE U. S. APPROVES SLAVERY?

THE Department of JUSTICE has a three year contract with the State of GEORGIA whereby it is agreed to lease 200 Negro prisoners from the FEDERAL prison in Atlanta to work on the roads of GEORGIA.

The convict leasing system has been disapproved by most civilized States. It smacks of human slavery. Then, too, it puts convict labor in competition with free labor. And in every instance free labor suffers.

At the present time there is widespread unemployment. Georgia could employ to an advantage free laborers to construct her roads. Many men who are broke would have money to spend were they employed. They would spend it with the business people of Georgia.

But there is a more serious indictment. Prisoners are human beings. Every person understands the horrors of Georgia's chain gang system. It is customary for the "boss" to have those who gain his displeasure beaten unmercifully. The living conditions are unfit for a hog. Many individuals who enter these camps strong and healthy leave with bodies so broken that they eagerly await the final summons of death.

Is it not peculiar that the Department of JUSTICE should have selected Georgia with its pronounced hatred for NEGROES as the State to which it would lease 200 Negro prisoners?

The lease should be canceled forthwith.

"The loss which is unk

December 20, 1929.

Mr. E. Washington Rhodes,
Editor, The Philadelphia Tribune,
526 South 16th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Rhodes:

The marked copy of your always-interesting paper, The Philadelphia Tribune, issue of December 19th, was received by me at the Department of Labor, where, as you probably know, I have served on the staff of Secretary of Labor Davis, of your State, for more than nine years. I thank you for your courtesy, and assure you that I always enjoy reading your live and progressive paper.

I particularly relished the editorial, entitled "The Political Horizon," and although I am not very well informed about Pennsylvania politics (and, perhaps, not those of any other "brand") it does seem to me that you have given a very interesting analysis of the matters which are near and dear to many of the people of Philadelphia. I do know a bit of the daily lives of the masses of colored people of Philadelphia; of their economic struggle; and of their zeal to help bring about brighter days. I am not personally acquainted with any of the celebrities whom you have listed in your interesting editorial; but what you have said along with many other of my Philadelphia friends leads me to believe that Mayor Mackey is a kindly and just man.

Of course, I have been here with Secretary Davis so long that I have learned to regard him as one of the most splendid men I have ever met, and particularly in his regard the minorities and the struggling masses. I have known him intimately and feel that his name should go down in history with the other great men of the Keystone State. He has told me time and time again that he has made no decision as to whether or not he will become a candidate for the Governorship, although he has received thousands of requests from persons all over the State. One thing I do know, however, -- and that is, if he should decide to enter the contest and should gain the Governorship, you will have in the Capitol at Harrisburg a man who will always have a broad vision for every group within the State, including those of our Race who are so much in need, not only in Pennsylvania but all over the country.

Thanking you for your courtesy, and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

XU
THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE authorizes us to say that a TELEGRAPHIC reply is desired
via WESTERN UNION
3938

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KARL F PHILLIPS=

F U S LABOR DEPT WASHINGTON DC=

JUST BEEN INFORMED BY FORRESTER WASHINGTON THAT YOU WILL BE IN PHILA AT AN EARLY DATE AND INTEND TO HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH ME WOULD ADVISE THAT YOU WRITE OR WIRE ME ONE OR TWO DAYS AHEAD OF TIME OF YOUR ARRIVAL OTHERWISE I MAY BE OUT OF TOWN RESPECTFULLY=

GEO E JESSICK 1724 CHRISTIAN ST PHILA PA.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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PA684 42 NL=PHILADELPHIA PENN 13

KAIL F PHILLIPS=

F COMMISSIONER OF CONCILIATION OFFICE OF SECRETARY

U S DEPOT OF LABOR WASHINGTON DC=

HAD A TALK WITH MR GEO E JESSUP 1724 CHRISTIAN ST HE IS THE MOST DEPENDABLE NEGRO TO ORGANIZE THE NEGROES IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES IN THE INTEREST OF MR DAVIS IF HE SHOULD WIN KEEP THIS IN MIND=

FORRESTER B WASHINGTON.

Formerly Director, Armstrong Association of Phila., and Survey Expert under State Dept. of Labor, of Penna.
Now, Director of Atlanta School of Social Work.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

February 18, 1930.

Mr. George E. Jessick,
1724 Christian Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Jessick:

Upon my return from Kentucky and Tennessee, I find a telegram from our mutual friend, Forrester B. Washington, and regret very much that I was out of town, apparently when he passed through the City. I also received your wire of some time regarding the mention of the name of Secretary of Labor Davis in connection with the Governorship of Pennsylvania.

I have transmitted both wires and a previous statement concerning yourself to the Secretary of Labor. As yet, however, he has made no definite decision as to whether or not he will seek the nomination for the Governorship. He appreciates, nevertheless, your interest in the matter, and in the event that he does decide to make the race, he will instruct me to get in touch with you further.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips.

P. S. Please tell Washington to be sure to stop over on his way South.

1724 Christian Street
Philadelphia, Penna.
March 20, 1930

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
1628 "S" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and the contents were duly noted.

I will be only too glad to meet you next week when you arrive in Philadelphia, that is, if you will let me know just before leaving Washington. If it should be impossible for you to notify me before leaving Washington, my telephone number is Oregon 1432.

I have some very interesting data I would like to lay before you when we meet in regard to our private matter.

Yours very truly,

Geo. E. Jessup

George E. Jessup
1724 Christian Street

GEJ:M

Sales, Prof. W. F.

Mr. Krowis
Please reply to this letter. Thanks
K.P

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College

W. J. HALE, PRESIDENT

Nashville

June
18
1927

Hon Karl F Phillips
Commissioner of Concilliation
Department of Labor
Room 415
Washington, D C

My dear Sir:

We are having a Conference of 15 days from July 15 to 30. We will have enrolled from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred teachers from Tennessee and border states. Workers of the State Department of Agriculture and Smith-Hughes Workers will all be represented here during this conference.

We shall be pleased to have some one from the Department of Labor to attend this conference and I am making a special request that Mrs Georgia Douglas Johnson represent your Department.

With best wishes, we are

Yours very respectfully,

WJH-EJV

W J Hale, President

July 18, 1927.

Prof. W. J. Hale,
President, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Prof. Hale:

Illness and pressure of work have delayed reply to your kind letter of June 18th, requesting that Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, of this office, should take part in your Smith-Hughes Conference.

Your request, together with that of Mrs. H. R. Butler, will receive the personal attention of the Secretary of Labor upon his return to office this week.

With best wishes for a successful Conference, I am

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hall, Seabron T.

OFFICE CHERRY 3345

MAIN 7147

SEABRON F. HALL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

588 GRATIOT AVE.

DETROIT, MICH.

588 Gratiot Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan
July 1, 1 9 2 5.

Attorney Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliatiation,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Plillips:-

This letter is of no business importance, it is only a "Lest we forget" from a friend you met while on one of your western trips.

I appreciate, and always cherish the friendship of men of your standing because I get much inspiration and encouragement from them.

For the past few months, I have been reading your items in the Detroit Independance, and they are very interesting and full of information. I am alwasy glad to get your view of the topics of the day.

Since you were in Detroit, I have moved into my own office at the above address, and have great expectations for the future of my profession. I hope when you return to this city, I may be favored with a visit from you.

Detroit is very fine now, and we are enjoying ideal weather. We have a temperature of about 70 degrees, and it is really the kind of weather a fellow likes. I hope Washington is grand.

Yours very truly,

Seabron F. Hall

July 8, 1935.

Seabron F. Hall, Esq.,
588 Gratiot Avenue,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Mr. Hall:

I was very glad to receive your kind letter of July 1, and to rejoice over the fine progress you are making in our profession. If I had had your temerity and courage, I might have become a "great" lawyer by now, as I hope you will, rather than an humble servant of the public, as I am just now. Nevertheless, there are some joys and pleasures (as well as "knocks) in the work I am pursuing, and the satisfaction of being able, now and then, to touch the heart of the masses of my people is consoling to me, upon reflection, which I consider "what might have been".

I am glad you take pleasure in reading "Colorful News Movies". They are the "toy" with which my dusty brain plays when work becomes irksome. In writing them I try to take the broad Christian view of all things, although some of my musings about the land of lynching are not any too kind. Nevertheless, though some would repel it, the day of the Christianization of people must some time come to pass, and tolerance and understanding must replace the bigotry and selfishness which frequently prevails, particularly where the black man is concerned.

Please accept my kindest wishes for great success; and whenever you feel so disposed write me a line and let me know how you are getting along. Our race needs strong, sturdy, honest, able lawyers, and I am glad you have kept your face pointed straight up the legal path. May all success be yours.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Harris, Prof. Abram L.

415

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ABRAM L. HARRIS, JR.

Mar. 11, 1925.

Secretary of Labor
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

CHIEF CLERK. MAR 13 1925 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 13 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dear Sir:

Have you any material for release on the Negro migrant in northern industries? We are preparing a study here on Negro Labor in the United States and would appreciate any releases you may think useful for our purposes.

Sincerely yours,
Abram L. Harris Jr.
Prof of Economics

P. S. Has your department estimated the possibility of another influx of Negroes from the South?

March 13, 1925.

Prof. Abram L. Harris, Jr.,
The West Virginia Collegiate Institute,
Institute, W. Va.

My dear Prof. Harris:

The Secretary of Labor has referred your inquiry of March 11th to me for reply.

Herewith and under separate cover I am pleased to send you some material which I trust may be useful to you in your work. You will note that some of the releases relate solely to the topic of Negro migration, while others deal with the general subject of Negro labor. I regret that the supply of the latest bulletin issued by the Department relative to the Negro migrant in northern industries is exhausted.

If this office can serve you further, kindly write to me and I shall take pleasure in giving my very best attention to your needs.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Harris, Hon. George H.
Harris, James Madison

March 6, 1925.

Mr. James M. Harris, Jr.,
212 Smith Street,
Peoria, Ill.

My dear Mr. Harris:

Your recent letter, making inquiry regarding reports of the U. S. Employment Service, was referred by me to Director-General Francis I. Jones, from whom I have just received word that he forwarded to you his January and February, 1925, bulletins.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

March 6, 1925.

Memorandum for Mr. Carl Phillips:

Pursuant to your request I have forwarded to Mr. James M. Harris, Jr., 212 Smith Street, Peoria, Ill., the January and February numbers of the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP

Bradley Polytechnic Institute
Peoria, Illinois

April 7
1905

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
U. S. Dept of Labor
Washington, D.C

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the copies of the Industrial Employment Information Bulletins, of which I thank you very much.

I made the previous inquiry with the purpose of determining whether colored labor in Peoria is receiving the attention of the U.S. Employment Service.

I am making a Survey of Industrial Relations as credit in Sociology in the above named school. I shall be glad to send the results of such a survey for your consideration, if acceptable, or desired.

Yours truly
James M Harris Jr.

April 9, 1925.

Mr. James M. Harris, Jr.,
c/o Bradley Polytechnic Institute,
Peoria, Ill.

My dear Mr. Harris:

Your letter of April 7th has been received. This office wishes you much success in the industrial survey which you are making in Peoria, and we shall be more than glad to receive a copy of your findings.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Bradley Polytechnic Institute
Peoria, Illinois

May 13 - 1926

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of
Conciliation
U.S. Dept of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

In my investigation of industrial conditions I am determining the existing relation of employer and employee.

My findings reveal the following so far: There is an unusual small proportion of colored laborers as compared to the whites. It is the effort of managers of steel mills, foundries etc to keep Peoria an open shop town. There is a surplus of common labor both white and colored. Such conditions of unemployment is more disadvantageous to the

colored than to the whites because many are laid off in preference to the whites. In smaller factories and foundries where the unions are not so strong the existing relations seems less hostile. However what ever hostility may exist would be due to general labor conditions of the country. A surplus of laborers naturally would result in reduced wages.

An exchange of common labor to the parts of the country where there is a demand, would be of special advantage to the surplus of colored laborers here. There is a scarcity of skilled laborers. However there are a few molders, one or two electricians and several miners.

Any effort on the part of the Commissioner of conciliation in regards to conditions here will be greatly appreciated.

Also any effort of the U.S. Employment Service in rendering assistance to the surplus of colored common labor will be appreciated.

Will you kindly refer this letter to Mr. Francis J. Jones, Director General?

Thanking you in advance for your kind favor, I am

Very truly yours

James M Harris Jr.
212 Smith St
Peoria, Ill

May 20, 1925.

Mr. James M. Harris, Jr.,
212 Smith Street,
Peoria, Ill.

My dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you for your letter of May 13th, which I have passed on to the Director-General of the U. S. Employment Service, as per your request.

This office would appreciate any specific figures which you might be able to gather showing the number of Negro workers in the given occupations of any particular industries. Also, I should be pleased to have a detailed statement regarding your statement that "managers of steel mills, foundries, etc., are endeavoring to keep Peoria an 'open shop' town." Any other actual facts which you may obtain from time to time will be of service to this office in its work.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

May 21, 1925.

Memorandum for Mr. Carl Phillips:

I am returning herewith letter from Mr. James M. Harris, Jr., 212 Smith Street, Peoria, Ill. I have written Mr. Harris. Please be advised that whenever I can be of assistance, you are always privileged to call upon me.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP
Enc.

Noted
KP.

X

212 Smith St
Peoria, Ill
May 23-1925

Mr Karl, F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

In reply to your letter of the 20 inst. I can only give you an estimate of the number of Negro workers in the given occupations of any particular industries. There is a scarcity of skilled negro work men and few if any are in the labor unions. Of the class of workers in the unions I shall give as follows:

Hod carriers	25 or 30 in unions
plasterers	3 or 4 non-union
carpenters	0
Bakers	1 union
Molders	10-20 - a few union, 10 or 2.

From an interview with the "colored" secretary of the "Teamster's Chauffer's Stablemen and Helpers Union the majority of negro members are hod carriers, chauffers, and other such non skilled labor.

There are no colored workers in the Holt's Manufacturing Co, one of the largest concerns here. At the Key Stone Steel and Wire Co there are about 1200 whites as compared to 12 colored. This is from

a statement made by the manager of the employment bureau of that plant. At the Peoria Cooperage Co there are 125 whites as compared to 35 - or 40 colored. These two examples serve to show the comparatively small number of negroes in industry. ~~as compar~~

At one of the gas houses, a former laborer stated that colored labor is gradually being turned off as soon as the job becomes easy. Even the porter jobs around in the city are gradually being taken away from the colored.

At one of the foundries here recently, the manager endeavored to employ four colored molders. The white union molders walked out. The colored molders were then dismissed. However, it is stated that all colored molders would have been hired if there had been enough.

The only authentic statement I could give in regards to an effort to keep Peoria an "open shop" town is as follows:

" The Peoria Manufacturer's and Merchants' Association was organized in the fall of 1916 for the purpose of creating a medium through which the manufacturers and employers of the community could protect themselves and the industrial life of the community against the serious and menacing onslaught of Union Labor."

From an interview with the manager of a certain concern he stated that it is the effort of the above named association to keep Peoria an open shop town and that the unions is a

dead issue and their only possible grievances are political." There were no union men in his plant. This concern with two others seemed most favorable in hiring colored labor. From the incident of the colored moulders, and the past examples it seems that open shop is most favorable to colored labor, especially skilled.

Statement of a white machinist at Holts where there is no colored labor is that skilled negro labor have difficult competition with union skilled in general. Negro labor, when preferred, is preferred because it will stand more undesirable work.

All of these statements cannot be taken as authoritative because some of it is second hand information, and my limited investigations renders some statements incomplete.

As to the housing conditions, and general status of the community, I probally can give you such a statement at the completion of my investigations.

The chief social needs of Peoria are more independent colored business, increased means of employment to attract more progressive citizens, and increased means of recreations for its young people. A Y.M.C.A is badly needed.

Very truly Yours

James M Harris Jr

212 Smith St

Peoria, Ill.

1

212 Smith St
Peoria, Ill.
May 24-1925

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Washington, D.C

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I am in the graduating class of the college department of Bradley Polytechnic Institute this year, specializing in sociology and mathematics, with degree of A.B.

I am very desirous of employment for the summer so as to finance my self for school work in the fall.

If I can be of service to the Department of Labor in any way and in any part of the United States, will you kindly consider this letter as an application for any position you might offer?

I refer you to Mr. Schroeder, professor of sociology of Bradley Polytechnic Institute,

also Rev. A. E. Miller pastor of St Luke's M. E. Church.

Very truly yours

James M Harris Jr

212 Smith St

Peoria, Ill.

May 26, 1926.

Mr. James M. Harris, Jr.,
212 Smith Street,
Peoria, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Harris:

This office is grateful for the statement kindly furnished by you, under date of May 23d, by special delivery.

Your facts and figures will be given careful consideration in due course and will be made the subject of further inquiry and consideration in connection with the Department's official work in the State of Illinois.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
P

May 26, 1925.

Mr. James M. Harris, Jr.,
212 Smith Street,
Peoria, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Harris:

I have your letter of May 24th and note your request that the same may be considered as an application for a position in the Labor Department.

As you know, all positions in the United States Service, with but few exceptions, are filled from the register of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, which holds regular examinations in the various branches from the clerical to the technical and professional group. With your educational qualifications it seems that you could qualify under some of these branches in due course. This, however, would, as you must know, take some time. The scientific work is also performed by persons who have qualified under the scientific examinations of the Commission. These are somewhat dependent upon experience, and inquiry of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., will bring you full information in this particular.

The U. S. Employment Service, however, is always ready to give assistance to persons who desire work; and if you will file with Mr. Francis I. Jones, Director-General of the U. S. Employment Service, a detailed statement of your qualifications and the kind of work you desire during your vacation months, stating that you are doing so at my request, I shall be glad to confer with him, making the special request that your application be given appropriate attention.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Harris, G W

Harris, Geo W

February 11, 1927.

Personal

Hon. George W. Harris,
Editor, New York News,
135 West 135th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear George:

My attention has been called to your editorial in this week's issue of "The News," entitled "The Pullman Porters' Fight."

I feel sure that your editorial staff has made an unintentional mistake in the reference to the Department of Labor. As will recur to you, upon reflection, the Pullman porters' case is now pending before the Railway Mediation Board, which has absolute jurisdiction in such matters, and before which the porters' plea, I understand, has been properly filed. The Conciliation ~~Division~~ Service of the Department of Labor, as you know, may assert only mediatory functions when it is voluntarily requested so to do by the interested parties. In the Pullman porters' case, the Watson-Parker law, and no other, specially applies.

Also, I am sure you will note, upon further consideration, that the Federal Trade Commission has to do only with economic competitions and unfair trade practices, generally, together with certain investigations into living costs, etc.

I am sure you will be glad to have this correction. With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Haynes, Dr. George C.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Northern Baptist Convention
National Baptist Convention
Free Baptist Churches
Christian Church
Christian Reformed Church in North America
Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)
Congregational Churches
Disciples of Christ
Friends
Evangelical Church
Evangelical Synod of N. A.
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
African M. E. Church
African M. E. Zion Church
Colored M. E. Church in America
Methodist Protestant Church
Moravian Church
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South)
Primitive Methodist Church
Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and Department of Christian Social Service
Reformed Church in America
Reformed Church in the U. S.
Reformed Episcopal Church
Seventh Day Baptist Churches
United Brethren Church
United Presbyterian Church
United Lutheran Church
(*Consultative Body*)

NATIONAL OFFICES, 612 UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, 105 EAST 22d STREET, NEW YORK

Cable Address: Fedcil Telephone: Gramercy 3475

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION

JOHN J. EAGAN, CHAIRMAN
BISHOP GEORGE C. CLEMENT, VICE-CHAIRMAN
GEORGE E. HAYNES
WILL W. ALEXANDER, SECRETARIES

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

ROBERT E. SPEER, PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT, GENERAL SECRETARIES
ALFRED R. KIMBALL, TREASURER

October 23, 1924.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you for your letter of October 17 suggesting that we write to Mr. Brown for information about the present situation at Truxton. We would like to be able to tell a consecutive story about this community, and will appreciate any information you could give us up to the time the government sold out.

Yours very truly,

George E. Haynes

George E. Haynes,
Secretary.

B

THE NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

(Tentative Draft; Not for Publication)

November 15, 1927

I. THE UNDER-LYING IDEA OF THE CONFERENCE: The under-lying idea of the organizations sponsoring the National Interracial Conference is that, although differing considerably in philosophy of race relations and their method of approach to the solution of the problems involved, these organizations join in collecting and collating all the available data and in bringing together persons immediately concerned in dealing with the problems between white and colored people in the United States, so that they may view the situation in the light of the facts, and that out of this review there may come decisions and plans which may be utilized by the participating organizations.

II. PURPOSE: The purpose of the Conference as now defined is to bring together a group of workers in social and religious agencies for conference on the relation between white and Negro races in the United States in the light of research; and in preparation for the conference to formulate problems out of the experience of the agencies; to contribute information and interpretation; and to vitalize activities through a synthetic view of the facts so that a close relationship may be permanently established between social research and the program of organizations in action on this subject; thus demonstrating the application of the scientific method and sqirit to race problems.

III. THE RESEARCH PLAN: In collecting and collating the data, the Executive Committee, made up of representatives of the sponsoring organizations, has formed a special Research Committee and adopted a tentative plan of research covering the topics of Health, Crime, Industry and Labor, Recreation, Education, Race Relations, Housing and Citizenship. The personnel of the Research Committee is made up of members nationally known as experts in these fields. They are not members of the Executive Committee and are free to act in any advisory capacity independent of the programs of the sponsoring organizations.

The plan for research takes into account these circumstances:

1. Among the various organizations engaged in social and interracial programs, there is need of a compilation of facts in each major field of activity, by which it will be possible to measure the extent of the problem in each field, thus enabling the organizations to orient their work in relation to these problems.

2. As an initial effort, it is understood that there cannot be detailed independent studies of each field, but the first construction of an outline, through the gathering of available material, may lead to more intensive studies where the need is indicated. It will be difficult for any group to determine what studies of the Negro are most necessary now until there has been some such preliminary survey.

This tentative plan of research was approved after full consideration by the Advisory Committee on Interracial Relations of the Social Science Research Council, upon their recommendation has been approved by the Committee on Problems and Policies of the same Council and adopted at the Hanover meeting of the Social Science Research Council in August, 1927, as one of the projects for which it is seeking funds.

IV. HOW THE CONFERENCE GREW UP: In March, 1925, at Cincinnati, Ohio, a National Interracial Conference, held under the auspices of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was attended by representatives of a number of agencies and organizations. This Conference impressed the leaders of national organizations interested in the question, and several informal meetings were held. Following such a meeting on June 30, 1926, of persons from eight national organizations interested and active in interracial work, an agreement was reached that another conference should be held and that all interested organizations be asked to join in promoting such a conference and that the sponsoring organizations appoint not more than two delegates on an executive committee to promote the project.

An Interim Committee of five was appointed to work out suggestions and plans. Fourteen of the seventeen organizations invited were represented at the first meeting on October 14, 1926. The recommendations of the Interim Committee were fully discussed at this meeting and it was decided that additional consideration was needed; a committee was appointed to present at the next meeting plans and programs for preliminary studies leading up to a national conference. This Committee on Plans and Program reported at a meeting on November 1, 1926, the objectives, methods of procedure, personnel, organization, etc., for the promotion of the conference. At this meeting the Executive Committee was formally organized and Miss Mary van Kleeck was elected temporary chairman with authorization to call the first regular meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee was called and met December 2, 1926. The Temporary Chairman outlined the theme of the Conference as "Race Problems in the United States in the Light of Social Research," with the understanding that the conference should be regarded as distinctly designed for those professionally dealing with race problems rather than addressed to the general public. The offices of executive secretary and research secretary were created and a committee was appointed to prepare a budget.

V. PROPOSED BUDGET: The proposed budget total is $8,980 distributed as follows:

General administrative expenses preparatory to Conference	$2,200
Expenses of research	4,600
Expenses incidental to holding Conference.	730
Post-Conference expenses	1,450
TOTAL	$8,980

It is proposed (1) that the general administrative expenses be appropriated by the sponsoring organizations and agencies - $250 being asked from each agency; (2) that the expenses of research and publication be sought from foundations and individuals; (3) that the expenses incidental to holding the conference be met by registration fees, probably $5 from each delegate to the conference.

In addition to the contribution of funds, the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches has donated the services of its Secretary, Dr. George E. Haynes, as Executive Secretary for the Conference and the National Urban League has donated the services of its Research Secretary, Mr. Charles S. Johnson, as Research Secretary for the Conference.

VI. ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE CONFERENCE:

American Friends Service Committee
American Social Hygiene Association
Commission on the Church and Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Council of Women for Home Missions
Fellowship for a Christian Social Order
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Home Missions Council
The Inquiry
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Board, Y.W.C.A.
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Council, Y.M.C.A.
National Federation of Settlements
National Urban League
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Social Service Commission, Protestant Episcopal Church

RESEARCH SECRETARY:
Mr. Charles S. Johnson
National Urban League
17 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
Dr. George E. Haynes
Federal Council of Churches
105 East 22 Street
New York, N.Y.

NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
American Friends Service Committee, Interracial Section
American Social Hygiene Association
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Council of Women for Home Missions
Federal Council of Churches, Commission on the Church and Race Relations
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Home Missions Council
The Inquiry
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Board Y. W. C. A.
National Council Y. M. C. A.
National Federation of Settlements
National Urban League
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service

MARY VAN KLEECK, *Chairman*
EUSTACE SELIGMAN, *Treasurer*

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GEORGE E. HAYNES
105 East 22nd Street, New York

OFFICE OF RESEARCH SECRETARY
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
17 Madison Avenue, New York

RESEARCH COMMITTEE
GRAHAM R. TAYLOR, *Chairman*
GLENN A. BOWERS
LOUIS I. DUBLIN
JOSEPH A. HILL
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
GERTRUDE E. MCDOUGALD
BROADUS MITCHELL
HOWARD W. ODUM
LEONARD OUTHWAITE
ROBERT E. PARK
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
LEO WOLMAN
MONROE N. WORK

August 23, 1928.

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1928
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. James J. Davis
U.S. Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

A number of organizations interested and active in promoting better relations between white and colored people in America have joined in sponsoring a second National Interracial Conference. The enclosed statement describes the general plan of the Conference to consider problems involved in relations of white and Negro people in America in the light of social research.

The research part of the work is developing in a satisfactory manner and we are now arranging for the holding of the Conference at Washington, D.C. November 18-21, 1928.

The Executive Committee promoting the Conference decided that it would be very desirable and helpful to have present a representative of the Department of Labor, and on behalf of the Committee, I am writing in advance, to invite you to send a representative to the Conference.

Full details about the Conference will be sent you, as they develop. In the meantime, we trust that you will arrange for representation and fix the dates in your calendar.

Yours very truly,
George E. Haynes
George E. Haynes,
Executive Secretary.

H-W

August 29, 1928.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Executive Secretary, National Interracial Conference,
105 East 22d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

In the absence of the Secretary of Labor, who is at present in Europe, I am acknowledging the receipt of your kind invitation of August 23d for this Department to designate a representative to participate in the coming sessions of the National Interracial Conference, to be held in this city November 18-21, 1928.

I shall be glad to bring your letter to the attention of the Secretary immediately upon his return, and you may then expect to hear from him direct concerning the matter. In the meantime, if there is any material, reports, or other information which you may desire from the Department the same is available to you, upon request.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation.

[illegible] 18-21 x 1928 [illegible]

September 18, 1928.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Executive Secretary, National Interracial Conference,
105 East 22d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Upon my return from abroad your kind invitation of August 22d, concerning the coming sessions of the National Interracial Conference, was brought to my attention; and I have directed Commissioner Karl F. Phillips, of this office, to give you such information and printed material as may be usefully available to you from this Department. He will also be glad to keep in touch with you in regard to the Conference which you have designated to be held in this city, November 18-21, 1928.

Yours very truly,

Please file very carefully

K.P.

NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
American Friends Service Committee, Interracial Section
American Social Hygiene Association
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Council of Women for Home Missions
Federal Council of Churches, Commission on the Church and Race Relations
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Home Missions Council
The Inquiry
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Board Y. W. C. A.
National Council Y. M. C. A.
National Federation of Settlements
National Urban League
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service

MARY VAN KLEECK, *Chairman*
EUSTACE SELIGMAN, *Treasurer*

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GEORGE E. HAYNES
105 East 22nd Street, New York

OFFICE OF RESEARCH SECRETARY
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE
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JOSEPH A. HILL
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
GERTRUDE E. MCDOUGALD
BROADUS MITCHELL
HOWARD W. ODUM
LEONARD OUTHWAITE
ROBERT E. PARK
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
LEO WOLMAN
MONROE N. WORK

W. L. R.
what reply, please?

November 30,1928.

Mr.Karl F.Phillips,Commissioner
Department of Labor
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

Since our correspondence with the Secretary of the Department of Labor in September, the Executive Committee of the National Interracial Conference has changed the date of the Conference to December 16-19,inclusive. The enclosed preliminary program will indicate the plan and scope of the sessions.

We hope and desire very much to have at least two representatives from the Department of Labor as official delegates for full participation in the discussions, and will be pleased if you will clear this matter with the Secretary in order that these delegates may be officially appointed. We infer from his letter to us in September that you will be one of these delegates,and we shall be glad to welcome you in this capacity.

Looking forward to an early favorable reply, I remain, on behalf of the Executive Committee,

Sincerely yours,

George E. Haynes

George E.Haynes
Executive Secretary

H-j
Encl.

December 9, 1928.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Executive Secretary, National Interracial Conference,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Acknowledgment of your kind letter of November 30th has been delayed because of my awaiting confirmation of a speaking engagement which I have in Atlanta, Ga., upon a date which conflicts with one of the dates included in the period of your Interracial Conference.

However, on behalf of the Secretary of Labor I am pleased to accept your invitation, provided it is agreeable to you to make my presence contingent upon my being in the city at that time. This makes it impracticable for me to promise to engage in your discussions, though I shall be glad, briefly, to do so provided I can be present.

I am designating definitely, however, Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, of this office, as a representative of the Department, and will be glad to have you issue to her the credentials of a delegate. She will be glad to attend all sessions and to take whatever part in the Conference the circumstances may warrant.

Wishing you success and assuring you that, if possible, I shall be present at some of the sessions, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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American Friends Service Committee, Interracial Section
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Council of Women for Home Missions
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HOWARD W. ODUM
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ROBERT E. PARK
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
LEO WOLMAN
MONROE N. WORK

December 13,1928.

Mr.Karl F.Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington,D.C.

My dear Phillips:

We shall need a good stenographer and typist during our National Interracial Conference for Monday,Tuesday and Wednesday.

Knowing of your contact with persons of clerical ability I am writing to ask your help in finding a suitable person for whose services we will pay the usual rates. Dr.W.L.Darby, Secretary Washington Federation of Churches, 947 Woodward Building, is making office arrangements for us and I have written him asking him to get in touch with you in search for a competent person.

Will you kindly assist him on this matter?

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

George E.Haynes
Executive Secretary

H-j

P.S. - If the person is not a stenographer but is a first-class typist we can still use her services in that capacity, provided you cannot find one who can do both.

GEH

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Woodley 1 Hall-77909

December 14, 1928.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Executive Secretary, National Interracial Conference,
105 East 22nd Street.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

Your special delivery was received this a. m.; and I at once made vigorous efforts to secure Prof. W. H. Davis, Mr. Woolsey Hall, Mr. Louis Lautier, Mr. Raymond Weir, and two young ladies, all of whom are such as I could recommend for the exacting work which your Conference will require. I regret that none of these persons were able to secure leave from their work in order to serve you; and I regret even more that the few remaining stenographers whom I know I cannot recommend as being suitably qualified.

There is a Mrs. Mary Davis at 501 You St., N. W., and a typist named Mrs. Nannie Gagnet at 2022 Second St., N. W., but I prefer to leave the responsibility of their employment to you or Dr. Darby.

Since writing the above, Dr. Darby has called me and stated that he is reasonably sure he can secure a competent stenographer.

Wishing you success, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Henning, Judge C. J.

Gen. No. 22

SPECIAL

EDWARD J. HENNING
BAR BUILDING
36 West 44th Street
New York City

March 20, 1930

Hon. Carl Phillips,
Department of Labor
1712 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The other day a colored gentlemen by the name of Richard Wendell of 319 W. 134th St. New York, called at my office for the purpose of considering the possibilities of some sort of employment with the government. He comes highly recommended to me by some lawyers in the city who have employed him as an investigator. He intimates that because of some investigation he has made for these lawyers, he has gotten himself in bad with some of the leaders of his race here in New York.

Mr. Wendell is a man around fifty years of age, is a member of several military organizations of his race and of the colored Masonic Fraternity. I am told, he has the confidence of the leaders of his race.

Without knowing what the Department of Labor may be doing these days through your particular bureau, it occurred to me that if you do not know Mr. Wendell you might make inquiry about him and if he is the kind of man you need from time to time in this city, you might give him a try out. If you do know him, then of course I can add nothing except to say that I am anxious to be helpful to any one who is recommended to me by the lawyers who have sent Mr. Wendell to me.

Are you issuing any printed or mimeograph material with reference to the work you are doing in the Department. If so I should be glad to have you send me some of it from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

E. J. Henning

EJH/j

E. J. Henning

Mr Emmins and the Secretary

March 21, 1930.

Honorable Edward J. Henning,
Bar Building,
36 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Judge Henning:

I have your letter of March 20th concerning Mr. Richard Wendell, of 319 West 134th Street, New York, in whom you are interested with regard to possible governmental work. I do not know Mr. Wendell, but have heard his name mentioned by some friends of mine in New York. I shall be in New York some time within the next week or two and will be very glad to make some further inquiries concerning Mr. Wendell.

The work I am doing, as you know, is under the Conciliation Service, Hugh L. Kerwin, Director; and I understand that the present appropriations are just barely sufficient to cover the current work. I shall speak to him about your request in behalf of Mr. Wendell, and know that he and Secretary Davis will be much interested in your reference to the New York man. There are times when a good man in New York could render the Department much service in connection with this work, and I know that the Secretary and Mr. Kerwin will give every consideration to what you have said concerning Mr. Wendell.

I shall be very glad to send you some reports of this work, and hope that the same may prove interesting.

Very respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. I hope, some time, to have the pleasure of bringing about a meeting between yourself and my good friend, Judge Humphrey J. Lynch, of White Plains, N. Y.

Henry, Judge Edw

August 1, 1924.

Mr. Edward W. Henry,
President, Citizens Republican Club,
422 S. Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Henry:

When your letter concerning the Douglas case was received in the Department, I regret that I was out of the city. However, I took the matter up promptly upon my return and wired you to that effect.

The Immigration officials are giving their very best attention to the entire matter and I shall be glad to report to you concerning it just as soon as I have received further advice from them. In the meantime, you may feel sure that careful and undivided attention is being given to the case. The Canadian authorities have been wired and the whole matter is being handled in an urgent way.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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p

Hart, Mrs. Alvin T.

Republican National Committee

MRS. ALVIN T. HERT
VICE CHAIRMAN, IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

WRIGLEY BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 24, 1924

Dear Karl:

We close down headquarters very soon now and Phil Brown's wife, Dorothy, is very anxious to get back to work in Washington. She tells me that you have promised to give her a place in the Department and I hope you will be able to do so. She could leave here any time now that you could use her. If you would wire me here and let me know, we would all be grateful to you. She has been fine and faithful to me in this work and should receive recognition from the party.

Sincerely yours,

Sallie A. Hert.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert.

Mr. Karl Phillips
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

SAVE THE CONSTITUTION - ELECT COOLIDGE AND DAWES

Application

Mr Phillips

P

4345 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
October 25, 1924.

OCT 27 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Davis:

Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, in your Department has informed me that there is a probability of your appointing an assistant to him, and I am asking that you kindly consider me an applicant for the position in the event of your making such an appointment.

In a letter which I received from Mr. Phillips he said that your naming me for the position would be entirely agreeable to him.

I should very much appreciate your giving my request immediate consideration as my work with the Republican National Committee will soon be finished and it is necessary for me to secure employment.

Thanking you for past favors, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours,

Dolly R. Brown,
(Mrs. Phil H. Brown)

DB:AM

THIRTEEN FIFTY-NINE THIRD STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

November 18,1924.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Karl:

I have your letter of the 15th in regard to placing Dorothy Brown in your Department. I have written the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Henning, and I do hope something will be done immediately for her. As you know she is capable, faithful and altogether deserving and I am glad to add a word to what has already been said about her.

Yours very truly,

Sallie A. Hert

(Mrs. Alvin T. Hert)

December 9, 1924.

Mrs. Sallie A. Hart,
1359 Third Street,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Mrs. Hart:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of November 18th, acknowledgment of which has been delayed on account of my being away in the West.

I certainly appreciate the fine interest which you have taken in behalf of Mrs. Phil H. Brown, who is highly deserving in every way. The friends here, I feel, are also interested in doing all they can to assist her into placement. Of course, it has been a pleasure for me to add my feeble endorsement to what you have done; and I am hopeful that some way may be found by the Secretary or Mr. Henning, both of whom are the kind of men whom we all love, to assist the widow of my departed chief and friend, Phil H. Brown.

If at any time I can serve you, kindly call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Application

Hill, G. Arnold

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET ROOMS 31-33-34 NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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MISS DOROTHY STRAUS
GRAHAM R. TAYLOR
W. R. VALENTINE
MISS ELIZABETH WALTON
MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

April
13th,
1925

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am now in New York attempting to learn my job which will be entirely in the field of Industrial Work. I am sure from your correspondence with Mr. Jones that you know what we are attempting to do and so I shall not take time to outline it here. I am writing simply to say that I shall need your cooperation and assistance and to invite any suggestions you may care to offer. You need not hesitate to go into details and to make them as full as you think you should.

I want to see you in person in Washington before long to go thoroughly over some matters that Mr. Jones wishes me to take up with you. I cannot say now just when this will be but I can let you know a little later.

With best wishes for your continued success, I remain

Sincerely yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill,
Industrial Secretary.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

April 15, 1925.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Industrial Secretary,
National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

Your letter of the 13th has been received, and I am very much delighted to know that you have begun your special industrial work, with headquarters at New York. I am quite sure that I am not qualified to give you any advice concerning work as to which it is universally conceded that you are an expert. However, I am pleased to pledge to you, first-hand, just as I have to Mr. Jones, the fullest cooperation and assistance of this office at all times and in all matters which you may care to submit.

From the Secretary of Labor on through the various bureaus of this Department, it has never been my pleasure to be associated with a group of workers more anxious to perform a public service. They know of the active worth of the Urban League and they will be interested in helping along this new effort, under your direction. Be sure, then, to call upon me whenever you will, knowing that you will always find this office thoroughly responsive to your wishes.

With hearty wishes for your success, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET ROOMS 31-33-34 NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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April
16th,
1925

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I thank you for your cordial letter of April 15th. You may be sure I shall call upon you. In fact I shall begin now by asking you the question that has been often put to me lately, - what indications are there, if any, that there will be a heavy movement of Negroes from the South to the North this spring and summer? Such a movement would be rather significant in a number of our cities where unemployment still prevails to a serious degree.

Very truly yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

April 20, 1925.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Department of Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

Illness prevented my making an earlier reply to your letter of April 15th.

Release of this office, of March 9th, contains the only general statement made by this office, up to this time, concerning Negro migration, 1925. I am quoting it, as follows:

> "Negroes from the southern states have begun their spring, 1925, exodus, heading northward into Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and points farther west. Welfare workers and employment managers of Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and typical industrial centers of the country report an inflow of sturdy southern Negroes, who at once become applicants for placement in the factories and mills. It appears that employment and problems of health and housing have increased in all the northern industrial centers, and that the migration supply indicates that it will exceed the demand in practically every northern industrial city during the coming season."

I would not like to say that the migration will be "heavy;" yet, when it is considered along with other employment conditions already existing in northern industrial cities, particularly a rather backward employment trend, the actual results of this year's migration may be as marked as they would be were there greater numbers of migrants and greater opportunities for them to secure employment. The urban situation is really unfavorable in the eight cities I visited last month.

Kindly "stand by" for an important letter which I shall endeavor to get off to you tomorrow.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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April
27th,
1925

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am sorry that I cannot be present to-morrow at the public hearing in the office of the Secretary of Labor. Your letter reached me after I had made other plans for the day and it is now impossible to rearrange them.

I plan to be in Washington on Monday, May fourth, and shall call upon you that morning.

Very truly yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.

Noted
K.P.
4/28/25

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

New York City
May 4th, 1925

To the Executive Council of the
American Federation of Labor,

Gentlemen:

I appear before you as the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, with headquarters at 127 East 23rd Street, New York City.

My mission is to ask your endorsement of and cooperation in furthering the plan of the League to improve the industrial status of the Negro worker. This is a new department and there is no better place to start than with the American Federation of Labor. We are familiar with your resolutions and declarations as sent out from your annual conventions during the past several years. We know that the composition of the American Federation of Labor does not permit of mandatory action, and that where your recommendations have not been followed by the Nationals and Internationals you have permitted groups of colored workers to receive charters as bona fide federal locals.

But we are convinced that some further steps must be taken to insure mutual protection to both black and white wage-earners who must recognize that their interests are identical and inseparable. It is not sufficient to resolve. Some way must be found to initiate your resolves. The Negro must know that he is wanted within the ranks of the Labor Movement and efforts must be employed to get him in. The recalcitrant Nationals and Internationals must be shown the folly of their untenable position of segregation and discrimination. Whatever is fair and profitable for our nation's workers is fair and profitable for Negro workers. What injures one injures the other. If white men must work for a livable wage, then Negroes must have the same livable wage. If white men receive high wages and Negroes do not, then sooner or later no one will. What is true of wages is equally true of all the benefits which labor is now receiving and may hereafter acquire.

You are fortunate in that the Negro leaders, newspapers and organizations are evincing a changed attitude on the participation of the Negro laborers in the Labor Movement. The follwing extracts show that you can get the active cooperation of Negro leaders whenever the American Federation of Labor can put forward a workable plan:

> Form the public statement of the Fifteenth Annual Conference for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 25th, to July 1st, 1924.
>
> "The Negro is entering the ranks of semi-skilled and skilled labor and he is entering mainly as a "scab". He broke the great steel strike. He will soon be in a position to break any strike when he can gain economic advantage for himself.
>
> On the other hand, intelligent Negroes know full well that a blow at organized labor is a blow at all labor; that black labor today profits by the blood and sweat of labor leaders in the past who have fought oppression and monopoly by organization. If there is built up in America a great black bloc of non-union laborers who have a right to hate unions, all laborers, black and white, eventually must suffer."

To the Executive Council of the
American Federation of Labor:

From the Editorial Page of the CHICAGO DEFENDER, the most widely read newspaper within the Negro Group:

"DEFENDER'S PLATFORM FOR AMERICA"

1. The Opening Up of All Trades and Trade Unions to Blacks as Well as Whites.

From time to time the National Urban League, both as a national body and through its affiliated branches, has voiced its belief in collective bargaining. It now comes to you, with an experience of fifteen years and a circle of friends and supporters known favorably to you to ask your endorsement of its Department of Industrial Relations. That you may be assured of our position and that we may have the advantage of your counsel, we invite you to designate a representative of the labor group, that will be mutually acceptable, to advise with us in formulating a plan of action to be submitted to you for approval at some future date. There will soon be available considerable material on the relationship of Negroes to organized Labor which may be used in this connection.

Respectfully submitted,

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.
National Urban League.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET ROOMS 31-33-34 NEW YORK CITY

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May 11th, 1925

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

First let me thank you for the cooperation you gave me while I was in your city. It was good of you to extend me the courtesies that you so freely granted.

I am sending a copy of the statement I left with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and would appreciate at your convenience the material you were going to send me. By the way, is it asking too much to request that Mr. Johnson be allowed to read your Survey of Negro Employees in New York? This will be a great aid to us in preparing for the intensive survey we are to make on Relationship of the Negro to Organized Labor throughout the Country. There is to be a meeting to form an organization which will concern itself with getting Negroes into the trade unions in New York City and this material will also give me the information I would like to have in preparing myself for my part of the conference which is to be held on the 23rd of May. I promise you not to publish it and to use it merely for reference and enlightenment.

I shall also look forward to the receipt of the resolution on the Mexican situation.

Sincerely yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

May 25, 1925.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

I regret that illness has prevented my giving earlier attention to your letter of May 11th; and upon reading it again this morning, I am sorry to note that the date of your conference, May 23, passed in the interim, without my having forwarded you the material which you requested.

If it is not too late, I shall be glad to extend to Mr. Johnson the privilege of reading the New York survey material. I am busy endeavoring to bring other delinquent work up to date; but if you or Mr. Johnson will advise me, I shall be glad to forward, for confidential use, a copy of the New York findings.

The compilation of the material referring to Secretary Davis's alien labor conference is the next task to which I shall bend my efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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May
26th,
1925

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I have your letter of May 25th and appreciate again receiving promises of cooperation. Mr. Johnson, I am sure, would be very glad to read for confidential use your manuscript on the New York labor situation. I promise you that we will take good care of it and return it to you shortly. Do not forget that I am desirous of receiving the other material which you looked for the day I was there but could not find on account of the illness of your secretary.

The meeting on the 23rd resulted in an organization to work for the inclusion of Negroes in the unions in the city. There was a large attendance and money is available for paying organizers who are to speak for various locals represented in New York. Two colored men were elected as secretaries who will be charged with the responsibility of organizing the workers. The organization will not attempt to bring the colored men together in any new trade group but merely to get existing labor organizations to include the colored men in their unions.

Sincerely yours,

T. Arnold Hill

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

May 28, 1925.

P e r s o n a l

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

Your letter of May 26th:

I am sending you under separate cover, for the confidential use of Mr. Johnson, a carbon copy of the brief, "Industries and Occupations Engaging the Negro Population of New York." I trust this may be of service to you and Mr. Johnson, pending a pamphlet release of the same by this Department. I shall ask you to return same within ten days as the two copies are in use between an expert and myself, here in the Department.

At the close of the brief you will find some of the references which we discussed when you were in Washington.

May I congratulate you upon the marked success you are having with your plan, and the enthusiasm which it has awakened all over the country.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 3978

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
127 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

T. ARNOLD HILL
DIRECTOR

June
12th,
1926

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Would it be too much trouble for you to see that the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League is placed on the mailing list of the Department of Labor for its various publications.? This would be of much value to us in interpreting the labor situation nationally and also for the many references the bulletins make to Negroes.

Trusting that you are well, I am

Sincerely yours,

T. Arnold Hill

T. Arnold Hill,
DIRECTOR

TAH:VMF

June 26, 1925.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Industrial Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

A special need has arisen for the copy of the New York occupational survey, loaned to you some time ago. Will you kindly forward it to me by return mail.

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
P

July 7, 1926.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Department of Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

I was in the South when your request of June 12th was delivered to this office. I shall be glad to mail to you, personally, the forthcoming releases of this particular office. If, in addition, you desire the publications, etc., of the various bureaus and divisions of the Department, kindly advise me and I shall forward your name to them for listing.

In answer to your letter to Mrs. Johnson, concerning her Ohio report, the same is now in course of release. The preliminary abstract is going through routine and I shall mail you a copy as soon as it is officially released.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Have you an opening for a competent statistician, -- a young lady who served in association with our mutual friend, Mr. Forrester B. Washington?

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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July
8th,
1926

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I thank you for your kind letter of July 7th, and shall appreciate receiving the forthcoming releases of your office. I should very much like to have the publications of the various bureaus and divisions of your department. I want to have all of them.

I shall also look forward to receiving the release on Mrs. Johnson's Ohio Visit.

There is no opening in my own department for a statistician. Mr. Johnson is out of the city and I am therefore unable to ask him if he needs one in his department. I shall bring this to his attention.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill,
DIRECTOR.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 3978

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
127 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

T. ARNOLD HILL
DIRECTOR

July 12th, 1926

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am enclosing a statement on the work of my department. I would be glad to have you read it critically and make any suggestion you think you should like to make to me. If you feel that there are certain types of work we might engage in or certain phases of the problem we have already touched which require further attention, please feel free to state them to me frankly.

I should like very much to have your full criticism.

Very truly yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill,
DIRECTOR

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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September
22nd,
1925

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Mr. Johnson tells me that he has been unable to secure a copy of Volume 4., containing the population and occupational statistics for 1920, published by the Census Bureau. I wonder if you could see that a copy of this is sent to me. It would be quite helpful and save considerable time going to and from the library.

Thanking you in advance and with appreciation for other favors in the past, I remain

Very truly yours,

TAH:VMF

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

September 25, 1925.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Department of Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
137 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

Inquiry at the Census Bureau develops the fact, I regret to say, that copies of Volume 4, containing the population and occupational statistics for 1920, are exhausted, so far as free distribution is concerned. You can, however, purchase the same of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for $2.25 per volume.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

July 14, 1926.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, National Urban League,
Department of Industrial Relations,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

I have your letter of July 12th; but the "statement on the work" of your department was not enclosed. Perhaps you mailed it under separate cover. This is to let you know that I shall be glad to give it my very earnest attention when received.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 3978

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
127 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

T. ARNOLD HILL
DIRECTOR

September 14th, 1926

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

You will recall your letter to me some months ago when you promised to have us placed on the various mailing lists of the Department of Labor. Inasmuch as we received no publications from the department, would you mind following this up for us to see that we are placed on the various lists.

I am planning a trip to Ohio and would be pleased to see Mrs. Johnson's report which you said you would let me read.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

T. Arnold Hill

T. Arnold Hill,
DIRECTOR.

TAH:VMF

September 29, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Chief Clerk

T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, 127 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y., requests that his name be entered upon the permanent mailing lists of each of the various bureaus and divisions of this Department, for the receipt of current releases and publications upon all topics.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hill, T. Arn

September 29, 1926.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Department of Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hill:

Protracted illness prevented my answering your letter of September 14th at an earlier date.

I have personally requested that your name be placed upon the permanent mailing list of each of the various bureaus and divisions of this Department for the receipt of current releases and publications. If regular mailings do not reach you by the end of next week, kindly write me at once and I shall follow up the matter further.

I regret that the Ohio report is not ready. However, if a brief advance summary of same will help you, I shall be glad to endeavor to have a special one prepared for you.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Thank you for you releases.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 13, 1930.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Dear Sir:-

Your reply to the editorial "The A. F. of L. and the Negro" which appeared in the November issue of Opportunity Magazine, and your editorial entitled "National Negro Labor Conference" in the current issue of the American Federationist lead me to commend you in the name of the National Urban League for your official expression of interest in a cause which has long been neglected. That the Federation "stands ready to help" the Negro "raise his standards" is a commitment the Urban League wants to see fulfilled.

We are afraid, however, judging from past observations and experiences, that the word "stands" is to be taken literally; for we have seen the Federation stand still, exerting not a single muscle to welcome Negroes into the folds of organized labor, while blaming them for not accepting the restrictions grudgingly offered. In standing ready to help is it to be understood that you will now work for the removal of constitutional and ritualistic clauses governing the conduct of labor bodies that limit membership to white workers?

We are willing to accept your implied good faith, but please permit us to point out that this is not the first time we have read similar declarations. We do not question the "ideals toward which the organization is headed", but we cannot admire the practice followed in the pursuit of those ideals.

For forty years Negro workers have heard the public pronouncements of the American Federation of Labor in favor of absolute equality for all workers regardless of race, color or creed. We have seen resolution upon resolution adopted by your body in convention assembled. While we know that the American Federation of Labor has no power to force any national or international union to accept its mandates, we have seen such mandates as pertained to Negro workers deliberately flouted by national and international unions, and these bodies go uncensured. We saw no change in the status of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks because it refused to change its constitution so as to admit Negro workers, but we did see the organization summarily dismissed because of a jurisdictional dispute with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. We have seen national bodies admitted to the Federation within the last ten years that have encouched in their laws circumscriptions of Negro workers.

All the while Negro workers have been branded as scabs. They were wanted in the union only after they had entered industry as strike-breakers. Denied opportunity to work under normal conditions they have been conscious of opposition from white workers and have resorted to strike-breaking as much to retaliate as to find employment. And even when they have joined unions they have been refused work because fellow white unionists would not work with them. Thus, whites arrayed against blacks and blacks against whites have kept up a constant warfare to the detriment of labor and the advantage of capital.

When has the American Federation of Labor campaigned among its white members for its ideal of fair play reiterated in frequent resolutions? It has permitted the labor union movement to become infested with narrowness and bigotry while blaming Negroes for not joining its ranks.

It is no defense to point out that only a few national organizations bar Negroes from membership. Subterfuges of one kind or another restrict as effectively as law. Nor does the federal local solve the problem. This expedient has offered an escape but not a solution; for it provides the badge but not the protection of unionism. Federal locals have no independence. Its members have no self-determination, for they are bound by the regulations of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. who as officers of various national units condone the discriminations which have made federal locals expedient. As inoffensive as these federal locals are they are as a rule organized only when Negroes themselves take the initiative. If your new promise to help contemplates the initiative by the Federation will you organize federal locals of Negro plumbers, of machinists, railway mail clerks and others similarly excluded?

In ten years (1919 to 1928) the number of Negro locals and federal locals dropped from 169 to 23 in active standing on January 1,1929. This is not because Negroes do not make good union members. There are too many instances that prove their loyalty under most trying circumstances for such an assertion to be true. I have heard veteran laborites tell of the exploits of Negro unionists that saved the day for unionism. No, the answer is that Negroes have never felt themselves welcome. They have seldom had full union privileges and protection. They have been taken in only when they managed to get pass the barrages set against them. They have been asked to sell unionism to themselves, with a poor argument for their doing so. Only occasionally Negro organizers have been employed with varying degrees of success.

The Federation is about to embark on a campaign in the South where Negro wage-earners prevail in large numbers. They will want assurance that you will make their lot no harder than it now is. On the other hand the labor movement wants strength and solidarity. Negroes will want the union and the union will want them. You say in your article "At the Crossroads" in the current issue of the Federationist "No Southern community wants a large proportion of its population to remain permanently in the poverty group which entails high expenditures for relief; high percentage of uncollectable bills held by real estate owners, merchants, doctors, etc.; poorer stores in the community; a citizenry less competent to maintain good government; unnecessary sickness and the great susceptability to epidemics." Negroes form "a large proportion of the population of many southern communities", where as you state "the average annual income is lowest". May we ask then, whether or not your plans for organizing in the South, call for organizing Negroes - not merely permitting them to join - but actively campaigning for their membership?

In 1918 the National Urban League presented to your predecessor Mr. Gompers, a resolution signed by leading white and colored citizens who asked that the Federation take active steps to bring Negro workers within the folds of the movement. This request was renewed in 1920, but the proposition was acknowledged with a resolution and tabled.

When the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League was organized in 1925, immediately it undertook to establish friendly relations with your office. Once in that year and again the following year the writer appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in an effort to remove the laxity of the Federation toward Negro workers. We offered to raise one-half of the salary of a competent Negro who would work under your direction in trying to smooth out the relationship between colored workers and the various component national and international organizations, but you informed us that the "Executive Council does not at this time feel that the American Federation of Labor can undertake to meet the expense which would be involved in carrying out your proposition."

As to our own position on this question, a convention of the National Urban League, assembled in Detroit in 1919, went on record by resolution as favoring unionization of Negro workers. Various locals of

the League have adopted resolutions or have aided units of the Federation in one way or another. A trade union committee of white and colored people, which won favor from prominent Federation officials, had its genesis in an Urban League office. We have supported the cause of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, we have contributed articles to the Federationist and you have contributed an article to our magazine Opportunity. We have invited you to speak before our National convention on more than one occasion.

We write you in this fashion not because we are antagonistic but because we want to see something done. The Urban League is trying to lift the status and standards of Negro workers, but how can it do this as long as workers of the two racial groups wrangle for advantage? It is the job of us both to promote peace in industry but until we have the masses of workers realize the oneness of aim of all workingmen, regardless of race, color or creed, we shall have strife and not peace. There can be no peace in the hearts of white workers if black workers take their jobs when they are on strike; and there can be no peace in the hearts of black workers when they are denied not only the privilege to organize but also the right to labor because white workers object. When we have settled our labor differences between the races we shall have added materially to the spirit of inter-racial goodwill that is moving forward in other circles. In this common undertaking the Urban League, recognized as the foremost agency in the industrial field among Negroes, and the American Federation of Labor, spokesman of the American Labor movement, must each carry its part of the burden.

Respectfully yours,

T. Arnold Hill, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations.
National Urban League

TAH:MVR

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

17 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONES: CALEDONIA 6534-6535

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January
16th
1 9 3 0

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

It was nice to get your letter of January 15th and to find therein substantiation of the points of view expressed in my open letter to Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. As requested I am enclosing a copy of the letter and shall inform you of reactions obtained. When you are in New York why don't you come in to see me sometimes? I may be in Washington in February and if so, I shall look you up.

Sincerely yours,

T. Arnold Hill

T. ARNOLD HILL

Encl.
TAH:MVR

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

April 22, 1930.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
Director, Department of Industrial Relations,
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hill:

Permit me to congratulate you upon, and thank you for, your splendid brief, "A Dmama of 5,000,000 American Wage-Earners," which has just been received by this office. This little pamphlet will be well received, as it is painstakingly and convincingly prepared. It may interest you to know that I addressing the League's vocational mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, and am hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you there, on Sunday April 27th.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hill, Ann. v. Edwards

June 1, 1925.

Mr. T. Edward Hill,
Director, Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics,
State Capitol,
Charleston, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Hill:

Enclosed herewith you will find copy of a letter which the Secretary of Labor has just sent forward to the Governor of West Virginia. You will note the high appreciation which the Secretary has expressed over the fine cooperation which you recently gave to his office in its consideration of alien labor problems. Governor Gore will undoubtedly be pleased to know that the little "Mountain State" was so well represented.

If I can ever serve you, kindly command me.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Copy to:

Hon. Arthur G. Froe,
Recorder of Deeds,
Century Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Hill, T. Edw

April 11, 1927.

Hon. T. Edward Hill,
Director, Bureau of Negro Welfare & Statistics,
State Capitol,
Charleston, W. Va.

My dear Friend Hill:

I shall be in Charleston some time around May 2 on the return home from a semi-circular trip which is taking me through New England and the Middle West. I am writing you at this early date, for I shall want to see you and to "poach" upon some of your invaluable knowledge of the Negro labor situation in W. Va. Kindly reserve me a brief hour or two on May 2d or 3d, that we may go over some things in which we are mutually interested, socially as well as officially.

I understand that Brother Froe will be in the Capital at about the same time. Perhaps we can have a little "round-table" together and try to drive dull care away.

Sincerely your friend

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS

T. EDWARD HILL, DIRECTOR
CHARLESTON

May 4th, 1927.

Mrs. Georgia W. Johnson,
c/o Karl Phillips,
U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:-

At the request of Mr. Karl F. Phillips, I am enclosing a list of fifty leading West Virginia employers of Negro labor, with their addresses.

This information would have been furnished you sooner but all of the records of this office were destroyed in a recent fire which made it necessary for us to obtain this information from the files of other State offices.

Yours very truly,

T. Edward Hill

TEH/f
ENCL-1

May 4, 1927.

Hon. T. Edward Hill,
Director, Bureau of Negro Welfare,
State Capitol,
Charleston, W. Va.

My dear Hill:

I was taken severely ill after leaving Buffalo, N. Y., and had to eliminate from my itinerary Kentucky and West Virginia, and return home for "treatment". I managed to stagger along through Pennsylvania and Ohio, and shall have some interesting findings to release between now and June 1st.

I want to thank you for your interesting and complete report, 1925-1926. It describes a splendid piece of work and is a great credit to you and to the State. I know you will be amply repaid for your efficiency, some day. Won't you kindly send a marked copy of your report, indicating your reference to Secretary Davis, to him. He will appreciate your interest and will write you a letter of thanks, no doubt. I have taken the liberty of writing a little sketch about your report for the press. Hope you will like it.

Things are quiet here now. I don't know what will be doing politically within the next six months or so. I wish we could meet with you more often and have you give us some of your valued advice and experience.

With kindest wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hill

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS

T. EDWARD HILL, DIRECTOR
CHARLESTON

May 5, 1927.

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary,
U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am today sending you under separate cover copy of the Third Biennial Report of this Bureau and particularly invite your attention to the marked portion of the introductory statement.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

T. Edward Hill

TEH/f

May 10, 1927.

Hon. T. Edward Hill,
Director, Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics,
Charleston, W. Va.

My dear Hill:

Thank you for the list of collieries, etc., so kindly forwarded to this office in answer to my request from Buffalo.

I have been quite ill, but am improving daily. I feel I shall have an interesting report to make to you some time between now and June 1.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely your friend,

T. EDWARD HILL
KEYSTONE

State of West Virginia
House of Delegates
Charleston

November 18, 1929

Honorable Karl Phillips,
Conciliation Commissioner,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:-

Our mutual friend Arthur G. Froe wrote me on the 13th instant advising me that you suggested the possibility of me being appointed one of your assistants and further advising that I make application to the Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. I was out of town when Arthur's letter came and just returned last night which accounts for my delay in taking action. I have this day mailed my application to Secretary Davis and in it I referred him to you for information regarding my qualifications for the work and my experience in the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics where I did some work similar to that being done by your office. If it is necessary for you to refresh your memory I suggest that you glance through the reports of that office, copies of all of which I sent you.

I am deeply grateful to you for your kindly interest in me and if I get the position I am sure that we can work together to the mutual pleasure and profit of each other. You can count upon my loyalty and whole-hearted support and cooperation.

I have written Senator Hatfield asking him to urge my appointment and I am sure that he will get behind me. Kindly advisewhat else you think neceaasry or advisable for me to do and keep me informed as to developments.

The Legislature convenes in Extraordinary Session Wednesday and I shall leave here to night. I do not expect it to remain in session but a few days but should you write me during the next ten days address you letters to Station B, Box 15, Charleston, West Virginia.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

T. Edward Hill

M. T. WHITTICO, Pres.-Editor T. EDWARD HILL, Sec'y-Manager

The McDowell Times, Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF THE McDOWELL TIMES

JOB PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

BOX 447 PHONE 29

KEYSTONE, W VA.

November 18, 1929

Honorable James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby apply for the position of Assistant Conciliation Commissioner of the Department of Labor to do field work under the direction of Honorable Karl Phillips in charge of work among Negroes.

I am 46 years of age, have been in the printing and publishing business for twenty years and have had wide experience in work among the coal miners of this State. I organized the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics in this State and served for six years as its director. One of the principal functions of that office is to deal with problems affecting Negro labor and in that connection I had the pleasure of meeting you in your office at a conference which discussed the Mexican labor situation as it affected American Negro labor. I am now a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia.

For further information concerning my fitness for this position I respectfully refer you to Honorable Karl Phillips, who has first hand information regarding my work and has in his possession the reports of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics compiled by me and under my direction while I was director.

Thanking you in advance for such consideration as you may give to this application and assuring you of my highest personal regards, I am

Yours very respectfully,

T. Edward Hill

T. Edward Hill

NOV 19 1929 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

November 22, 1929.

Hon. T. Edward Hill,
Member, West Va. House of Delegates,
Station B, Box 15,
Charleston, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Hill:

Secretary of Labor Davis has referred to me, for reply, your letter of November 18th, in which you apply for a field position in the Conciliation Service of this Department.

Just at this moment, so far as I am informed, there is no immediate opening on the staff of the Commissioners of Conciliation.

However, you must know that this office has the highest regard for your ability and fitness for work in this Service, and that if an opportunity presents itself for appointment your application and abilities will receive most serious consideration.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Edwards John Henry Jr.

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1216 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 10, 1928.

Honorable Karl Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The enclosed is self-explanatory, and I am wondering if you can help me in this matter.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Perry W. Howard

PERRY W. HOWARD.

May 11, 1928.

Personal

Honorable Perry W. Howard,
Member, Republican National Committee,
1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Howard:

Although I have no authority in connection with immigration matters pending before this Department, it has given me pleasure to give my immediate personal attention to your request of May 10th, accompanied by letter of Mr. A. J. McCook, Jr., of Biloxi, Miss., addressed to you under date of May 5th.

I conferred with Judge Smelser, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, concerning Mr. McCook's statement; and am pleased to write you, in brief, personally and unofficially, as follows:

Whatever proceedings are pending in connection with Mr. McCook have not as yet become a record in the Department's Washington office; so that there is nothing of record showing him to be the subject of deportation proceedings or other official action. Whenever his case becomes of record it will be a simple matter for you or other counsel to ascertain just what steps should be taken.

The "preference" list, mentioned in the fourth paragraph of Mr. McCook's letter, is something as to which this Department has no jurisdiction. Accordingly, if Mr. McCook is seeking preferential listing, his appeal should be filed with the Department of State.

Although your letter does not ask me for my opinion, in view of the pleasant and friendly relations existing between you and me, I am venturing to take the liberty of suggesting to you that, from McCook's own statement, it appears that he is in this country illegally and may, sooner or later, be the subject of deportation proceedings. From his own statement, the inference may be readily taken that he is a "deserting seaman" as contemplated in the Act to Regulate Immigration. If the inference is correct it will be difficult, of course, to prevent his deportation. He will be entitled to hearing and appeal, of course; and may be represented by counsel. And, should this contingency arise and unfavorable decision be rendered against him, he still would access to the Federal courts.

With kind regards, and with assurances that should the McCook case develop into pending action, this office will be pleased to assist you in any way possible, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Mr. McCook's letter is returned.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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PERRY W. HOWARD
MEMBER FOR MISSISSIPPI

613 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 3, 1930.

The Honorable Karl Phillip,
U. S. Labor Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillip:

I am enclosing letter pursuant to our conversation and asking the courtesy of your opinion on paragraph three of the enclosed letter.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Perry W. Howard

Perry W. Howard.

CSS/PWH

October 6, 1930.

Hon. Perry W. Howard, Esq.,
613 "P" Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Howard:

Referring to your letter of October 3d, and accompanying query submitted to you by Miss Myrtle H. Key, of 3211 South Ash Street, Tacoma, Washington:

The same were submitted by me at once to the Commissioner of Naturalization, and I am forwarding to you herewith memorandum from that official, together with copy of letter addressed by him, under date of October 4, to Miss Key, to whom he wrote direct, in view of the fact that the matter had already been officially pending before the Department for some time. The enclosures are self-explanatory.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Enclosures - 4

October 6, 1930.

Memorandum:

To: The Commissioner of Naturalization
Subject: Myrtle H. Key — Bureau File No. 23/9553

This office acknowledges, with thanks, your memorandum of October 4th in the above-entitled matter, together with copy of letter to Miss Key, which accompanied the same.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Howard Theatre Dispute

Bentley

July 28, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Director of Conciliation
From: Karl F. Phillips
Subject: Howard Theatre Dispute

The Howard Theatre dispure grows out of the following DIRECT causes --

1. Listing as "Unfair" of Howard Theatre by A. F. of M., and Local 710 (Washington, D. C.)
2. Refusal of Local 710 to permit Union musicians to perform at theatre.
3. Refusal of Howard Theatre proprietory (A. Lichtman) to make his house a "union" house;

and the following INDIRECT causes --

1. Numerical and artistic weakness of musicians of Local 710.
2. Tremendous "open shop" competition in Wash., D. C.
3. Strict enforcement of A. F. of M. regulations, which undoubtedly work an unjust hardship, particularly to "open shop" theatres in this jurisdiction.

Last week, Local 710 forced the closing of the Ethel Waters (greatest Negro 'blues' singer in the world) show, after the house had been sold out in advance. This week, the Local has ordered Drake and Walker, carrying one of the leading Negro (union) jazz bands in the country, to cease performing at the Howard, because of its "unfair" listing by the A. F. of M.

There seems to be some question about the justness of the "unfair" listing, and whether or not A. Lichtman, the new proprietor of the Howard, was properly put on notice. Mr. Lichtman claims that he has done nothing which would cause him to be listed "unfair". He admits that his house is "open" but that he is open to negotiations in the interest of labor and himself. The Secretary of Local 710 A. F. M. admits that his Union cannot supply musicians to the Howard Theatre even if Lichtman were to offer to hire them. They are not available. The Secretary states that the A. F. M. regulations require, in such instances of nonavailability, that the employer import musicians from a foreign district. This, Lichtman says, would burden him with unnecessary and unwarranted expense, inasmuch as he can hire ample nomunion musicians of

ability. As a matter of fact, the present Howard Theatre is comprised of former members of Local 710, who found it unprofitable to remain longer in affiliation with Local 710. They state that no Negro house in Washington could meet the requirements of Local 710 and that as an economic necessity they have been forced to leave the union and perform as nonunion men. The motion picture machine operators and stage hands tell the same story.

As a further phase of the controversy, Lichtman claims that the public has been heretofore "overcharged" by previous Howard Theatre managements; that there is no show which justifies the "high" prices formerly charged by the Howard, which were necessarily imposed upon the public in an unsuccessful endeavor to meet the union scales, which, he avers, were continually changed "overnight". He states that the average Negro show is worth only a 35 or 40-cent fee, which, he states, is not sufficient to meet the Union scale. He further states that the Union has never come to him with any contract which would give him a chance to "crawl before he walks". Rather, he says, they have presented him with a year's contract and an ultimatim, both of which, in the short time permitted, he is unable to meet.

The conciliator assigned to the case suggested --

1. A temporary dispensation, in view of the unusual circumstances surrounding the musical situation in Washington, permitting Drake and Walker to "go on" pending negotiations; and

2. A 30 or 60 or 90 day agreement between the Union and the proprietor, if consent could be obtained from the President of the A. F. M., during which the Union is to give him sympathetic assistance in an endeavor to investigate the justness of the "unfair" listing; to work out plans looking to mutuality of operation as between the Union and the Theatre; and the eventual unionizing of the entire house staff.

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Immigration

THE RACIAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN IMMIGRATION FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

A report Submitted to the
Secretary of Labor
By

Robert F. Foerster
Professor of Economics in Princeton
University.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

1. Outline of the Problem.

In that part of continental America lying south of the United Statesor in islands adjacent thereto, live some ninety millions of people, nearly as many people as live in the United States. Two thirds or more of them either belong to what are commonly described as the colored races or they represent crosses between colored and white stocks. The colored stocks include principally the American Indians, brown or copper in hue, secondarily the African negroes or blacks; but some others also are present.

All of the countries where these people live are customarily regarded as lands of immigration, like the United States itself. They are not regarded as lands of emigration. The distinction is a customary one, which however has never had more than a limited value. Even in Europe there are countries whose immigrants from still other countries compare in numbers closely with their emigrants, and nearly every other country, not excepting the United States, is subject to extensive internal migration, the migration from one part of the same country to another part. The existence or non-existence of a political boundary is not ordinarily a primary consideration in determining currents of migration.

From time to time, in fact, and contrary to the common view, there have been impressively broad currents of migration within the Western Hemisphere. It is the recent rapidly rising tide of immigration into the United States from the southern lands of this hemisphere, Mexican immigrants alone during the past year reaching a total of approximately three fifths the quota specifically established by law for all transoceanic countries, that has forced upon the attention of the people of the United States a new

problem. Inquiry must be made whether this immigration can be regarded as the fore-runner of a larger immigration and also whether the new additions to the race stock of the United States can be regarded as beneficial or as detrimental and what main lines of policy should be laid down for dealing with this immigration.

At the outset it will be useful to indicate the bearings of our current legislation on this problem and also to set forth briefly the present or recent numerical strength of the stock of immigrants born in other countries of America than the United States.

Of the many sorts of selection or restriction of immigration which have been enacted into law by the Congress of the United States and which continue to have the force of law, some are of universal application, others concern the peoples of stated origins only. The provisions respecting literacy, head tax, disease and other matters apply universally and therefore establish a means of selection among those persons who derive from the countries lying to the south of the United States. The provisions drastically limiting the immigration of Oriental peoples prevent the immigration into the United States of Chinese, Japanese and some other peoples possibly desiring to enter this country after residence in the other American countries; but no law has been enacted imposing any similar restriction upon the immigration of the races which constitute the dominant stocks in the Latin American countries. The law which bases the number of permissible immigrants from given countries on certain percentages (with an allowance for relatives), commonly called the quota law, already referred to above, bears primarily on the people of European countries and has not been extended to the peoples of the American countries. It follows that if a

citizen of Mexico, the various Islands of the West Indies or the countries of South and Central America can meet the special tests regarding literacy, disease and other matters, imposed on all immigrants, he is free to settle permanently in the United States.

It is the special purpose of the present study to inquire whether Latin American immigration is of a sort to warrant the continued extension to it of privileges denied to the peoples of transatlantic countries.

2. American Foreign Born Living in the United States.

In 1920, the last year for which census figures are available, the natives of other parts of the American hemisphere resident in the United States numbered 1,727,017. Of these about two thirds originated north of the United States and one third south. In the table which follows precise figures are given for the various regions of origin in 1920 and to facilitate comparison similar figures are reproduced for the year 1910.

AMERICAN FOREIGN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 and 1910, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH
(From 14th Census, Vol. II, page 693 and 695 and Vol. III, page 18)

COUNTRY	ALL RACES		WHITE	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
Canada				
French	307,788	385,083	307,786	385,083
Other	817,139	819,684	810,092	810,967
Newfoundland	13,249	5,080	13,242	5,076
West Indies				
Cuba	14,872	15,133	26,369	23,169
Other West Indies	84,090	32,508		
Mexico	486,416	221,915	478,385	219,902
Central and South America				
Central America	4,912	1,736	20,929	9,069
South America	18,551	8,228		
TOTAL	1,727,017	1,489,251	1,656,801	1,453,186

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The figures show that while the number of American immigrants born north of the United States was still, in 1920, materially larger than that of immigrants born south of the United States, there had been in the previous ten years an appreciable decline in the number of those born in the north, but there had also been, on the other hand, a substantial increase, approximately a doubling, of those born in the south. In the case of Mexico, by far the principal source of this southern immigration, there had been substantially more than a doubling.

It is possible to present some figures reflecting the movement of peoples during the last few years, beginning with the fiscal year 1919-1920, before the end of which the census of 1920 was taken.

ALIENS OF VARIOUS STOCKS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED 1920 — 1924.

From Statistics compiled by the Commissioner General of Immigration.

MEXICAN.

YEAR	ADMITTED: Immigrant	ADMITTED: Non-Immigrant	ADMITTED: Total	DEPARTED: Emigrant	DEPARTED: Non-Emigrant	DEPARTED: Total	NET GAIN OR LOSS
1920	51,042	17,350	68,392	6,412	4,742	11,154	57,238
1921	29,603	17,131	46,734	5,519	2,383	7,902	38,832
1922	18,246	12,049	30,295	5,770	1,730	7,500	22,795
1923	62,709	13,279	75,988	2,479	1,422	3,901	72,087
1924	87,648	18,139	105,787	1,876	1,694	3,572	102,215

SPANISH AMERICAN

1920	3,954	5,102	9,056	1,126	4,413	5,539	3,497
1921	3,328	4,048	7,376	1,884	5,187	6,692	680
1922	1,446	2,788	4,234	1,791	5,282	6,073	859
1923	1,990	3,454	5,444	1,071	2,742	3,813	1,631
1924	3,065	3,983	7,048	906	3,145	4,051	2,997

CUBAN

1920	1,510	7,477	8,987	1,598	7,567	9,165	178
1921	1,523	7,605	9,128	1,089	8,489	9,698	570
1922	698	4,590	5,288	909	5,839	6,748	1,460
1923	1,347	7,240	8,587	751	5,799	6,550	2,037
1924	1,412	7,941	9,353	961	7,327	8,288	1,065

WEST INDIAN (EXCEPT CUBAN)

1920	1,546	1,989	3,535	626	1,948	2,574	961
1921	1,553	1,884	3,437	656	1,986	2,642	795
1922	978	1,540	2,518	820	1,864	2,684	148
1923	1,447	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	648
1924	2,211	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,755	1,752

An immigration which is largely of one sex can be expected to have less influence on the permanent race stock of a country than one in which the sexes are distributed nearly equally. This follows from the fact that marriage most commonly occurs within peoples rather than between peoples, above all when language is a barrier. The following table gives the number of males and females in each element of the population in 1920:

AMERICAN FOREIGN BORN IN THE UNITED STATES 1920 BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX
(From 14th Census. Vol. II - Page 635)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Canada, French	157,748	150,038	307,786
Canada, other	392,951	424,208	817,159
Newfoundland	6,158	7,091	13,249
Cuba	8,541	6,331	14,872
Other West Indies	34,932	29,168	64,090
Mexico	276,526	209,892	486,418
Central America	2,849	2,063	4,912
TOTAL	890,917	836,100	1,727,017

This table shows that while the number of immigrants from the southerly countries contains a smaller proportion of females than those of the northerly countries -- countries from which immigrants have been coming for a longer time - they none the less include in each instance a very substantial proportion of females. In the past it has usually, but not quite invariably, been true that as an immigration has continued and has increased in volume the proportion of females has increased until the two sexes have been approximately equal in representation.

Of what races are these American immigrants? The census has provided a table which practically supplies an answer to this question.

AMERICAN FOREIGN BORN IN THE UNITED STATES 1920 BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND BY RACE
(From 14th Census Vol. II - Page 693)

COLOR OR RACE	COUNTRY OF BIRTH				
	Canada and Newfoundland	West Indies	Mexico	Central America	South America
White	1,151,120	26,569	478,385	4,074	16,885
Negro	5,657	52,422	2,125	814	1,666
Indian	1,522	58	4,871	14	20
Chinese	42	101	20	1	4
Japanese	22	9	21	1	2
All others	3	3	-	4	4
TOTAL	1,158,174	78,962	486,418	4,912	18,581

So far as the numbers in the non-white divisions are concerned, if fairly pure strains are in question they may be regarded as approximately correct. What follows in this report will make it clear, however, that the designation of "white," at least where natives of the southerly countries are in question, is made to apply to many mixed stocks in which one of the two elements present is not white.

II. Racial Composition of Countries South of the United States.

1. Mexico.

(a) Population principally Indian of pure blood or mixed.

Mexico is, next to Brazil, the most populous country south of the United States. The third and latest census of the Republic, taken in 1910, established a total population of 15,160,369. Comparison with the two previous censuses shows that a substantial increase had long been under way. When all allowance has been made for such inaccuracies as are frequent in the censuses of Latin American countries, both the increases shown and the final total itself doubtless reflect the actual situation fairly well.

More densely inhabited, considering its area, than any country of Central or South America, Mexico yet contains extensive districts having a very sparse

population: the broad northern portion of the country is lightly populated. Fully three quarters of all the people live on the high plateau which rises in the south central portion of the country, whose altitudes of 5000-8000 feet greatly temper the climate. Most of the remainder of the people live in the low hills and the rest in the hot low lands, the *tierra caliente*. While the Mexican censuses have never attempted to divide the population according to race, they do provide particulars regarding languages spoken. Some two million people were recorded in 1910 as speaking Indian tongues. The detailed figures are interesting chiefly because they reflect how slight has been the dispersion of the Indian-speaking peoples from their principal habitats, in recent times at least. For example, the largest group of all, the Mexicano or Nahuatl Indians, registered at 514,410, are chiefly in Puebla, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Guerrero, San Luis Potosi and Tlaxcala; the Maya-speaking are chiefly in Yucatan and Campeche; the Huastecs are in Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosi, the Chinantecs, the Chatino, the Huave are in Oaxaca only.

To suppose that those who speak Indian idioms are the only Indians in the republic and that the thirteen millions and more recorded as speaking Spanish are an essentially Spanish stock would be to commit a fundamental error. It is doubtful whether the people of exclusively white origin are more than ten per cent of all the people. What has happened is that the use of the Spanish language has become pretty general in a population which is principally Indian or mixed and where the full-blooded Indians and those of mixed stock -- quite as much Indian as they are white -- together amount to approximately nine-tenths of the entire nation.

It is a situation which cannot be understood without a glance back over the history of past centuries.

(b) History of the Formation of the Population.

Between the building up of the population of Mexico and that of the United States there is the sharpest possible contrast. The native Indian population that lived in the present area of the United States was generally sparse or was concentrated in special districts. The Europeans who came to this area were settlers who introduced their own civilization and who very rarely inter bred with the Indian. Further immigration of Europeans continuing in substantial volume, it required but a short time for the population of European stock to equal and presently to outnumber the Indian stock. The natural increase of the European stock and the increase by immigration from Europe have resulted in a population tremendously outnumbering today both the pure Indian stock and the white stock having Indian intermixture, which never became a large stock.

At every point the Mexican development is in contrast. The native stocks, when the white man arrived, were highly populous and inhabited the best lands of the country. The Spanish invaders sought gold, not homes. During three centuries women were few among those who crossed the seas. Of the men who entered Mexico many returned to Spain after a time. Immigrants from other countries than Spain were long given no place at all. In the century since the Mexican population achieved independence from Spain, few immigrants came from Europe. Today the population of pure Indian blood or of mixed Indian blood very greatly outnumbers the pure European stock.

It was in 1519 that Cortez set foot in Mexico and invaded the country, establishing the first European contact with its peoples. Occupying the highlands were the Aztec Indians, populous and highly organized. For a considerable time they had been subduing other tribes. They had not, however, imposed their civilization on the tribes in the north of the country and in

the extreme south. They were rather the heirs of a higher civilization which had gone before than originators or disseminators of a new civilization. Either extirpation or dispersion and expulsion of these numerous Indian peoples by the Spanish was never in question; the conquest of them was undertaken in order to add riches to the Spanish Crown. During nearly three centuries of Spanish rule the provinces were administered for the sake of the profit that might accrue from them.

Of the sixty-odd viceroys who ruled the country before Spanish dominion collapsed, only four had been born in Mexico. No foreigners might enter the country and none but Spaniards came to administer its riches; they brought a soldiery with them to protect themselves.

The few Spanish women in Mexico became the mothers of the pure creole stock. While the precise numbers of this stock cannot be established for any date it was unquestionably never a large stock. Beyond doubt the most frequent unions of the Spanish men were with Indian women. In the earlier days it was common to confer captured Indian women as spoils upon the soldiers. Some of these women were received in marriage by the men, some were taken as concubines, some became partners in irregular or occasional unions. Whatever the method of mating, the result was presently the beginning of a new race of mixed Indian and white blood, called by the Spanish name of mestizo.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century its numbers must have formed a very large, though not to be determined, fraction of the entire Mexican population. Since Spaniards from all parts of Spain mingled with Indian women of many tribes having distinctive ethnological traits, some difference of type resulted. By further intermarriage of Spaniard with Indian during the past century, or of mestizo with Indian, the mixed breed population has still further increased; and throughout the centuries there has been much inter-

marriage of mestizo with mestizo. The wars waged under the Diaz presidency against various Indian tribes can be regarded as only a continuation of the process of subjugation begun by Cortez. Subjugation has constantly brought more Indians within the scope of intermarriage with whites and mestizos. As the pure-blooded Indians constitute even today, it is generally agreed, a full third of the entire population of Mexico, the Indian influence upon the Mestizo stock still has an opportunity to go far.

After 1820 there was a resumption of Spanish immigration into Mexico which has continued to the present. While its proportions are indefinite there is good reason to suppose that it has not added a large increment to the white stock.

Still other than Spanish or Indian elements have been present in Mexico. During a period of about two centuries prior to 1817 there was some importation of negroes to be used as slaves. They were largely males, a part of whom subsequently united with Indian women. So far as the negro stock persists today it is in the so-called sambos, the offspring of crosses between Indian and black, and it tends to be unrecognizably absorbed into the race stock of the country. Negro slavery as an institution ceased as far back as 1821.

After the Spanish yoke had been thrown off, the country was opened to immigration from other countries. This immigration has never been extensive, though its precise dimensions are not clear. The statistics for naturalization indicate but little eagerness on the part of foreigners to identify their interests with those of the Mexican people. Although efforts have been made to attract immigrants, the census of 1900 discovered only 50,229 persons speaking other languages than Spanish or Indian and the census of 1910 discovered only 56,691. The census of 1900 found only 57,507 foreigners living in Mexico and of these only 16,259 had come from Spain. The census of 1910 found only

116,527 foreigners resident of whom only 29,541 were from Spain and her colonies. The fact that less than a third of all foreigners were women (of the Spanish a proportion considerably smaller still) and that nations with business interests in Mexico accounted for an important part of the foreigners (in 1930 there were 20,659 immigrants from the United States, actually two thirds as many as immigrants from Spain) suggests an unusual degree of impermanence in these settlements. Some peoples of a race stock similar to the Mexican, that is, largely Indian, were heavily represented; Guatemalans, for instance, by 21,534, chiefly living in the state of Chiapas. Finally Oriental immigrants were present in substantial numbers, Chinese alone running to 15,205, largely workers in the mines of Sonora and Chihuahua. It appears then from these various considerations that during an epoch in which unprecedented tides of white immigration were entering the United States only a trickling stream was making its way into Mexico, there to contribute but little to the permanent white element.*

Footnote * Of the 116,527 foreigners resident in 1910 more than one-third were not white. The immigrants from Arabia, China, Japan, Korea, Guatemala and Cuba alone numbered 42,025; if some of these were white their numbers were unquestionably counterbalanced by colored elements from other countries.

(c) Extent of the White Element.

From the survey which has been given of the population of Mexico, it must be plain that the pure Spanish element is small, that the century which brought many millions of white immigrants to the United States brought very few immigrants even of Spanish origin to Mexico, and that the basic race of the country is Indian, either pure-blooded or mixed with white stock. Common estimates of the pure Indian stock place it at five or six millions; of the white stock at one and one-half to less than three millions (for the higher

figure there is very little warrant); of the mestizo stock about seven or eight millions. If the smaller estimate for the Indian stock is preferred the larger must be taken for the mestizo. Of the mestizo stock a part is half Indian and half white, another part is more than half white and less than half Indian, and still another part is more than half Indian and less than half white. Since the pure Indian stock greatly outnumbers the pure white it is safe to infer that that part of the mestizo which is more than half Indian greatly exceeds that part which is more than half white.

The stock of the Mexican people is then principally of mixed Indian blood. Since the process of fusion is still going on, the stock is likely to become even more characteristically one of mixed blood than it has been. It is entirely fitting, since no confusion will result, to call this stock Mexican, but if a color designation is used it is plainly a mistake to continue the common practice of speaking of the stock as white, for its basis is more copper than white.

Probably the tendency to call the stock white is explained in part by the fact that the mestizo peoples, and even largely the pure Indians, not only speak Spanish but have Spanish names — considerable numbers of Indians, for instance, have settled in the towns of Mexico.*

Foot Note. * The names born by the Indians represent only an adaptation to Spanish ways just as the negroes of the United States have lost their African names and taken on such names as are usual among the Anglo-Saxon whites. (end of foot-note).

It is also explained by the fact that in Mexico, as in Central America and South America generally, the man of mixed breed commonly identifies himself with the supposedly superior of the two strains present in him; he claims to be white rather than mixed or Indian. Not expressly on grounds of race, for

race prejudice as it is known in the United States and in other countries seems scarcely to exist in Mexico, but on economic grounds such as position, wealth or occupation, the mixed race is held in higher esteem than the Indian; the creole and the European white are held in higher esteem than the mixed. There is an economic but not a race aristocracy; yet economic and racial lines largely coincide.

(d) Indian Capacity for Civilization.

As Spanish arms prevailed over native arms, as the conquerors established their institutions and flourished in them, so the principal features of modern civilization have been planted in Mexico, such as political systems, methods of transportation, domestic architecture, organization of trade and others. A race fundamentally Indian has adopted a white man's civilization. What success is likely to come from this adoption?

Several kinds of evidence bearing on the question must be considered. One consists of the past accomplishments of the Indian races. Beyond a doubt there was much that was noteworthy in these accomplishments. Among the native races that lived in the present area of the United States nothing ever developed, it would seem, that could stand comparison with the work of the Mexican races. The Aztec Indians, unaided by European example, had attained an advanced civilization both in politics and the arts. In a short time before Cortes came, they had extended their sway over other tribes and imposed their culture. Of their culture itself no small part, it is true, was taken from tribes previously strong; yet the Aztec addition was substantial. If no more were known of ancient Indian civilization than the Aztec development, it could not but be regarded as impressive. Along with much, however, that was plainly admirable in this civilization, there were crude and cruel features also; human sacrifices, for example, were made upon an altogether prodigious scale.

A few centuries before the Aztec development, a high stage of culture was reached by the Toltec tribe which apparently belonged to the same race stock as the Aztec. It may be that the principal part of this culture was the fruit of contact with the later development of still another and earlier civilization, the Maya.

On the whole, the Maya civilization was the most astonishing which Mexican native history presents. When at its height, in the period of 400-600 A.D., ten centuries before Cortes, it had attained a high plane of development in science and the arts and had spread its confines much beyond the initial area of its development in Yucatan.

When the Spanish came, the Toltec civilization had declined before the Aztec, and the Maya Indians were in sixteen or more tribal groups, their great cities a thing of the past.

What the Indian tribes might have accomplished had they continued to be left to themselves, not interfered with by invaders from Europe, it is idle to speculate. Isolated from all the rest of the world, unassisted by precept or example, they had risen above many of the world's peoples having greater advantages of situation and example. The Spanish invasion with its equipment of horses and fire-arms brought a great shock but it would be a mistake to explain the decline of the Indian peoples wholly by this shock and by the destruction wrought, or to assume that, had the Spanish not come, the Indian development would have gone greatly further. For it must be remembered that apparently the most original of all these Indian civilizations, the Maya, had come to an end long before the arrival of the white man, and that the Toltec likewise had declined, while only the Aztec, which was probably the least original of them, was still undiminished when it encountered the shock of Spanish invasion.

(c) The Situation Today.

With the passing years the vitality of Indian civilization has declined. Of a national Indian existence none remains. Some authority still attaches to certain members of tribes, but it is local and weak. Of the Indian languages and dialects some have wholly disappeared; the vocabulary of others has been much diminished, and nothing remains which deserves the name of a contemporaneous literature. More and more even the most characteristic Indian towns are undergoing a Spanish metamorphosis. Many pure Indians have quit their villages and established themselves in the cities. Some have fully identified themselves with the white man's civilization and institutions. Here and there they have shown proficiency in that civilization and have outdistanced their white fellow citizens. One pure-blooded Indian, Benito Juarez, rose to be president of the republic, while the president longest in office, Porfirio Diaz, had in him a strain of Indian blood; it is particularly the Mixtec tribe which has produced outstanding figures of this sort.

In general, however, of the more active, aggressive character shown by the Indians in the time of Cortes, of their inventive and constructive capacities revealed from time to time since the Maya epoch began, little is evident today. Indeed, as one student has pointed out, "the present state of native culture in the Central American states is quite the reverse of what the archaeology would lead us to expect. This is particularly true of the Maya area in which quite primitive and loosely organized groups of peoples are found still speaking Maya languages." *

Where the Indians have quit their village life and sought a place in the economic and social life of the Mexican nation, they are often not easily distinguishable from the mixed breeds.

Foot-note. * C. Wissler, The American Indian, New York, 1917, p. 228.

In industry the Indians occupy the lowest places. They are farm hands, unskilled laborers, mule drivers, factory hands, workers in the mines, sometimes servants. They seem to be men of few wants, apathetic, without ambition, not concerned with the future. Rarely do they own land. They are improvident and prefer to work intermittently, getting into debt with their employers who thereby are enabled to hold them to their estates. Sometimes a bonus is offered them for a month's continuous employment. In many cases only if there is a surplus of laborers on hand can industrial operations be maintained continuously. They are much given to drinking pulque, an intoxicating liquor.

The mestizos resemble the pure Indian in many respects. Most are of the peon or labor class but, like the white class above them, they often scorn manual labor. Many are traders, lesser officials, servants, miners, overseers of plantations. They, too, are given to drinking pulque. Their lives are much determined by custom. They are affectionate and clannish and, as might be expected, often manifest qualities more easily associated with their Spanish than their Indian origin.

The high rate of illiteracy which characterizes the population of Mexico is partly cause and partly effect of the traits which have been mentioned, but to a degree which cannot be measured; needless to say, it has also other causes. Between 1900 and 1910, the dates of the last two censuses, the increase in the number of persons able to read and write was a little greater than the increase in the population itself, yet the number of those unable either to read or write, although twelve years of age and over, was still in 1910 as high as 7,065,464; while 4,777,812 under twelve years of age could neither read nor write. In all, only three million persons in a population of fifteen million could both read and write.

The government of Mexico, though in form a democracy, has always been autocratic in fact. During the epoch of the Diaz administration, stability of government continued long unbroken, but little effort was made as by the institution of schools to fit the population for self-government. In the decade and a half which have elapsed since the fall of the Diaz regime, Indians and mestizos have assumed a large part in political affairs. In politics and likewise in industry, democratic leaders have arise, and an active struggle is being waged by them of which the outcome cannot today be presaged. One conclusion may be deemed certain; no effective democracy resting on universal suffrage can come quickly in a country whose population is still so retrograde as the Mexican in the essential prerequisites of democracy.

(f) Explanations — A Provisional View.

Various theories have been advanced in explanation of the Mexican situation which can appropriately be referred to here, though full discussion of them must for the present be postponed. Some students lay much stress upon the view that races differ from each other qualitatively and hold that an Indian stock, however it might innocuously abide by the white man's civilization, cannot itself sustain the burden of such civilization. Those who reason in this way may go so far as to maintain that if intermarriage with a superior stock takes place, it must be on such a scale, with such numerical preponderance of the superior, that the inferior will in time be "bred out"; and they may hold that even then the result, however invisible, will be dubious. Students, on the other hand, who stress environmental factors argue that the mechanical superiority, especially in arms and equipment, of the Spanish, was such that the Aztec collapse was foredoomed, however advanced in other respects might have been the Aztec character and civilization. If to such a view it should be replied that no resiliency, no emphatic "come-back" of civilization was

afterwards shown or has since, during four centuries, been shown by the Indian stock, it would be pointed out that a civilization is a condition of infinite adjustments, that the shock of Spanish invasion and the ruthlessness of Spanish administration were such that only apathy could result. More explicitly it would be held by others that incapacity for self-control and development is not to be inferred from the history and condition of Mexico but only that this history has been forced by the impetus of the Spanish conquerors and their successors into a false line of development. A free reign given to Indian impulses, their freest expression in the life of the nation — their unquestioned dominance, since Indian blood is dominant — would disprove any view of essential incapacity. Already a Mexican archaeologist has, in recent years, given eloquent voice to this view. *

After an opportunity has been had in this report to survey the situation in other countries which have race stocks resembling in many ways that of Mexico, a more positive discussion can be undertaken of these views.

2. Central America. Introductory.

In the countries of Central America stretching south from Mexico for a distance of a thousand miles, live some five million people, or about one-third as many as in Mexico itself. The natural wealth of these countries, as of Mexico itself, is very great, and the climate of the higher portions, like that of the plateau of Mexico, has much to commend it.

The native stocks which antedated the coming of the Spaniards in most of this region had attained a less striking development than those in Mexico. The more northerly bore resemblance to the Maya Indians, the more southerly to the Indians characteristic of upper South America. Some were nearly wiped out by the invaders or by disease, yet of all these stocks modern representatives survive.

Foot-note. * M. Gamio, Forjando Patria, Mexico, 1916.

5. Guatemala.

The most northerly of the Central American countries, that nearest to Mexico, is Guatemala. It is the most populous of all, an official calculation of its inhabitants made about a year ago, but not a true census, giving a total of 2,134,411. Thirty years previously, two thirds of the population was officially assumed to be Indian and the figures of 1893 suggests that there has been no change in the racial constitution of the country. There is undoubtedly a larger portion of full-blooded Indians than in any other of the countries of Central America.

In large part the Indians inhabit the highland towns, which have been their abodes for centuries and they continue to hold themselves aloof from even the half-breed element more than has been usual in the other countries. The description of them which appeared in the census of 1893 * is accurate enough still; "they are principally engaged in farming and in small commercial enterprises in the interior, earning with ease their livelihood, avoiding all possible over-work, following their daily passive routine and generally showing no desire to be mixed into the general movements of the country. * * * * The Indians do not cooperate actively in the progress of civilization, neither do they resist it. Notwithstanding, they furnish all the necessary work to make the soil productive." They are docile and ignorant, commonly making no attempt to learn Spanish and rarely attending school. They drink much aguardiente, an intoxicating drink. A peonage system is intrenched, improvidence being the special base which the Indian supplies for it.

Above the Indian population is principally the mestizo, here called ladino, as in Central America generally. "By the very nature of the conquest

* Censo general, levantado en 24 de Febrero de 1893, Guatemala 1894, pages 39, 40.

the crossing of the European and Indian was rapidly accomplished." * Just as in Mexico the crossing was always between Spanish men and Indian women. It is doubtless the fact that the mestizo tends to be associated with the white stock that leads to his being described as a "ladino." Economically this stock generally stands above the Indian, yet on those plantations where Indians are not employed the ladinos are likely to be found doing the menial work.

In form the government of Guatemala is a republic; in practice it is an autocracy resting on military power. The political contests which occur are between rival upper-class factions, ladino factions. The stability of the government has much in common with that which characterized Mexico during the long presidency of Diaz; that is, it is maintained by a large use of force.

The greater part of the population is illiterate. Despite the fact that marriages take place when the parties are very young, often under twenty, the number of illegitimate births runs very high, being nearly half the total recorded; between the rates for ladinos and those for Indians, there appears to be very little difference.

Foreign immigration has avoided Guatemala. The small number of resident aliens consists chiefly of non-white persons who have come as temporary sojourners in furtherance of business interests.

4. Salvador.

Salvador, though small in area, stands next to Guatemala in population. A recent official calculation utilizing an inadequate census of 1901 and taking account of the physical increase since and of migration--all highly imperfect data--places the number of inhabitants at 1,501,000. There are apparently still a great many pure-blooded Indians but they are a far smaller

* Ibid, page 58.

fraction of the population than are those of Guatemala. On the other hand, the people of mixed breed are relatively far more numerous, even though still predominantly Indian. This greater homogeneity of the population is apparently not without its effect on the stability of social and economic relationships. Marriages occur early; illegitimacy none the less runs very high.

5. Honduras - British Honduras.

An official estimate made in 1921 placed the population of Honduras at 662,422 or ten per cent higher than the figure reached in a rough census taken four years previously. There is a small number of white persons. Of pure blooded Indians not many are left except on the Mosquito coast. The great majority of the population are of mixed race, the Indian element preponderating in the mixture, the white coming next, but the negro being strong also -- in fact, negro immigrants from other countries have in the past been so numerous that measures have been taken to restrict their further coming. While the census figures do not indicate the proportions of the various elements in the population the annual statistics of new births show about one quarter to be Indian or negro and three quarters to be ladino or "of the Spanish-American race" as it has been called; but it must be remembered that the count of Indian or negro births is more liable to omissions than that of the politically dominant element. Few foreign immigrants have come to Honduras.

The general social conditions are poor. Illiteracy is common. Illegitimate births equal or exceed legitimate. The government is unstable. The disputes which from time to time overturn the government have their origin in the white or upper ladino section of the population, the great majority of the people taking no active part in political movements.

British Honduras had in 1921 a population of 45,517, mostly Indian and Mestizo elements; about forty percent of new births in late years have been

illegitimate.

6. Nicaragua.

A census taken in Nicaragua in 1921 showed a total population of 638,119, most of them were living in the western half of the country. In a foreign contingent of 10,575, Europeans were relatively few, while peoples from neighboring countries were many. The white inhabitants, chiefly of Spanish origin, were stated to number 107,167 or about one sixth of all, but it is doubtful if nearly so many were of unmixed blood. The mixed stock was more than two-thirds of the whole. Negroes were nearly ten percent, pretty evenly scattered over the country. In the eastern portion live a good many negroes, immigrants chiefly from islands of the West Indies, and also many Mosquito Indians and many zambos. Indians were in 1921 nearly five per cent of the population and were found chiefly in four departments of the country. There has been a small fusion of Indians with negroes. The great majority of the population were regarded in 1921 as speaking Spanish; but the Mosquito Indians, despite their admixture of white and negro blood, have retained their own language, and to still others Spanish was not the accustomed language.

There is much illiteracy. Illegitimate births are a large proportion of all; the Indian stock, whether pure or mixed, has never been very valuable economically. Peonage has lost the legal status it once had, but the causes which gave it form and which made it a problem still persist. As in Honduras the life of politics has been marked by pronounced factionalism.

7. Costa Rica.

Costa Rica, like Salvador, has a small area but a fairly dense population. A governmental calculation made in 1921 gave the total number of inhabitants as 476,581. Since the Indians were largely killed off in this

region during the first years of the Spanish conquest, not many of pure blood are left today; and the Indian element in the ladino population is less than it is in the other states of Central America. The population is therefore whiter. There has been some immigration.

In Costa Rica the conditions of life are better than in the neighboring countries. Illiteracy is less, the political situation is more stable. The fact that the people live generally on a fairly high plateau may contribute to this superior condition but their comparative racial homogeneity is the more distinctive circumstance. Illegitimate births are currently about a quarter of all.

8. Panama.

A census taken in 1920 found a population of 446,098. Such details as are available for several provinces indicate the presence of a large negro element, a large Indian element, a white element smaller than either of these, and a mixed element larger than all other elements together. An appreciable Oriental factor was present. Of foreigners there were many, particularly negroes from the West Indies. The available statistics show a large proportion of illiterate persons. Illegitimate births in some provinces run to more than half of all births.

9. Canal Zone.

The census of 1912 found 71,682 persons; omitting those employed in connection with the Canal, the number was 62,610. Whites were about one-third of all, blacks were one-half of all. There was a large mixed element and a small Chinese and East Indian or Hindu element.

In the construction of the Canal Europeans were a minority of the laborers employed; the largest European element consisted of Spaniards, but in 1908 the government of Spain forbade the further coming of Spanish subjects. Negroes

predominated in the work of construction, deriving almost entirely from the West Indies; from Barbados alone came 19,448; from Martinique 5,542; in all, 29,467. The efficiency of these laborers was rated low by the engineers in comparison with the efficiency of laborers brought from the United States for the performance of similar tasks.

10. South America.

A large population of American Indians inhabited the continent of South America before the coming of the Europeans. There was among them much diversity of type and culture. More than eighty linguistic stocks can be identified today, the larger stocks occupying much the greater portion of the continent, the smaller probably representing stocks unable to withstand the pressure of the larger. With respect to culture there appear to be four principal areas, one reaching downward from Nicaragua and centering around Bogota, Colombia, another beginning on the plateau of Bolivia and reaching as far south as the Atacama desert in Chile, a third including much of present Bolivia and Chile and the stretch from the Gran Chaco to Patagonia, and the fourth the basin of the Amazon. In some regions the Indians present when the white invaders appeared were very numerous, in others, they were few; in some they were warlike and offered great resistance to European conquest, in others they yielded easily. As in Mexico and Central America, some civilizations had declined from a previous high development long before the conquest. The conquest itself was quickly followed by a fusion of Europeans with the indigenous races. Women being rare amongst those who crossed the seas, Indian women became the wives of the conquerors and the mothers of the mestizo breed. At various points negro slaves were introduced. They, too, often united with European stocks and much more rarely with the Indians; at least it was sought by drastic laws to prevent such unions and the laws were not without success. It was the new mestizo

stock and the crucle which finally put an end to the colonial regime and set up the new American states. The Indian element, constituting the lowest stratum of the population in the colonal period, continued to be the lowest in the period of independence, looked down upon by the mestizo as well as by the whites.

11. Colombia.

In point of population Colombia is one of the principal countries of South America. A census taken in 1918 gave a total population of 5,855,077, just about twice as many as were found half a century earlier (1870). The proportions of the various race elements are less clear than could be desired. Indians living in tribes, that is, uncivilized Indians, were given as 156,428; only a few years earlier, in 1912, they were given as 94,000 — the increase is chiefly explained by a tripling of the numbers assigned to one territory and an ascription of 5500 to a department where none had been rated present in 1912. Indefinite as the figures are, it is doubtless true that the so-called uncivilized Indians of Colombia are not a large fraction of the total population, though they are a large majority of the population of the particular districts in which they are most numerous.

The civilized Indians constitute the mass of the agricultural population in considerable regions and are everywhere numerous. They are simple-minded and superstitious, kind-hearted, peace-loving and docile, also distrustful and reticent where strangers are concerned. They have no part in politics. Civilized and uncivilized Indians together constitute nearly a fifth of the population.

Along the coasts and in the valleys of the great rivers many negroes are found. They are one of the principal race elements in Colombia; when those negroes are included who are of mixed race, they are probably more numerous than the pure Indians. In two departments (Bolivar and Cauca) they are the principal element in the population. Wherever the negroes are present,

mulattoes and quadroons also appear in numbers. The majority of negro stock seem to be shiftless and improvident but the mulatto seems to be rated higher than the pure negro.

Of zambos (offspring of negroes and Indians) there are many. They appear to rank lower in the social scale than either of the stocks from which they proceed.

White persons of fairly pure stock are widely scattered over the country and particularly over the interior plateaus, with a special concentration in Antioquia. It is certain, however, that they are not nearly so numerous as is often claimed, since the mestizos are found in much the same districts as the creoles and in practice the line between them is often ignored. Whites are probably as many as a tenth of the inhabitants. In some populous districts such as Cundinamarca, the mestizo element is unquestionably preponderant and there can be little doubt that it is the largest single element in the country as a whole. Mestizos are probably twice as numerous as pure whites and pure Indians taken together. In the early days much fusion of stocks occurred. The Indians were numerous; whites were few. Intermarriage between whites and mestizos is frequent today. Even between whites and Indians there is no social barrier whatever and intermarriage is common.

Economically, both whites and mestizos are generally superior to the other elements in the population. The mestizos share substantially in the prevalent illiteracy — at the last census more than two-thirds of the people were recorded as unable to read or write.

12. Venezuela.

An official estimate made in 1917 placed the population of the country at 2,640,121, which was probably somewhat too high a figure. There had been no census since 1891 when a count of 2,323,527 was made. Disease and fighting doubtless were important factors in the slow growth of the population.

It is not likely that more than ten per cent of the population are white. Mixture with the Indians has proceeded so long that the mestizo element is very large, not less than half and possibly as much as two thirds of the whole. Indians, chiefly, and negroes make up most of the rest of the population.

The number of wild Indians is very difficult to determine. On the Colombian frontier there is a particularly powerful stock. A great many Indians, however, have abandoned warring or semi-nomadic lives and turned to agriculture. Between the members of this class and the white population there has been much intermarriage. As in Colombia a large population of negroes is to be found and of the off-spring of negro-white and negro-Indian unions.

The elements that are dominant politically and economically are the white and the mixed; but only when the mixed has white blood, for in Venezuela as elsewhere the mestizo is very low in the scale. Neither the full-blooded Indian nor the full-blooded negro rises above the level of a laborer.

13. Ecuador.

There have been official estimates of the population of Ecuador but not much accuracy can be claimed for them. It may be that the figure of

2,000,000 can be deemed as correct as any. A quarter of a century ago 1,500,000 were estimated.

The class of pure whites is certainly small. It may possibly amount to 100,000. Yet it must be remembered that this stock is almost wholly Spanish in origin, that even Spaniards have not come in large numbers to Ecuador, and that many call themselves white who have some Indian blood. Few must have been the white women who at any time came to Ecuador. The whites and the nearly white mestizos constitute the governing class. The mestizo element probably numbers in the neighborhood of 400,000 or 500,000. Except where there is an important economic difference between white and mestizo, the two groups mingle freely. The artisan and trader classes are largely mestizo.

It is plain that not less than two thirds of the population is pure Indian. In the province of Esmeraldas, lying in the north, the number of whites is certainly very small; on the coast whites and negroes are fused with Indians. In the province of Oriente the Indians are probably declining, partly as a consequence of the treatment they have had at the hands of others and partly as a consequence of vice and disease. The whole forest region which slopes toward the Amazon River contains many Indians.

Negro slavery was abolished in 1854. The blacks were never very numerous and as a pure stock are apparently being engulfed, but their stamp persists in the offspring of mixed unions.

The population of Ecuador is obviously far from being homogeneous. Race as such has been no barrier to intermixture, but the mestizo prefers association with the white to that with the Indian.

14. Peru.

No general census has been taken in Peru for nearly half a century and the census of 1876 cannot lay claim to accuracy. Possibly the figure announced as for 1876, 2,699,000 was under the truth, uncommon as it is to err in that direction. For more than twenty-five years past it has been usual to claim a population of 4,500,000 to 5,500,000; the lower figure is doubtless nearer the truth.

The opinion is very generally held that of this population approximately 60 per cent is pure Indian, while 25 per cent or more is mixed. Not over 10 per cent is native white -- more likely, less than 10 percent -- while the remainder includes a few Europeans and many Orientals and negroes. The negroes have established themselves principally on the lowlands. The Chinese, who first began to come in 1854 and were prohibited from further coming in 1909, are sometimes held to number as many as 35,000; between them and the Indian women there has been occasional intermarriage. Of Japanese, who began to come much later than the Chinese did, some thousands have entered the country; but it would be difficult to say how many of them are there today.

Peru was the seat of an ancient civilization, much of which could no longer be explained by the Indians living in the country when the Spanish came. These Indians were themselves very numerous and had attained a civilization in many respects high, higher in fact, in some respects, than that of the Aztecs. But the Spanish regarded these Indians of Peru as less intelligent than the Mexican Indians. The Peruvian Indians also offered a less sturdy resistance to the conquest than the Mexican Indians had done. For a considerable period after the coming of the Spaniards the aborigines decreased in number and some large districts were almost depopulated.

The routine of the lives led by the Indians of Peru today is probably not greatly different from what it was in the sixteenth century. Agriculture is largely in their hands and they follow methods of cultivation which resemble closely those customary several centuries ago. It is true that the proprietors of the soil are the descendants of the conquerors, but these proprietors are not much seen upon their estates. The Indian workers live generally in poverty.

Not much education has made its way into the homes of the Indians. Nor do the vicissitudes of politics ordinarily touch them. Peruvian politics are largely monopolized by the white element and by those mestizos who have a considerable infusion of white blood.

15. Bolivia.

No census of Bolivia has been taken since 1900, when a figure of 1,721,666 persons was reached. Those who prepared this figure made a vague allowance for omissions and only estimated in round numbers the uncivilized Indians of the northern and eastern frontiers. Official estimates of the growth of the population since 1900 have reached a total of 2,500,000 (1919) but the reckoning can claim little accuracy and it may be that 2,000,000 would be nearer the truth.

How is this population constituted? According to the official estimates of 1900 the pure-blooded Indians comprise not less than fifty per cent of the population, the mestizos not less than thirty and the whites not more than ten. There are also groups of Chinese, negroes and others. It is most likely, however, that the pure Indian element is really larger -- and probably considerably larger -- than here indicated, and it is almost certain that the really unmixed white stock is appreciably below ten per cent. At all events the assumption that white and mestizo together come to forty per cent of the population is probably mistaken. An official estimate of 1919* holds

* Anuario Geografico y Estadistico de la Republica de Bolivia 1919, La Paz, 1920 page 2.

that only twenty per cent of the whole population commonly speak Spanish and calls attention to the thirty languages and forty dialects still widely used in the country. In La Paz itself, the largest city in Bolivia, not less than three quarters of the population, it is safe to say, speak the Indian language of Aymara.

The aboriginal population of Bolivia consists of uncivilized tribes living in the forest and semi-civilized societies living elsewhere. Except on some plantations where negro laborers are to be met, the Indians generally constitute the agricultural class. As such they follow methods of cultivation that are mainly traditional. Grazing also is in their charge. In large numbers they are employed in the mines which foreign interests exploit. Most are illiterate and they rarely understand Spanish. Lord Bryce wrote after his visit to Bolivia: "....One seldom hears of a pure Indian accomplishing anything, or rising either through war or politics, or in any profession, above the level of his class. .... Curiosity and ambition are alike wanting to the race." *

Bolivia is a country which has received extremely few immigrants from European countries. The mestizo population has resulted from fusion of the Spanish conquerors, who like their successors brought few women to the country, with the native Indian women. Of the element calling itself white today only a meager part is without Indian blood. ** It is the small pure-white stock, and the larger mestizo stock having a whitish tint, and the still larger mestizo stock in which the Indian factor is sometimes greater than one half, that constitute the organized and governing society of Bolivia.

* J. Bryce, South America; observations and impressions, New York, 1912, page 184.

** There has doubtless continued to be fusion of the various elements of the population. Such figures as those compiled for marriages taking place in 1918-1919 (Annario Geografico, etc. 1919 pages 684-712) showing that whites almost invariably marry whites, mestizos mestizos, Indians Indians, and negroes negroes are highly incredible.

16. Chile.

In 1920 an official census compiled with more care than most censuses with which this report has been concerned assigned to Chile a population of 3,754,723. This number was greater by half a million than that reached in 1907, the date of the last previous census. The average annual rate of growth in recent years has been just about the same as that found for other periods beginning as far back as 1875.

Both the Spanish and the Indian elements which are the basis of this population were probably of more capable stocks of their respective races than those of the countries lying to the north of Chile. The Spanish included an unusually large number of Basques (of a different race stock from that of the Spanish generally) and of other peoples relatively free from a Moorish admixture. The Indians included, in addition to an element closely akin with the Peruvian natives already described, a type of great physical sturdiness and prowess which resisted encroachment. With their horses and their guns the first Spanish invaders successfully gained a foothold, killing off many of the northerly Indians and reducing others to virtual slavery, but despite their fearsomeness they were forced to stop short as they approached the dwelling ground of the Araucanian Indians. For a long time, in fact, the independence of Araucania was recognised and it was not till less than half a century ago that the district was really conquered. Fusion of races started very early in Chile. Of that part of the population of today calling itself white, and not represented by recent immigrant strains, probably the greater portion contains an intermixture of Indian blood. From most of Chile the pure Indian stock has disappeared, so that it is easier for the mestizo to identify himself with the white. The whiter portion, the creole, holds the political sway of the country and owns the land, while the

browner portion with predominance of Indian blood -- the great mass of the population -- makes the class of farm hands and general labor.

The pure Indians remaining today doubtless exceed 100,000 in number, living especially in the provinces of Malleco, Cautin and Valdivia. They do not seem to be declining in numbers and are perhaps increasing. In no district are they, however, a majority of the inhabitants and in only one apparently are they a half of the inhabitants. The time cannot be far distant when the Indians of Chile, including the most resistant type among them, will have merged with the general population. It is, however, worthy of note in passing that the Auracanian Indians do not generally speak Spanish and that a large proportion have never embracedChristianity while the rest combine the Christian religion with survivals of their ancient religious customs. They have resisted influences for assimilation as evidenced in these ways more than the Indians of Mexico and elsewhere have done.

As a country of rich resources, with a population more efficient than the population of the more northerly countries, Chile has attracted immigrants. In 1920, 115,763 foreigners were in residence. Among them were 34,775 Spanish, 11,535 Italians (fewer than in 1907, many having returned to Europe during the war) 8,551 Germans, 6,924 French and 6,899 English. There has been much ebb and flow in the alien population year in and year out, but aliens have been coming to Chile for a long time and many strains are now well established. Germans, in particular, have been coming for more than half a century and it is probable that the people of German blood, but of Chilean birth, are now two or three times as numerous as the Germans of German birth; it is a stock which in business and in civic life has won an ascendancy over the Chilean.

The mass of the population of Chile are apparently in a better condition than those of the northerly Pacific countries. The proportion of literates is somewhat higher; of persons old enough to read about one half were reported in 1907 as knowing how to read. There is, however, much drunkenness and much improvidence. The laborer is commonly held to his working place by debt; and yet the peonage of Chile is a condition probably less degraded than that of Mexico and other countries. The available figures for births point to a condition not materially different from that which has been observed elsewhere; a large proportion of all births are illegitimate and the proportion rises in some centers to half or more.

17. Argentina Republic.

Argentina is, after Brazil, the most populous country of South America. In 1914, the date of the last census, 7,885,237 people were recorded as present, and in 1918, 8,416,485 were calculated to be present.

To a degree unapproached in any other country so far examined in this study, the Argentine population is a white population. Over far the greater part of its extent, during the long years of Spanish conquest and dominion, there had never been any considerable number of Indians. By disease and by warfare their stock was decimated. Here and there they gave up their own civilization, accepted the Spanish language and Catholicism and made their dwelling among the whites. In the course of three centuries many contracted unions with the whites and a mestizo stock was born. But so numerous were the Spaniards who continued to enter the country, even during the period of its history as a colony, that the people never became so infused with Indian blood as those in the other countries. The gaucho stock of the plains had a considerable Indian intermixture, but it is doubtful whether this stock has maintained the numbers

it once had; the cowboy life as such is now mainly a tradition and it is not known how far the stock has persisted outside that life. In the northwestern provinces of the country in Jujuy and elsewhere, there are still important communities of Indians. These are of much the same stock as the Indians of Bolivia; they are regarded as civilized. In the heavily forested Gran Chaco region wild Indians still maintain their abode; possibly as many as 100,000 are there. Far to the south of the country, in bleak Patagonia, surviving bands of Indians lead a wandering existence.

In some parts of Argentina negroes were introduced. Their numbers, however, were never large and their effect on the country's race stock, though still in evidence, has not been great.

Ever since the winning of independence a century ago, and especially since the middle of the nineteenth century, Argentina has attracted European immigrants on a scale unapproached by any other South American country. Between 1857 and 1914, 4,665,733 immigrants debarked. The principal classes of them and the numbers in these classes were as follows:

Italians	2,283,882
Spanish	1,472,579
French	214,198
Russians	160,672
Turkish	136,079
Austro-Hungarians	67,108
Germans	62,006
English	55,055
Swiss	33,057

The class most heavily represented, the Italians, included nearly half of all immigrants that came in these years. This stock originated principally in northern Italy, and especially in Piedmont, Venetia and Lombardy; and was really more akin to the Swiss and the South German stocks than to the South Italian. The great development of Argentine agriculture in unquestionably due largely to the Italians.

So long have they been coming and so prolific have they been that one third of the blood of Argentina is today Italian,* and it is likely that the immigrants from all countries of Europe, including Italy, arrived during the last three quarters of a century, account today for not less than three fifths of the Argentine race stock. A good deal is known about the reproductivity of the foreign elements, which is substantially higher than that of the older stocks.

The civilization of Argentina requires no apologies. It stands forth in sharp contrast with that of most countries of South America. The schools are good and illiteracy is slight. The institution of marriage rests upon a recognised legal basis. Rates of illegitimacy are much below those with which readers of this study are familiar, though in Argentina, too, they seem to be high wherever the mestizo element is large, as in the north. Political parties are more broadly based than elsewhere; participation in political life is more general. Government is stable; revolutions have long ceased to be a factor in every change of government.

18. Uruguay.

When the last census was taken, in 1908, Uruguay had a population of 1,042,686; it had in 1920 a population officially calculated at 1,494,953.

As in Argentina, the aborigines present when the Spanish came were too few to become permanently an important element in Uruguay. The Charrua Indians contested the Spanish advance and were not really put down for many decades.

* For a detailed examination of available evidence, chiefly statistical, pointing to this conclusion see R. F. Foerster, the Italian Factor in the Argentine Race Stock, Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, June 1919, and the chapters on Argentina in Ibid, The Italian Emigration of our Times, Cambridge, 1919.

With them some mixture took place, so that today Indian features can be discerned in the population. In the main, however, the influence of the aborigines can be ignored. No pure-blooded Indians are left in the country.

At one time negroes came in considerable numbers and along the northern border of Uruguay many are still to be found; but they make up no large part of the inhabitants of the country.

Immigration has been important; relatively, it has been even more important than in Argentina. There is a substantial annual net increment of immigrants. Part of it is overflow from Argentina and Brazil and includes many natives from those countries; but another part, though smaller, comes from Europe, especially from Spain, Italy and Germany. The importance of immigration is due largely to the circumstance that it has been a continuing factor for a great many years. Of the 133,643 Europeans living in Uruguay in 1908, 42,357 were Italians, chiefly from North Italy, 34,885 were Spanish, and 8,341 were French; but of each of these nationalities a larger number had been recorded present when the census of 1889 was taken.

Like the Argentines, the people of Uruguay have an advanced civilization. At every point it appears to be superior to that which is usually found in the countries of Indian stock.

19. Paraguay.

There has never been a true census taken in Paraguay. A calculation made in 1905 showed 631,347 inhabitants. For the accuracy of the calculation, however, not much can be claimed; nor can changes which have taken place since 1905 be measured today. Recently it has been common to claim one million inhabitants but this number is doubtless too high.

Despite frequent claims that the population is principally mestizo it can be described as principally Indians. Its basis is the very numerous tribe of Guarani aborigines, found by the Spanish when they came and easily overcome by them. Race mixture followed the invasion, but the Spanish, finding fewer riches to attract them in Paraguay than in the other countries, never came in large enough numbers to constitute any considerable part of the whole population. An attenuated strain of white blood may be spread widely in Paraguay but essentially the country is Indian -- more Indian, probably, than any of the other republics of South America; and the Indian (Guarani) language is the language usually spoken.

Immigrants from other countries have been few. In all the years from 1908 to 1917 only 7,341 were recorded as arriving; of these 1,946 were Spanish, 1401 were Italians, 1280 were Argentines and 1074 were Germans. They have some economic importance but as a race element are too few to weigh heavily.

The Paraguay Indians and mestizos maintain a civilization of a simple sort, notable neither politically or economically. Of education they have very little. The statistics of births, such as they are, suggest a very high rate of illegitimacy. But Paraguayan social statistics are generally so imperfect that not much can be learned from them.

20. <u>Brazil</u>.

(a) A large population with a relatively small Indian element.

In 1920 the population of Brazil, according to the official census, stood at 30,635,605. This figure is higher by 40 or 50 per cent than the figures which have been commonly estimated in previous years and if correct, it implies a rate of growth since 1900, when the population of 17,318,556

was found, far exceeding any previous intercensal rate. As no special reasons appear why so pronounced a growth should have taken place and as no reason appears for assuming that the figure for 1900 was unduly low, the inference may be allowed that the figure for 1920 is too high. * Even every allowance is made for over-statement, however, it is still beyond question that the population of Brazil is the largest of any political division of South America and even that it is nearly as great as that of all the remaining countries of South America combined.

What the racial elements are does not appear from the recent census. As every one born within the country is a citizen race lines are not usually drawn. Yet the principal race divisions have long been clear. The oldest element, but today the smallest, is the Indian. The country was very unequally populated with natives when the white conquerors came and the persistence of their stock has depended mainly upon whether the territories they inhabited were or were not desired by the white man. Most Indians of pure blood live today in the hot and moist valley of the Amazon which seems to have been a refuge even long before the Europeans came, the home of tribes marked off by various traits from the other tribes of South America. It is possible that the Indians of Brazil today number as many as two millions, but at that they would still be fewer than ten per cent of the population. Some are wild and uncivilized; others like those in the rubber regions are docile and non-warlike and have accepted servile employment with white masters.

* The government in 1900 first gave out a figure of 22,316,000 but this was by common consent regarded as an exaggeration and was later superseded by the figure given in the text.

Throughout its colonial history Brazil was governed from Portugal. Portuguese were the active colonizers of the country. Like the Spanish in other countries they killed off the Indians in war or worked them hard as slaves, reserving their women for mates. The mestiza population which resulted from a mixture with the Indians never, however, assumed in Brazil the proportions it attained in some other countries. There was a concentration of Portuguese settlements in certain regions in these regions, by back-crossing with the Portuguese stock, the mestiza element was in time absorbed; that is, the Indian element was attenuated beyond the point of easy recognition. Only in the North, in Paraguay and along the banks of the Amazon is there today a readily recognizable mestiza population.

(b) The principal element is negroid.

If Brazil is not an Indian commonwealth, neither, however, is it a white commonwealth. From very early days, in order to supplement or to supplant the enforced yet incompetent labor of Indians, negro slaves were imported from Africa. They could be brought by a relatively short voyage and they were brought in larger numbers than to any other South American country. A century ago (in 1826) the negroes of Brazil were estimated to numbermore than 2,000,000 or a bout three times the whites. With the passing years, the institution of slavery crumbled, not put down by civil war but broken down by its sheer inadequacy to function well; and thereafter by the ordinary courses of migration, the negro population, moving away from its moorings, spread far over the country. A special study made by the census of 1890 showed negroes and negroid to be present in substantial numbers in all divisions of the country.

From the beginning the Portuguese intermarried freely with the negroes. Never was there such a feeling of caste or race reluctance as has served in the United States for a pronounced check upon white intermixture with black and has withheld legal sanction from intermarriage. In Brazil, just as in Portuguese Africa, interbreeding began long ago and to this day it has continued without evident restraint. It is, in fact, plain from the figures prepared in 1890 that the number of mulattoes in most states considerably exceed the number of negroes deemed of pure blood.

How numerous are the negroes and the mulattoes of Brazil? In 1890 there were only four states (apart from the Federal District containing Rio de Janeiro), Santa Catharina, Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, where more than half the population were claimed to be white; and when it is recalled that in these South American figures error takes the primary form of exaggerating the number of whites, it is the more striking that for the whole country less than half the population were claimed in 1890 to be whites. There has been a considerable white immigration into Brazil since 1890, yet not enough to make any pronounced change in this situation. The chief wave of immigration ended between 1890 and 1900 and was followed by a spasmodic exodus of immigrants from the country, so that on the whole, since 1900, there has been no large net foreign white immigration; the increased influx of 1908 to 1912 not much altering the situation. Furthermore, though the statistics of the country show that the pure negroes have a death rate exceeding their own birth rate (both rates are the highest in Brazil) and therefore imply that the population of pure negroes is diminishing somewhat, yet the mulatto birth rate continues to be high and to exceed the mulatto death rate, and the mulatto population, it must be remembered, has long been much larger than the pure negro population.

As the legal importation of negro slaves into Brazil ceased in 1831 and the covert importation about 1850, there has not, for the greater part of a century, been any but a vegetative increase of the pure negro stock.

It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that if the white population of 1850 was less than half the total of that year then the white population of 1920 was either less than half the total of 1920 or certainly not appreciably more than half the total. If out of 30,635,605 stated to be the total population in 1920, two millions are reckoned to be pure Indians, then half the remainder would number fourteen millions. * This would embrace the class of mulattoes, the much smaller class of pure negroes and the still smaller yet recognizable class of negro-Indian half-breeds. If the total figure for 1920 has to be scaled down than that for the negroid element will have, of course, to be correspondingly scaled down.

In 1920 the negroes and mulattoes of the United States numbered 10,463,131. The population of pure and mixed negro stock in Brazil is distinctly larger. This surely is a noteworthy fact when it is remembered that the total population of which the negroid was a part was in the United States at least three and one half times as numerous as the total population of Brazil. In still other terms, while the negro population of the United States was about one tenth of the whole, that of Brazil was about one-half of the whole: in actual numbers a third larger, in relative terms, four times as large.

* The mixed Indian and white strains not classified with the pure Indian or now merged with other elements and classified with them, constitutes a very small class not worthy singling out, in view of the general inaccuracy of Brazilian figures of population.

The mulatto element of Brazil continues to increase by its own excess of births over deaths. It also continues to increase by the further mingling of white with negro blood. * Any additional increase by immigration of mulattos, on the other hand, is probably negligible.

(c) European immigration into Southern Brazil an important addition to white stock.

The white population owes much of its increase during the past century to immigration from abroad. Foreigners resident in Brazil numbered:

In 1872	383,439
" 1890	351,545
" 1900	1,254,208
" 1920	1,565,961

Among these foreigners Portuguese (born in Portugal) were especially numerous; in 1920 they were the second largest foreign element, numbering 433,577. It is natural to suppose that they would show much the same readiness to fuse with the negroes as the Portuguese had shown who in early years came to Brazil; or at least that, speaking Portuguese and therefore easily identifying themselves with the Brazilian Portuguese, they would accept the traditions and ways of that class. Probably the other white immigrants have offered more resistance to breeding with the negroes.

* The rapid increase of the mulatto element in the past is shown by the statistics which follow. Whatever be the imperfections of these government figures they doubtless reflect a real trend. In 1835 the census showed 1,987,000 negroes but only 628,000 mulattoes; thirty-seven years later (1872) the census showed 1,990, 509 negroes, about the same number as before, but now 3,833,015 mulattoes, more than six times as many as before; eighteen years later still (1890), the census showed 2,097,426 negroes, only slightly more than the negroes of 1872, but it showed 4,638,495 mulattoes or a fifth more than in 1872. (end of the footnote)

They would be less likely to take on the Portuguese traditions; and coming to Brasil with their women, unlike the earlier strains of Portuguese, they would be less likely to set up a tradition of intermarriage with other races. Italians, the largest stock of all, numbered 558,405 in 1920. Next after the Portuguese came the Spaniards, of whom there were 219,142; Germans numbered 32,870; Austrians 26,354; French 11,894; English 9,637; Belgians 1,937; all other Europeans 77,898. There were also many immigrants from neighboring countries of South America, besides 30,251from Asiatic Turkey and 27,976 from Japan. The Italians lived mainly in Sao Paulo, in Rio Grande do Sul, in Minas Geraes, in the Federal District and Sao Paulo. The Spanish and the Japanese were chiefly in Sao Paulo.

For the most part then these foreigners dwelt in a few southern states and were rather more concentrated than the Portuguese stock. By their very presence they have increased the strength of the white factor in Brasil and have greatly helped to mark off the southern tier of states from the negroid states to the North. Some of them, especially the Italians, began to come many years ago and are today represented by the second, the third and even the fourth generation. The Brasilian Italians, like the Argentine Italians, originated in the north of Italy and are a factor of great value to their new country. The living representatives of their stock, whether born in Italy or Brasil, are today a substantial fraction of the population of the southern states. *

* The Italians of Brasil have commonlymarried with other Italians. Sometimes they are said to marry with "Brasilians" but there is much to warrant the inference that these "Brasilians" are usually only the Brasil-born children of Italian parents, reckoned Brasilian by the law of the country.

Physically speaking, Brazil is a country of amazing abundance and diversity of natural resources. Racially, it can be regarded as two countries. The southern states are progressive white communities. The most populous of them, Sao Paulo, chief source of coffee in the world, contains one great modern city. There is a Portuguese aristocracy in Sao Paulo, and an Italian population playing an important part in the city, and long the chief labor force on the coffee plantations; but there are also some negroes and a good many Japanese whose value as an ethnic element in such a community as compared for example, with the Italians, is not yet established. Above the southern tier of states with a less favorable climate, negro, Indian and half-breed elements are the dominant types, the white counting for much less. Here, toward the north, lies by far the greater portion of Brazil.

21. Guiana.

In 1921, according to a census, the inhabitants of British Guiana numbered 297,691, not however including the Indians who were estimated to number 9,700, belonging to nine tribes. The population has grown slowly, birth rates and death rates being nearly equal and immigration not recently large.

It is an extraordinarily heterogeneous population that lives in British Guiana. Even the Indians vary from the fighting Caribs to the peace-loving and amiable tribes that wear the clothes of civilization. Negroes numbered 117,169 in 1921, of whom a few thousand were born elsewhere than in British Guiana; East (Asiatic) Indians numbered 124,938, of whom a third were not born in British Guiana; Chinese were 2,722; those of Mixed race were 30,587, nearly all born in British Guiana.

The population history of British Guiana has been dictated by a desire for laborers. Indians proving unsatisfactory, recourse was had at different periods to negroes, Chinese and East Indians. Of whites of any type, there is the merest sprinkling in British Guiana. Negroes and East Indians of pure blood are four-fifths of the population, the remaining fifth consisting chiefly of crosses of these two.

The population of Dutch Guiana was put at 84,103 in 1907. Indians were not included in this figure but they probably did not number more than 2,000 - 3,000. Whites were included, but they in turn numbered only about 2,000. Nearly all the rest were of Far Eastern origin, some from China, some from Java, some from India.

Slavery was abolished in Dutch Guiana in 1863. It was the consequent want of laborers for gold mining and for sugar production that gave rise to the importation of coolies.

The people of French Guiana are about a third as numerous as those of Dutch Guiana and likewise contain diverse race elements.

22. West Indies.

Nearly, if not quite, eight millions of people today inhabit the Islands of the West Indies. They resemble but little the aborigines who were present when Columbus made his first landing in the New World. Whereas the race stock of Mexico, Central America and most of South America is largely composed of elements anciently present in America, the stock of the West Indies is almost in its entirety new.

When the Europeans first appeared, the Greater Antilles were inhabited by the Arawak Indians, a mild race of people little disposed to warfare.

The Spanish reduced them to slavery, forcing them to work on the plantations and in the mines of Cuba and Hispaniola, under conditions which destroyed them. It required, in fact, but a very short time to extinguish the race almost entirely. The Lesser Antilles were inhabited by the Carib Indians, a fighting race. They contested every advance of the invaders and were not so soon -- yet in the end quite as surely -- exterminated. There are today almost no pure-blooded Indians living in the West Indies, and of Indians of mixed blood with the Indian element pronounced enough to be still recognizable, there are extremely few.

A substantial majority of the people of the West Indies today are African negroes of pure blood though born in the New World.

It was in 1503 that the first negroes were brought to the West Indies. Not long thereafter they were brought direct from the Guinea Coast, kidnapped or purchased there and sold after landing in America. The Portuguese first imported them; the English came to have the largest share in the business. In 1802, four years before the introduction of slaves was abolished by law, 155 English vessels were in the trade, of which 122 operated in connection with the British West Indies only; the average lot of slaves carried by them has been calculated at 260. Emancipation of the slaves (in 1834 in the British islands) was followed by a quick deterioration of the labor force. The negroes were deemed to be lazy and under a free system not good workers.

The white elements in the islands have been Spanish, British, French, Danish and Dutch, to name but the principal groups. They do not, however, constitute the next largest element in the population after the African negroes. For, next after the negroes of pure strain, the largest class is that of the mulattoes, the off-spring of unions of European and African stocks.

When negro workers were declared to be inadequate for the work required, a movement began for the importation of Asiatic coolie workmen. In 1844 immigration was permitted from India to Trinidad and Jamaica and for many years there was an annual influx into these islands (likewise, as already indicated, into British Guiana) and somewhat later into other British islands. These Indian workers derived from Bengal, from Agra and Oudh, southern Punjab, Ajmere and elsewhere.

Chinese coolies were brought to Cuba in 1847. In 1853 importation began into the British islands. In 1859 - 1866, 12.000 were received in these islands alone; but while the immigration into these islands virtually ceased after 1866, it continued into other parts of the West Indies until a number of years later. The volume of Chinese immigration to Cuba was substantially larger than that into the British island possessions.

With this introduction a survey may be made of the population conditions in the principal islands.

23. Cuba.

The population of Cuba was calculated as of December 31, 1923, to amount to 3,143,210. Coming soon after the census of 1919, which was carefully taken and showed a population of 2,889,004 and making careful use of the statistics for immigration, for births and for deaths, this figure of 1923 is doubtless substantially correct.

The quick growth of the population has been recent. The census of 1841, one of the more credible of the old censuses, returned a total of 1,007,624, of whom 40 per cent were held to be white persons, the rest being negro or mulatto. In 1899 the census conducted by the War Department of the United States returned 1,572,797. It was between this date and 1907, when

another census was taken, and between 1907 and the present, that the great growth of the population of Cuba took place; in twenty-four years the population has doubled.

In these years of general growth, the negro element has lost ground. From being in 1841 about 60 per cent of the population it had fallen by 1923 to about 25 per cent. In 1923 there were 806,953 persons described as colored. In the census year 1919 there had been 800,957; of these 40 per cent were rated as pure negroes, 58 per cent as of mixed strains and 2 per cent (16,146) as Chinese. The last named were largely the survivors of the coolie immigration of the previous century which arrived mainly in the period 1847 - 1871; at the end of that period there were three times as many Chinese as in 1919. The negro population, it will be seen, has increased but slowly. In 1861 there were 603,046 negroes (less than two-thirds of them were slaves, the rest having gradually won their freedom). In the ensuing sixty years, the negro population increased by only one-third.

This comparatively slow growth of the negro population is one of the principal aspects of the Cuban development. What it signifies is that a large death rate has concurrently removed an important part of the increase of the negro population which came by births. But it also signifies that negroes have been relatively few in the large increase of the population of the island which has come during the present century by immigration.

This immigration has chiefly added to the white stocks. Ever since the last years of the nineteenth century, large numbers of Spanish have settled in Cuba. The Spanish-born residents of the island in 1919 numbered 245,644 or nearly three-quarters of all foreigners. Other Europeans were few among these foreigners, but immigrants from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America

numbered approximately 55,000 and doubtless introduced an appreciable mestiso or part-Indian element.

The negroid portion of the Cuban population has, in comparison with the white, been a backward element. The slow increase of its numbers, while the whites increased fast, may be taken as one index of backwardness. Of the entire population, ten years or more of age in 1919, 40 per cent could not read; of the negro population alone of the same years nearly half could not read. About one quarter of the entire population were of illegitimate birth in 1919; of the native whites one eighth were; of the colored more than half were illegitimate. Against every one hundred legal marriages of white persons, there were thirteen consensual marriages; but against every one hundred legal marriages of colored persons there were ninety-five consensual marriages. Consensual marriages are generally more abundant in rural than in urban districts and the negroes chiefly live in the rural districts; even there, however, the proportion of consensual marriages is much higher among negroes than among whites.

The mixture of races in Cuba, while it was greatest in the period which antedated emancipation of the slaves, has not ceased. It is too early to speculate on the continuance of the more rapid growth of the whites than of the colored factor in the population. There is no social disparity of white and black in Cuba and it is likely that the negro will always be a factor in the blood of the Cuban people.

24. Jamaica.

Less than two per cent of the 858,118 inhabitants of Jamaica, as enumerated in the census of 1921, are white. The following figures succinctly give the picture:

Black	660,420
Colored (mixed)	157,225
East Indian	18,610
White	14,476
Chinese	3,696
Not Specified	3,693
Total	858,118

Though the white persons of Jamaica are mainly of English origin, it is impressive, as evidence of miscegenation in the past, that the mixed stocks in which one factor is commonly white are now more than ten times as numerous as the whites. But it should be remembered in this connection that the white stock has had a longer history of residence in the islands than any other stock. The white population today lives in the cities.

There appear to be no general statistics of illiteracy but from the fact that in the period 1916 - 1922 about 30 per cent of bridegrooms and brides signed their legal papers by a mark, it can be inferred that illiteracy continues to be very common.

Illegitimate births are likewise high in number. Year in and year out they are between 60 and 70 per cent of all recorded births.

25. Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The population of the island seat of the republic of Haiti and Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) is overwhelmingly negro or negroid. Haiti, the westerly country, has not less than two million inhabitants; Santo Domingo doubtless has more than 900,000 (a census of 1920 gave 894,665).

The people of Haiti are almost entirely full-blooded negroes. There are very few whites and the number of mulattoes is estimated to be less than ten per cent of the population. The white element is mainly descended from

the early French settlers. Economically and socially the people have been backward. Of schooling there has been very little. The forms of marriage are usually neglected.

In Santo Domingo according to the latest census, about one fourth of the people are white (223,144), another fourth are negro (226,934), while half are of mixed stock (444,587). There is little doubt that those described as white include a larger number of persons who have some negro blood. The white stock is mainly old Spanish (creole). There is much illiteracy; what education exists is very limited. Unions without marriage are probably less frequent than in Haiti yet appear to be more numerous than unions with marriage. Also, as in Haiti, backward methods of industry and agriculture prevail and the pace of labor is slow and intermittent. The white population has generally dominated the political life of Santo Domingo.

Neither Haiti nor Santo Domingo has attracted white immigrants in any considerable numbers. By the last census the foreigners of the Dominican Republic numbered 49,520 or over 5 per cent of the population; but they consisted almost entirely of Haitians (the largest class), Porto Ricans and other West Indian elements; Spanish numbered only 1,445; there were 255 Chinese. The current statistics on immigration classify a minority of newcomers as white and this minority doubtless includes many persons of mixed race.

26. Porto Rico.

Porto Rico had in 1920, according to the census of that year, a population of 1,299,809. Of these 948,709 were classified as white, 49,246 as black and 301,816 as mulatto. The negroid population has for some years been losing ground both absolutely and relatively. In 1899 the negroes were about

six per cent of all and the mulattoes about 30 per cent; by 1920 the percentages had fallen to 4 and 25.

While no pure Indian stock has survived until today, the Indian blood is not extinct and Indian features can still be observed, especially in the more isolated highlands. The original Indian stock died out; other Indians brought from other islands also died out; but before these stocks had disappeared there had been interbreeding with them both by Spanish and negroes.

Foreigners have been few in Porto Rico and until recently at least have been declining in number. Of 8,167 present in 1920 (3,610 fewer than in 1910), 4,975 had been born in Spain; many of the rest were from the West Indies. Nearly half the foreigners of 1920 had come to the country twenty years or more before.

Although illiteracy has been declining, it is still high. More than half the people ten years of age or over can neither read nor write; for the mulatto alone, the rate is slightly higher. Those consensually married are about a third as numerous as those married with the established rites. In Porto Rico as elsewhere, consensual marriage has been much more frequent among negroes and mulattoes than among whites.

The growth of Porto Rico has been largely in its cities. Between 1910 and 1920 a considerable decline took place in the number of rural whites and rural mulattoes.

27. <u>The Bahamas</u>.

Of the original inhabitants no representatives survive today. The Indians were drafted by the Spanish for forced labor in other parts of the New World and generally perished, it seems, as the result of their hardships.

The islands are much less rich than many other islands of the West Indies and are therefore less densely populated. The inhabitants at present

number 53,031 (census of 1921). Less than a quarter are whites, principally of English ancestry; the rest are negroes of pure blood or mixed.

28. The Lesser Antilles.

These islands, unlike the Bahamas, are rich in natural resources. Having also an attractive climate, they have come to be substantially populated, but not all have been able to prevent a decline of population in recent years.

Grenada had in 1921 a population of 66,302; there had been a diminution of 6 per cent in the previous decade. Had there been no emigration from Grenada the population would have stood at 78,347; but in these years a constant stream of emigration had poured into Cuba, the Canal Zone and the United States; it was estimated in the report on the 1921 census that the annual remittances returned by emigrants amounted to £170,000.

The white population of Grenada numbers but a few hundreds. In the figures for the various classes of the population which follow, it is necessary, according to the census report, to reduce the white element somewhat by way of correction and to increase correspondingly the mixed element. In 1921, according to the census,

Negroes	were	51,032
Mixed	"	11,673
White	"	905
Oriental	"	2,692

The number of whites, though small, has been fairly constant for several decades. The large number of mixed race is striking. "Orientals" were chiefly Asiatic Indians as to stock, but born in Grenada.

A large proportion of Grenada births are illegitimate.

Trinidad had in 1901 a population of 236,397; in 1921, 365,913. The white element is small and chiefly British and French in origin. A majority of the people are negroes of pure or mixed blood; but at least a third of the population are East Indians. There are also some Chinese.

St. Vincent has a population in excess of 40,000. More than three quarters are black and a large majority of the rest are mulatto or East Indian, the white inhabitants being extremely few.

Barbadoes had in 1921 a population of 156,312. In the previous ten years there had been a decline of ten per cent, emigration having removed not only a considerable excess of births over deaths but also thousands of persons besides. The effects of emigration are shown in the fact that persons of the female sex were half again as numerous as those of the male sex.

Negroes were in 1921 more than two thirds of the population (111,667); people of mixed blood were more than a fifth; only 10,429 white persons were enumerated. The excess number of females present over males for each of the classes of the population is an indication that emigration had involved all classes.

Barbadoes is the most densely settled of the islands of the West Indies.

Santa Lucia had a population in 1921 of 51,505, or 2,868 more than in 1911. As the excess of births over deaths in the intercensal period had been 7,316, it is evident that emigration had removed several thousand persons; for this there is further evidence in the large excess of females over males among those enumerated in 1921.

Considerably more than half the births of Santa Lucia are illegitimate. It is among these that the death rate is especially high. Nearly one half of

all deaths in the islands are of children under five years of age.

Until the early seventeenth century the population was entirely of Caribs, none of whose stock remains today. Almost the entire population today is of negroes, but there are also whites of French and of English descent, and over 2,000 East Indians, nearly all of whom were born in Santa Lucia and seven eights of whom are of pure blood.

The French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique are among the most populous of the Lesser Antilles, the former having had 229,839 inhabitants at the time of a recent census, and the latter 244,439. Negroes and mulattoes comprise the great majority of all. Persons of pure white stock are few, but there are many persons who have but little color. The East Indians are relatively fewer than in the British islands already described.

The Virgin Islands had a population in 1917 of 26,051. Full blooded negroes were three quarters of all and negroes of mixed blood were a large majority of the rest. There were fewer than 2,000 whites, who were about 7 per cent of the population.

The population of these islands had for some decades been declining. That emigration was a factor in the decline is shown by the substantial excess of females in the population over males.

It is not necessary to pursue this study into the rest of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. In general they are smaller and less populated than those considered. In character of population they are closely similar.

III. <u>Race Elements - an Evaluation.</u>

Of those who comprise the ninety or more million people living in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America, only a minor fraction are of the race elements usually regarded as white. If Argentina

and Uruguay are removed from the picture, an overwhelmingly large proportion of those who remain are found to belong to races classed as colored; some being of pure blood, other deriving from crosses between colored and white or between different colored races.

1. Indian.

In the countries of the mainland the primary race is usually Indian, recognized most easily by a brown or copper skin.

Ethnologists are now completely agreed in accepting the logic which assigns to the native tribes of America an origin in Asia. At a time or series of times, to be dated not less than some thousands of years before the Christian era, perhaps as many as ten thousand years, the ancestors of the American Indians are held to have crossed Bering Strait and peopled the Western Hemisphere. It does not follow that the Indians of today resemble closely in their features and traits the peoples now living in Eastern Asia for these in turn may differ from their remoter predecessors. Nor is it certain that all the varieties of Indian known on the American continent are parts of what can be regarded as a single race; there is some argument for supposing that they are not, especially if the hypothesis be true that all did not come in one migration. During their history on this continent they developed striking differences, some living as nomads, others staying in communities, some developing complex civilizations, others leading a narrow and simple existence, some aggressive and warlike, others passive, docile, retreating before pressure. What has been most impressive in the culture of the American Indians arose south of the area of the United States and wholly before the first white discoverers came. There were

several important centers of culture and apparently they did not flourish contemporaneously; nor did any of them exert its influence over a very extensive territory.

The development of a civilization in a people can be accepted as one token of the capacity of that people for civilization. Is the capacity shown centuries ago by the Indians of Mexico and Central and South America undiminished today? This seems unlikely. The contemporary civilization of these lands is not the work of the Indians; they partly abide by but they do not appear to have created what is most advanced in the civilization of the present in the lands where they dwell.

How then can the change be explained which seems to have come over the people in these lands? It may be, as Bryce and others have suggested, that the white man's assault upon the Indian civilization was so violent and continued so long that in time even the memory of that civilization perished; yet the innate capacity for civilization would then be construed to remain, in this view, and in time to reassert itself. For while it is readily comprehensible that the shock of the coming of the European conquerors should be followed by apathy, it is not so obvious that this apathy should have continued for several ensuing centuries, that no "comeback" of ability, no resiliency of spirit should in time be shown; for countries are in question where the numbers of Indian stock have been found to be in excess of the numbers of other stock.

Again it may have happened, as various persons have argued, that the more competent strains of the Indian stock selected to bear their civilization, such as the priestly classes, were exterminated by the conquerors, leaving only inert and incompetent strains behind.

Such a policy of extermination consistently pursued would certainly be potent to reduce in a degree the general competence of a stock. On the other hand, it is not likely, taking the various regions together, that the abler strains should have been so completely rooted out that in the course of three or four centuries impressive ability would not re-assert itself. And it is still less likely that in the case of a people living so close to the hazards of Nature a large proportion of the population should at any time be of a much less competent grade than the rest; through intermarriage ability would be spread among the people while the really weaker strains would disappear in the struggle for existence.

Still another explanation for the decline of Indian civilization can be adduced. It may be that fitness for Indian civilization was so much a product of special conditions, so much an expression of characteristic and inborn traits, so much, in short, a natural evolution that the race never could respond to the different requirements of a white civilization. If, during recent history, it had happened with any frequency that here and there a pure-blooded Indian had made his way against odds and accomplished some notable result for modern civilization it might have been inferred that qualities of general value to civilized society were to be found. But such cases have been rare, even extremely rare. Observers everywhere have noted a certain impassiveness and aloofness on the part of Indians, including Indians of widely different tribes. These traits may well be the signs, not of any essential inferiority, but yet of an inability to cooperate with the race so different in its ideals and purposes, its methods and manners, as the white. Rarely

does this aloofness break down and the individual accept to the full, responsibly and ably, the problems of the white peoples.

In what has been said, it is not intended that the same yard-stick should be applied in any absolute way to all races. For there is a sense in which civilization is a relative term, the content of which varies as the peoples vary; and in this sense, or from this point of view, no judgment can be directed against the Indian who prefers the life of the forest to the cities, the learning and the industry of the white people.

Practically, however, the case is less simple. In the clash of civilizations which began four centuries ago and is not ended yet, the civilization of the European stocks has become dominant in the new world and white men can do not other, at least within the confines of the states they have made their own, than measure the competence of Indian stocks by the requirements of a white civilization.

In any final assessment of the value of the Indian stock, various special considerations must, however, be borne in mind. The apologist for Indian capacities has always had to admit that the limitations of Indian civilization were great; with boundless territories before them, for example, unsurpassed in the natural means of sustaining civilization, the Indians never expanded into a large population and never formed a civilization which extended over a large area and endured long. Over far the greater part of the regions found by the Europeans to be inhabited by Indians no advanced civilization, as white races define civilization, ever developed. Much that was highest by the standards just given in Indian civilization had for whatever reason

disappeared long before the conquerors came with their engines of destruction.

It will henceforth be the view of this report that the Indian races, so far as can be known today, provide a less valuable stock for the responsibilities of citizenship in a civilization maintained by European white stocks than such white stocks themselves provide. At the best they can be described as competent within limits to abide by such a civilization but as apparently almost never competent to advance and even to sustain such a civilization.

2. White.

The white peoples which have made themselves a part of the race stocks of Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies have been such as have also come to the United States; only it need hardly be said the proportions have been different. Spanish, Portuguese and Italians have led all others, the Spanish and Portuguese belonging to the race commonly called Mediterranean, and the Italian belonging partly to the Mediterranean and partly to the Alpine race. Of the so-called Nordic or Teutonic race, proportionately few have gone into these countries. The capacities and the social and political ideals of these various white peoples, however special they may appear when viewed from some angles, have been essentially those which are associated with the nations of Western Europe and with the people of the United States.

3. Negro.

Found mainly in Brazil and the West Indies but in appreciable numbers also in various other countries, negroes have constituted an important part of the race structure of the New World. In a narrow

sense, they have never been immigrants to the New World for they were generally brought against their wills as slaves from their ancestral homes in Africa. None other of the great primary races of mankind has had so slender a history of achievement; none other has spread so little beyond its ancient habitat. Very rarely in the course of history have the negroes ventured beyond the tropics and then usually they have been forced to yield to others. Even in Africa they have lost in their struggles with other races and both the North and the South have passed from their hands. What is left to them is the hot belt where life is difficult for other races. They have had civilizations, yet have made but little mark on the general problems, political and technical, which are found at the center of the civilization of the white races. As individuals the negroes have not been given to emigrating from Africa.

No aim but an economic aim, that of securing cheap routine labor, inspired their introduction into the countries of the New World. Their own well-being was no object nor was the fitness of their stock for citizenship and political leadership.

He would venture too far who would deny unusual capacity to the black race, but it must be admitted that from such evidence as can be had they fall short, whether observed at home in Africa or in America, when compared with the demonstrably capable races of Europe.

4. <u>Oriental</u>.

The motive of importing people into America with an eye to their utility as laborers was not satisfied with the importation of negro slaves. Into most countries at one time or another, Chinese or Japanese or East (Asiatic) Indians have been introduced; and frequently two or three of

these elements together have been brought into a country. In intelligence and capacity for sustained labor, these races have nearly always been found definitely superior to both the negro and the Indian. That they have not been introduced on a larger scale and have even on occasion been prevented from coming has been due largely to the fear that their competition would lead to the economic or racial displacement of stocks already in the country. To some extent it has been due to a fear that the coming of Orientals would make European white immigrants less likely to wish to come.

5. Mixed Stocks; the Effects of Race Mixture.

The most notable racial aspect of Latin America doubtless has been the crossing of races. In no comparable area of the earth's surface has there been so extensive a crossing of diverse or distant races. It is not that different white stocks have interbred to any great extent; Spanish and Portuguese have not fused much with each other, nor Italian and the newer immigrants with either of these. The crossing has been between Spanish and Indian, between Portuguese and other white stock and negro, and somewhat between Indian and negro. Nor is there anything to suggest that the mixture of types has terminated. On the contrary, it is natural to expect that, barring especially Argentina and Uruguay, the mixture will continue to increase without real check until the primary stocks have as such altogether ceased to exist. With the further breakdown of tribal customs, with the lessened isolation which every improvement in transportation brings, fusion of races will advance. There are already very extensive territories where a majority of the population are mulatto or mestizo.

(a) Knowledge of Effects Chiefly Presumptive.

The effects of race mixture are still far from being understood. Exact knowledge on the subject remains scanty and despite the fact that important studies are today being pursued in various parts of the world, the difficulties in the way of ascertaining race elements in parentage and of distinguishing environmental or social influences from hereditary or physical influences are such that exact knowledge, except of limited aspects, is likely long to remain scanty.

In this situation there is nothing highly exceptional. A body of presumptive knowledge does exist which compares well with the knowledge by which most political and social decisions of magnitude must be guided.

All the great nations of today are composed of mixed (but related) stocks. Generally the principal mixture is one which first began to be carried out many years ago, hundreds of years or more ago. In Europe three more or less separate white races can be distinguished, commonly designated as Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean, each having characteristic bodily features. The greatest achievements of European civilization have generally been found not where one or another stock has been pure but where Nordic and Alpine have been mixed. Nordic and Mediterranean have been fused much less commonly with each other and the effect of the mixture is less well understood.

(b) Mixture of Distantly Related Races -- Biological Aspects.

Where mixture proceeds between race types more distantly related than the three white races the resultant offspring have not perceptibly better traits than those of the parent races. It is true that here too, as nearly always with hybrids, the first generation of offspring may show some enhancement of bodily size and vigor; but this is an effect which apparently does not endure, and it is not always present.

In rare instances observers have supposed that the hybrid develops powers equal to those of the superior parent. Lord Bryce, for example, inferred that some South American mestizos showed intellectual abilities not inferior to those of the Spanish parent; but Bryce himself was in still other cases led to observe that the hybrid was not superior to the inferior strain. All generalizations of this sort are especially hazardous to make since, where the cases are few, only precise data can have significance, while large collections of data have been made by no one.

The view is widely held among students of race that intermarriage between persons of distantly related races is likely to breed stocks subject to various disharmonic or asymmetrical developments which prevent a normal and balanced life. Much evidence has been adduced to prove this point -- recently, for example, in studies of the offspring of the two widely divergent types of Laps and Norwegians, but it is conservative to regard this view as not yet conclusively established. On the other hand, the view has not been disproved.

The laws of inheritance in their application to man are still imperfectly understood. The Mendelian principle of inheritance of unit characters unquestionably applies in part and students have more and more become persuaded that it applies throughout.* Medial forms have created a certain difficulty and have long led some students to suppose the result

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*The most careful study of race mixture which has been made -- in this case the mixture is that between certain European and African stocks in Africa -- tends to support this conclusion. The results have been published in the following volume: E. Fischer, Die Rehobother Bastards und das Basterdierungsproblem beim Menschen, Jena, 1913.

to be due not to Mendelian inheritance but to blending. Those who believe in pure Mendelian inheritance, however, are able by their theory, but not always by the evidence of detail, to account for the appearance of blending in the offspring. While, however, the whole question of the mechanism of inheritance is of very great technical interest to the student of race, the final solution of it, though it would throw light on the significance of race mixture, is not a necessary prerequisite to the reaching of practical conclusions on the value of race mixture.

By far the most usual generalization concerning hybrids produced by the union of distant stocks is that they tend to be superior to the poorer strain and inferior to the better strain. The Mexican mestizo, for example, is deemed more capable than the Indian but less capable than the pure Spanish, and the mulatto is deemed more capable than the negro but less capable than the white. This observation regarding hybrids produced by unions of distant stocks has such widespread currency in many countries that it would deserve serious consideration as a working hypothesis, or as a basis for conservative decision, if no more definite knowledge whatever were available. In fact, however, the observation accords precisely with the implications of Mendelian heredity: the striking of a general average between parental stocks on the part of their descendants is exactly what the theory demands.

(c) Mixture of Distantly Related Races -- Environmental Aspects.

Critics of the view just outlined, especially when they believe they have found a case where the result of mixture is not inferior to the superior stock, have one strong argument to offer. They contend that the hybrid is socially in a difficult position. To mingle with persons of the

inferior strain is to adopt their status as his. Not only is he unlikely to do this, but they in turn stress his alien origin and refuse to regard him as one of themselves. To seek to associate with persons of the superior strain on the other hand is to discover that they stress his inferior origin and incline to regard him as an outcast. So the hybrid is explained as a social misfit and according to this view no physical cause need be assumed.

Where the number of hybrids is small as compared with the number of people of pure strain, this social difficulty may manifest itself in acute form. It is a great deal less likely to appear where the representatives of the two pure strains have become few as compared with the numbers of mixed race. In parts of South America the mestizo or the mulatto is really the most numerous type. And yet, in regions of this sort, the observation is none the less common that the offspring of the mixed races are inferior to the superior race but superior to the inferior.

Still another explanation of this result is indeed plausible, and it is not unrelated to the explanation already given. A man's qualities depend largely upon his standing in his social group, which in turn depends largely on the traditions of that group -- political structure and history, cultural development, and so forth -- and the man of mixed race is without a tradition, hence he is without the ideals and spurs to action that express the tradition.

This explanation is in turn plausible only within limits. If there were living alongside the hybrids, in the same country, a large stock having

a dominant tradition, the want of tradition of the hybrids would give them a negative character and a passive role. Commonly, however, on the American continent the hybrids share control of the country with the purer strain; or, so far as they do not, it is for economic reasons. A tradition of a sort is there, a sentiment of nationality and patriotism. The hybrid has the opportunity to identify himself with it; that he does not play a part both leading and impressive to the lay observer is presumably therefore due to a sheer and innate want of capacity.

(d) A Conclusion.

Uncertain as it is just how much weight must be accorded the environmental explanation of the condition of the halfbreed (as supplementing the biological explanation), enough can be inferred from the condition itself to sustain one conclusion of wide bearing. The conclusion is this; where a race is in a position to maintain its purity, it is best that it should not breed with what appears to be an inferior or distant race. So far as the position of the halfbreed is to be accounted for on biological grounds, no degree of education or other social action can effectually overcome the handicap and nothing will avail except a return to breeding with the superior race on such a scale that the inferior will be greatly attenuated. So far, on the other hand, as the halfbreed's position is to be accounted for on environmental grounds and is corrigible by education or other social action, the burden of correction may prove very heavy and not necessarily one that can be sustained without great loss.

(e) The Time Factor in Fusion.

Still another observation may be made on the subject of race mixture. It is highly probable that considerable time is necessary for any fusion to be fully carried out, not less than a few generations and perhaps hundreds of years. Doubtless both biological and social factors are here involved. The welding of a new stock -- the initiation of new varieties and the rejection of such as are not viable, on the one hand, and the creation and growth of the ideals which give effective scope to the new stock's capacities, on the other hand -- these can come about but slowly. It is probably true that the more distant the elements to be fused the longer time the fusion will require. This, of course, is not to say that a fusion of distant races will ever produce so good a result as the continued purity of the higher race. On the other hand, it may mean that a better development of race stock lies ahead in some countries than is found there today. More especially what is found in various Latin American countries today is conceivably the prelude to a more encouraging rather than a less encouraging development in the future.

6. A General Conclusion on Races.

From the condition existing today in much of the New World where political equality is only a form of speech, where manual labor is despised, where as by peonage an inferior stratum in the population is exploited by a superior (exploitation is universal where such a stratum exists), where all standards, even those of the dominant class become low because the standards of the largest class are low;

from such a condition to one of genuine, if still relative, political and social equality where the economic and social organization is high, where government is stable and democratic, is a long step which it would be perilous to predict will in any short time be taken in most of the countries to the south of the United States.

IV. The Tendency to Migrate.

There has already been occasion in this report to refer to the common but too simple view that migration proceeds only from old and over-populated countries to new and under-populated countries. By those who are content with so simple a view it is further assumed that no migration worthy of the name will arise between two new and presumably under-populated countries (nor between two old countries).

The observed facts, however, are otherwise. From Mexico alone an urgent current of emigration to the United States has developed in recent years. It is true that Mexico lies just across a long land frontier but many of the emigrants traverse hundreds of miles within Mexico and further hundreds in the United States before reaching their destinations.

Since no statistical study of the origins within Mexico of emigrants to the United States had previously been made, an analysis was prepared, in connection with the present study, of the origins of the immigrants during a sample month. It indicates a heavy representation for such interior states of Mexico as Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Durango. The details may be given in the form of a table.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS OF THE MEXICAN RACE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES AT MEXICAN BORDER PORTS (Districts Nos. 22, 25, and 31) DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1924, SHOWING WHERE BORN BY STATES IN MEXICO.

STATE OF BIRTH IN MEXICO	District No. 22, San Antonio	District No. 25, El Paso	District No. 31, Los Angeles	Total
Aguascalientes	85	179	-	264
Campeche	2	-	-	2
Chiapas	1	7	-	8
Chihuahua	15	454	7	476
Coahuila	832	109	-	941
Colima	3	8	10	21
Durango	91	492	5	588
Federal District	-	109	-	109
Guanajuato	662	440	3	1,105
Guerrero	-	3	5	8
Hidalgo	19	8	2	29
Jalisco	920	1,095	25	2,040
Lower California	-	9	77	86
Mexico	185	4	1	190
Michoacan	1,029	447	6	1,482
Nayarit	-	68	1	69
Nuevo Leon	576	6	-	582
Oaxaca	1	3	-	4
Puebla	14	16	1	31
Queretaro	6	3	-	9
San Luis Potosi	314	21	-	335
Sinaloa	-	209	42	251
Sonora	3	373	39	415
Tamaulipas	186	8	-	194
Tepic	1	-	-	1
Tlaxcala	-	-	1	1
Vera Cruz	23	10	-	33
Yucatan	4	1	1	6
Zecatecas	223	688	11	922
*Texas, U.S.A.	10	-	-	10
Total	5,205	4,770	237	10,212

*Of the ten born in Texas one emigrated from Tamaulipas, five from Nuevo Leon, and four from Coahuila.

The ocean, however, is no insuperable barrier. Between 1911 and 1921 the population of Barbadoes declined by 10 per cent. According to the director of the Barbadoes census this was "largely due to emigration." He says further; "There has been a steady exodus to the United States of America and Canada as well as other countries. Our people are quickly attracted to any country which happens to offer a higher scale of wages than what they receive here, hence the recent rush to Cuba during the sugar boom with its subsequent collapse and disaster to many of those who emigrated thither." He still further calls attention to the large sums of money annually received in Barbadoes from emigrants working abroad and points out that these emigrants frequently return to Barbadoes for visits, subsequently re-emigrating. The emigrants from Barbadoes are practically all negroes or mulattoes, less than 7 per cent of the population of the country being white and the mulattoes being three or four times as numerous as the whites. Earlier in the present report attention has been called to other cases of islands of the West Indies where a decline in population had been occasioned by the substantial volume of the movement of emigration.

There is a considerable migration between the various countries of South America and also between the islands of island groups of the West Indies. When the Panama Canal was constructed, the workers were drawn principally from islands of the West Indies. Negroes from Jamaica and other parts of the archipelago have for many years been coming to the United States.

Whether the currents of emigration already established be regarded as large or small will depend upon the point of view. There is

nothing whatever to indicate that if unchecked they will not greatly expand in the future. On the contrary important reasons exist for supposing that they will expand.

The recent immigration legislation of the United States, culminating in the quota law, has had the calculated effect of greatly restricting immigration from the countries which had for many years previous been the chief sources of immigration. The most direct consequence of such a restriction is to lead to a quickened demand in industry for such unskilled and low-skilled workers as exist in the country; they first secure better employment and soon they secure higher wages. An incident of recent years well illustrates the cogency of this reasoning. During the period of the European war, for various reasons immigrants almost ceased to come to the United States. The resumption of industrial activity soon created just such a demand for unskilled labor as during previous decades would have been met by immigration. On this occasion, on a scale not previously known in our history, negroes migrated from the southern to the northern states of the country to take employment as wage earners; of them there were apparently several hundred thousand.

Henceforth every industrial boom which develops in the United States will create a demand for new unskilled workers, a demand which, under present conditions, cannot be met by European immigration since that has already been limited by law. The workers most likely to offer themselves for the new openings will, on the whole, tend to be those whose current wages are low and who live in countries whose inhabitants are not prevented by law from immigrating into the United States as wage earners. Beyond a doubt, the increased immigration from Mexico to the United States

in recent years is a reflection of the fact that European workers have mainly been excluded. The opportunity thus being utilized by the people of Mexico is one in which all of Latin America today potentially shares.

In the countries to the south of the United States there are undoubtedly many workers who would today not be attracted to migrate by the offer of high wages. Of many Indians, for instance, and also of many mestizos, it is common to remark that they will not work at all after they have accumulated a small sum in wages; they must first spend that. Yet there is indication that such a condition is not necessarily permanent. Something always depends upon the employer and something on the working conditions -- an American fruit corporation, for example, with plantations in Central America, is reported to have secured better services from Central American workers than local employers secure. The mestizo is, on the whole, more willing and able to work than the pure-blooded Indian, and while negroes, as has been pointed out, do not today emigrate from Africa, pure-blooded negroes of West Indian birth are found willing to migrate for employment. Potentially, if not actually and at the moment, the entire lands to the south of the United States are sources of future immigration. As the populations of these countries increase, as the economic attractions of the United States increase, and reports are spread of the gains that can be made and are made by immigration to the United States, an enhanced pressure to enter this country is likely to result. The immigration already begun and already so far under way may be expected, unless it be checked, to continue for decades to come and perhaps to expand very largely in volume.

V. CONCLUSION: The Point of View of the United States.

1. The Economic Gain and its Limitations.

Mexicans, both Indians and mestizos, have been found to be useful workmen in the United States. West Indian negroes have been found to be useful. It is even likely that workers of these kinds toil more effectively, more productively, in this country than they do in their home countries. For one thing the organization and management of industry is generally so much superior to what is usual in those countries that every unit of man power is made to count for more. Even traits like unreliability and improvidence, which are the immediate bases of Latin American peonage systems, stand forth less prominently in this country than in the home countries. That they seem less serious may be due to a selection of immigrants who come to the United States, which leaves behind the worse elements, and also to better arrangements for the prevention of abuse; but it may further be due to some actual improvement in the morale of the workers under stress of the new environment.

Yet it is the economic argument which chiefly has made a welcome to these immigrants to the United States, and the economic argument for immigration has always been dangerous.* No man is a worker alone. He is also a citizen and must further be viewed as the father of more

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*It is dangerous for young countries (a) because for the sake of an immediate gain it has often promoted an immigration, forced or voluntary, which has been the basis of an enduring race problem and (b) because a first settlement by such stocks has usually deterred better stocks from being willing to come, as white immigrants have been slow to move into our former slave states or as European immigrants have avoided various Latin American countries.

The economic argument is likewise dangerous for older countries whose possibilities of further population growth are limited and which must, therefore, be the more cautious about introducing discordant race elements.

citizens also. The years of his service as a wage earner are limited; not so the span of time in which those of his blood will play their parts in the country.

There is a sense in which every immigrant counts for more than one. The reproductivity of immigrant strains is usually greater than that of the general population. The newcomer begins to feel materially better off than he was in his own country and his increased well-being finds expression in a larger family. It is only in the second or third generation that those influences become effective which make for an approximation of the size of the immigrant family to that usual in the new environment.

There have always been certain direct losses due to immigration which are comonly ignored by those who commend and defend the value of immigration for purposes of labor. There are burdens upon poor relief systems. There are burdens upon penal institutions. There are burdens upon the political system. No general statement can be made regarding the weight of these burdens or the extent to which they are equalled and sometimes overbalanced by accruing gains; and they vary much as between races and peoples. In the aggregate, however, these debits, whether tangible or intangible, are large, and they make necessary a reappraisal of credits from immigration.

2. A study of political and economic effects of immigration involves a study of race factors.

Economic, social and political effects of immigration have been much discussed in the past. Largely, however, they appear to be transitory. The immigrant dies and they seemingly die with him. To infer, however, that they are wholly transitory would be to commit a grave error. Only

when the racial effects of immigration are considered is it seen that effects of an economic or political character may go forward without end. They may undergo change and they may decline, but something that is characteristic will persist. There are evident differences between the traits of a hundred thousand Swedish immigrants and a hundred thousand negro or Mexican immigrants; when these immigrants have themselves passed away there will still be manifest differences between the children of the Swedes and the children of the Negroes or Mexicans.

In other words, when an immigrant is accepted by the country, a race element or unit is added into the race stock of the country bringing its own attributes and propensities and aptitudes. Between the freshly arrived immigrant desired for an economic end and the rest of the population, a barrier may be raised and often is raised -- a foreign language, unadapted customs or what not; and the barrier may operate to prevent intermarriage with those who comprise a large part of the population. Absorption into the general population may be delayed until the second generation, but it is only a question of time. The color barrier is the most powerful of all barriers, but the case of the mulattoes and mestizoes of Latin America shows that with some peoples, notably the Spanish and Portuguese, it may be a weak barrier, while the case of the mulattoes of our own country shows that with the peoples commonly held to be less willing to breed with the colored races, it is far from insuperable; and there seems no reason to suppose that in the course of long time negroes and whites in the United States will not be indistinguishably blended.

3. Latin American Immigration Introduces a Dubious Race Factor.

In its simplest terms, then, the question of Latin American immigration may be stated thus: Are the race elements involved therein such as this country should today welcome into its race stock?

To this question the answer is bound to be negative. When every allowance is made for the fact that some pure Indian strains and some pure negro strains may be better than other Indian or negro strains and when the most favorable judgment on the mixed strains, mulatto and mestizo, is given of which they are capable, it still apparently remains true that one or another of these groups merely approaches but does not attain the race value of the white stocks, and therefore that the immigrants from these countries tend to lower the average of the race value of the white population of the United States.

If the position be taken that in this reasoning some things are reckoned as proved which are not conclusively proved and therefore that the conclusion itself is only presumptively true, the answer is that the opposite conclusion, namely, that these strains are as valuable as those already in the country, demands much greater assumptions and departs much further from such knowledge as actually exists today.

4. Importance of Controlling Race Stock Today.

But there is another aspect of great importance. The potentialities of population growth in the United States have already been largely realized. The growth of the country has for many years been at a slower and slower rate. In time the population, like that in some other countries, will be in fact stationary. When? Estimates have been made that by the end of the present century the total population of the

United States will be about 200,000,000 and that beyond this point it is not likely to increase. With the precise year and the precise level of a stationary population, we are not here concerned, and we need not be concerned with more than the truth that the rate of growth is constantly declining. What is vital in the argument is that our control over the future race stock of the United States will apparently never be greater than it is today and that if it is desired to maintain a high average of ability, well-being, and citizenship, no simpler device is at hand than the non-admission from this time forward of all dubious race elements -- not forgetting that for a generation or two, at least, any new immigrant stocks received into the country can be expected to reproduce at a faster rate than that of the population as a whole, and so to affect our future stock more than their numbers today might seem to imply.

5. New and Old Problems of Race Blending.

The question of race mixture has so far been considered in this report only with reference to the crossings which have already taken place in Latin America and the West Indies. Unions between persons of the Mediterranean race (Spanish, Portuguese) and negroes or Indians are clearly unions between distant races. The great majority of white persons of the United States, being not of the Mediterranean but of the Nordic and Alpine races or their crossings, still further kinds of race mixture would take place when unions between these races and the Latin Americans should be consummated; and these unions would again be, for the most part, unions between distant races. No one can say with certainty just what would be the race value of offspring resulting from these unions, but there is no doubt that the conservative course, on the basis of present knowledge,

would be to regard such unions with disfavor. There is nothing in the situation to suggest that new race values would be added to our stock by such mixtures, while, on the contrary, it can be argued that deterioration of stock would probably ensue. The point may also be made that in this matter experiement can hardly be controlled; once the new elements are in the country they are there, so far as may be said of any element, perpetually; the experiment may be held to fail but the elements cannot thereafter be expelled. Decision, then, to admit is decision to retain.

It has been pointed out, in another connection, that the blending of races requires time. Where successful mixtures have taken place in the past it has been under conditions of isolation which are the very antithesis of the conditions which obtain today. Adjustments and adaptations are in question which appear to be imperiled when new and discordant elements are constantly injected into the country.

If there were no question whatever today of Indian and negroid immigration from Mexico, the West Indies and South America, there would be in the United States a problem sufficiently great of amalgamating and fusing the diverse race elements already in the country. Some of these diverse elements are white, but nearly a tenth of the population is today negroid. The task of dealing justly and patiently and helpfully with this tenth, descendants of a stock brought into the country against its will, is of tremendous dimensions. And while fusion with the negro has been much less than in any other country where negro slavery had been instituted, fusion has none the less been common. The mulatto population today equals in number the black population of not many decades ago. With this unsettled problem of race fusion, and with problems created by still

other race elements, there is a special reason for avoiding such other mixture problems as would be created by immigrants from the negroid and Indian stocks of the Americas.

If some day, contrary to present expectations, it should appear from new developments that Latin American stocks have a race value for our civilization substantially above what has been indicated in this report and that mixture of our stocks with those other stocks, contrary to the present state of knowledge, should result in good, there would still be ample time and opportunity to admit those stocks. Postponement of a decision to admit them can cause no real hardship, none certainly comparable with the losses which, it now appears, unrestricted admission of immigrants would entail. Admission of immigrants can indeed be terminated, but those admitted before termination and all born of them become a part of the country's stock. There can be no appreciable loss, certainly no irreparable loss, from waiting before admitting. And there is no reason to suppose that a country which for many decades has been preeminent as a country of immigration will in any foreseeable time be less able than today to attract immigrants of any nationalities or races desired.

6. Attitude Toward Peoples of the Americas and Peoples of Europe.

It has sometimes been felt, on grounds of sentiment, that exclusion of the citizens of other American countries is inadvisable. The mainland and islands which make up America are construed to imply a natural bond among the inhabitants of America. In deference to this bond, it is argued their citizens should be privileged to commingle freely.

Such a view, however, rests upon weak analogies. A geographical bond is meaningless where there is no common political and social tradition.

The countries of the Americas are neighbors. It is natural that the United States should hold the other countries in high regard, respecting their independence and individuality, helping them, where help may be rendered, to realize their highest possibilities. Neighborhood properly leads to neighborliness but the neighborliness of countries does not require that their peoples should cross their borders with the same freedom that is allowed to movement within one country.*

Much more powerful than the claims of neighborhood are the blood ties between the people of the United States and those of Europe. The people of the United States are principally of the same race stocks as those of Northern and Central Europe. Their capacities for civilization, as civilization has been developed in modern times, are essentially the same. The political systems of European countries and the United States may vary on the printed page more than the political systems of the two Americas, yet for whatever reason -- and the reasons are for the most part racial and traditional -- the spirit of these political systems is much the same.

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* "But we must learn something new; namely, to distinguish between the right to live and the right of other races to mix their blood with ours and -- give life." See pages 60, 61, of Dr. J. A. Ujen; Harmonic and Disharmonic Racecrossings, in Eugenics in Race and State, Vol. II, Baltimore 1923.

"In welcoming the immigrant to our shores, we are not only sharing our country with him but we take him into our families and give to him our children or our children's children in marriage. Whatever the present antipathies may be to such racial mixtures we may rest assured that in a few hundred years these persons of foreign race and blood will be incorporated in our race and we in theirs. ***** How insignificant are considerations of cheap labor and rapid development of natural resources when compared with these biological consequences!'" See page 502 of E. G. Conklin, Heredity and Environment, Fifth Edition, Princeton 1923.

7. Present Legislation Places a Premium on Immigration of Non-White Stocks.

In blood the people of the United States are mainly European and white. In blood the people of Latin America and the West Indies are mainly Asiatic (Indian) or African, mainly brown or black. While Congress has the legislative power to permit additions to be made to the stock of the people of the United States from either source, yet under the legislation now in force, preference is given emphatically to immigration from the brown and black stocks. For although it is true that immigrants from whatever country are subjected to passing certain tests as to literacy, health, and so forth, immigrants from Europe are additionally subjected to certain quota restrictions from which immigrants from the Americas are exempt. No limitation ever enacted by Congress, except only the absolute exclusion provisions applied to some regions, has in practice proved so drastic in effecting and maintaining a diminution of immigration, from many countries at least, as has the quota system. It results, however, that under existing legislation, which is the fruit of many years of study and debate, a greater proportion of current immigration is of non-white stocks than at any previous time in the history of the republic.

8. A Criterion for Immigration.

So similar racially to the people of the United States are the immigrants from Europe, especially from Northern and Western Europe, so well prepared for citizenship and industry, that their numbers might be substantially increased without creating serious problems for the United

States. If hereafter every immigrant from countries and islands lying to the south of the United States were to be replaced by an immigrant from approved parts of Europe, nothing but gain would result for the United States. The present situation has not arisen by express intention. It has never, so far as the writer is aware, been pretended that the Indians and other stocks of American countries are racially better stocks than those of Europe -- the contrary, in fact, would always be supposed by whoever has contact with immigration, whether in a practical and business relationship or as a lay student; and it would equally not be pretended that their industrial fitness is greater than that of European stocks -- again the contrary would be generally admitted. When once the present situation is understood, there would appear to be no valid justification for permitting it to continue.

There is one criterion of immigration which flourishing countries will be universally justified in adopting. A country not in desperate need of population, a country, in other words, able to contemplate an increase in population from its own loins, can properly require of its immigrants that they at least equal, if they do not excel, the average of its own citizens in fitness for government, including self-government, and industry. If it requires that the immigrants themselves possess such a fitness, it will almost inevitably require by implication that the children of the new stock will possess such a fitness. No good ground exists for supposing that the immigrants of countries to the south of the United States would meet the requirements of this criterion.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

The statistical sources directly utilized in this study are the censuses and other governmental documents of the countries concerned. An effort has been made to consult not only the most recent of these publications but also earlier works. To assist in the interpretation of the data thus secured, a large number of independent writings have likewise been consulted. Where quotations have been made in the text of this Report, the sources thereof have been stated; but it has not seemed necessary to append to the Report a detailed bibliography of the subject.

March 26, 1930.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary Through Mr. H. L. Kerwin

The attention of the Secretary is respectfully invited to immigration provisions recently promulgated by Canadian immigration officials to the effect that --

"If American business men opening branches in Canada desire to send across the border clerical or skilled help of any sort, they should before moving such help to Canada, take the matter up with the Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonisation at Ottawa. It is suggested in connection with any applications of that sort the person or firm desiring to send help to Canada should explain the nature of the position to be filled and whether any efforts have been made in Canada to secure the type of help in the Dominion that is proposed to be sent from the United States. This procedure should be followed before the United States help applies at a border point for admission."

And, further, that --

"Whereas the Minister of Immigration and Colonization reports that within recent months (August, 1929) labour has been brought into Canada under contract or promise of employment, which was not needed in Canada and which resulted in the displacement of Canadian labour, **** from and after the seventh day of August, 1929, and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of any immigrant of the following specified class, viz., contract labour, is prohibited.*** The term 'contract labour' as used in this order, means and includes any immigrant seeking entry to Canada under contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada."

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Indiana - Cass - Dynes

219 East Ohio Street
Indianapolis, Indiana
December 15, 1930

Mr. Karl Phillips
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

I am writing you in behalf of my friend, William Jackson, who we familiarly know as "Big Jack". Owing to the Democrat landslide, he will be out of a position on January 1st.

I recently had a conversation with Senator Robinson of this state in reference to him, and he would be pleased if some place could be found for him in Washington. As you are, perhaps, aware Mr. Jackson is an orator of known ability and his qualifications should make it rather easy to find a place for him where he would be available at all times for use by the Republican National Committee.

He has been employed for many years in important clerical and office positions, and should be able to fill any position of trust to which he might be assigned. I have asked Mr. Jackson to write you further in reference to the political situation among his people in this state, and from a study of the same, you will realize, as I have, the need for the party to give its kindly consideration to the placing of such a man as Mr. Jackson. I would be personally pleased if you would survey the situation in Washington and see if there is not some niche in which we could place him.

I would also be pleased if you could find the time to see Senator Robinson and discuss this matter with him personally. With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. Dynes

Mrs. Lucille W. Brown
1732 Columbia Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

12/31/30

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir :

I have been asked by Mr. Harry Dynes to write you concerning a possible appointment in Register Treasury Department in your City. I have taken two examinations of Clerk, Carrier. The first receiving 91%, this one being closed; the other I took in February 1928. I am still on the eligible list being the 20th and also receiving an average of 82%.

I feel Mr. Phillips that Indiana is due a possible appointment of colored women from our Great State as we have no appointments from here. I am not only a voter, but a hard earnest worker and organizer among my folks in Marion County; having successfully marshalled our Party to victory until this last awful crash. I do not believe it could have been helped.

I am to be without employment on January 1, 1931. I have an aged mother and a daughter (whom I am trying to educate) to care for. I have graduated from Shortridge High School; taken a business course at Indiana Extension from time to time. My employment since the death of my husband eleven years ago has been a Deputy assessor for Micheal Jefferson, County Assessor; part time work for the County Auditor, Harry Dunn; Clerk in the Street Commissioners office of the City of Indianapolis. These they say, I have filled with efficiency and high respect.

As you well know our ebb has been tiding for the last three years. I have taken a position as elevator operator in the Stare Capitol until I could receive something else better. Then too, I have the obstacle of color confronting me - this is what hurts.

I would truly appreciate it, if you would in your way help me to an appointment. As Mr. Dynes says it would be quite a favor to him. On this matter, he will consult you later, either in person or through mail.

Trusting I may receive an answer soon, I am

Hopefully,

Lucille W. Brown
1732 Columbia Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 30, 1931.

Mr. Karl Phillips

Dept. of Labor, Sec.

Wash. D. C.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Phillips I am real ashamed of myself that I have not written you sooner. But this is such a peculiar affir. It seems that I easily become discouraged. Its quite a sting that whenever you are an applicant for a position that the first consideration is Color. At least that'shwhat I find here. As you quite know since I am so often reminded of this whenever the hill needs a bit exertion to climb I always feel if successful the next question.

To go ahead with the information that you have asked. I again called to our Examination Comiission and asked Mr Trimpe who in charge there to give the ratings, possibly a duplicate, For I have torn my home up and am unable to find it. I at one time here was trying to get an appointment and at that peticular time there weren't any women to be appointed. I became a little careless with my rating sheet. Therefore I have not found it. I again have specialed a letter to Cincinnati and asked that they if it is possible to send me a duplicate. Now just as soon as I get this I will send it to you. Or if I don't get an answer as before I will write you any way by Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1931.

I have given to before the ratings that I am able to receive at this Indiana polis office. a percentage of 82 and 20th in order.

I have explained rather frankly, maybe I shouldn't have

been quite to plain. But I am like you. I feel that we should face conditions as they are. I am willing for to you tell just whatever your findings are. I feel better, when I know the party has been very canded about the conditions. I talk to Mr. Dynes and we understand each other in this manner.

I truly would appreciate and have appreciated what you have already gone to for my benefit. There are still some hard fighters amongs us aren't they.

Hoping to hear from if there anything else that you wish me to do, Iam

Respectfully Yours

Lucille W. Brown

1732 Columbia Ave

February 2, 1931.

Mr. William H. Jackson,
220 West Vermont Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Friend Jackson:

Due to the extreme rush of work in this office, coupled with an attack of the influenza, which left me a bit weak, I have not answer, before this time, the letter from our friend Commissioner Harry Dynes, concerning the desire to locate you in Washington, if possible, in some position in keeping with your valuable training and experience. Too, Mr. Dynes said that you would write to me yourself, both with regard to yourself and your wishes, and the political situation among our folks in your district. Mr. Dynes was here and I told him, last week, that I was also waiting to hear from you.

I would certainly be glad, therefore, at your convenience, to hear from you along all lines, including whatever wish you may have about coming on to Washington, provided we are able to get you placed through ourselves and your other kind friends here.

I need not say that I will gladly do anything I can, through the Republican National Committee, Senators Watson and Robinson, and anyone else who is willing to help us out. I need not tell you that things are a bit "tight" here now, due to many causes; but I certainly feel that a veteran like yourself should certainly receive the first considerations of our Party. Personally, I stand ready and willing to co-operate or move forward in any way which might bring about results. And I would be glad to hear further from you yourself and Friend Dynes. With all of us working together, I feel we can at least present a strong logical plea that you be taken care of in some suitable way.

Hoping to hear from you real soon, and with best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Hope sometime the Ledger will become active again.

February 2, 1931.

Mrs. Lucile W. Brown,
1732 Columbia Avenue,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mrs. Brown:

I have your letter of January 30th, and note that you state you will write me again on February 4th. I can only say that I stand ready to do everything within my power to assist you in your honest and deserving quest for consideration.

Please refer to my previous letter, and give me all possible information you may have concerning yourself, and your experience and record, in order that I may have it fully in hand for use. As I stated before, I cannot say that things look bright; but I can assure you all the cooperation that I possibly can summon, and will gladly do what I can to assist.

Mr. Dynes was here last week, and we talked over the whole situation. If there were more such as he, we could all look into the future with so much more assurance.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

2708 Paris. ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Feb. 3rd, 1931.

Mr. Carl Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington D.C.

My Dear Mr. Phillips.

Knowing you as I do to be thoroughly informed in government Matters, I am writing you for information pertaining to such.

Mr. Harry Dynes, a personal friend of mine who speaks of you in such glowing terms, and knowing you as I do from your excellent record as a public official of National Repute, I feel that no one could be of such benefit to me for the information I seek as yourself.

Mr Phillips, as you have been already formed of the political conditions Indiana, how the last election

went both local and State, it left things in a rather chaotic condition so far as the Republican Party is concerned.

Since there is lots to be done in order to gain the ground we have lost, I am still Optimistic of the principles of of the Republican Party and continious work for the cause will enable us to play a return date in 1932.

At the present time I am not doing anything as you well know that cannot last indefinitely, I have the utmost support of Senator Arthur R. Robinson for any place that you cauld find where I cauld fit in. He wauld take pride in giving his personal support to whatever reasonably wauld be called to his attention.

Now Mr. Phillips, I will highly appreciate whatever you do or any information you may furnish, I wauld suggest also, that you call on Senator Robinson and confer with him from time to time

I am Satisfied he will appreciate it, I am cognizant of the fact Mr. Phillips, you understand my position and will appraise Senator Robinson of my letter to you.

Thanking you in advance for whatever you do.

I remain

Yours Truly

W. H. Jackson

Mrs. Lucille M. Brown
1732 Columbia Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Feb. 6. 1931.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Sect. of Labor
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir,

I received you letter of Feb. 2, 1931. In it you informed me to send you all that I had concerning myself. I have received a return letter from the Sixth Civil Service Dept/ of Cincinnati Ohio and I am enclosin their answer. I have given you exactly what Mr. Trimpe of this District has given me.

I am also enclosing a few recommendations which I have received in the last five years and also a letter where I have tried to get a position with Sear and Roebuck and found that we were having an Indiana manager and as you well know it is almost impossible to luck upon a position of clerk from an Indiana manager.

This may help you to understand the position which I am in mosre thoroughly. In fact I will try to tell you all about myself and if you want to know something I have forgotten to mention I will try to send it you.

Now remember by rating with the Civil Service Commission is 20th from top and percentage of 82, for the 1928 Clerk-Carrier examination.

Now Mr. Phillips I hope that I can furnish

Mrs. Lucille W. Brown
1732 Columbia Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

the things that you desire and they will be of the sort service that you will need. Nevertheless we will do all that we can here at this end. I will take another test if it is original for anything that you desire me .

Now Mr. Phillips, Mr Dynes and I will do whatever you say for to do. Trusting that this all O. k. I am

Yours Respectfully,

Lucille W. Brown

February 9, 1931.

Mrs. Lucile W. Brown,
1732 Columbia Avenue,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mrs. Brown:

I have received your letter of February 6th, together with the rating and splendid references which accompanied it. I will be glad to go carefully into the matter and see what, if anything, can be done to be helpful to you. In the meantime I will take the best of care of your papers and see that they are safely returned to you after they have served their purpose.

Hoping for the best, and with kind regards to yourself and Commissioner Dynes, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Apr. 20th, 1931.

Mr. Karl Phillips
c/o Secrt. of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips,

I am writing to you asking that may I have those recommendations which I sent you concerning my wish for employment. I have truly appreciated your efforts in trying to help me in securing a position. I have fought manfully to keep the wolf from the door. But I am not yet discouraged .

Mr. Phillips I have made an application for a position here and would like to have those letters as reference. I am to have another interview with the employment manager one day this week and I feel that to take might mean some help to me. And if you would send them to me I will return them to you. For as yet I am sure that thiw will mean so very much to me and I am anxious to get a position with the Government as I am desirous of trying to send my girl to Howard University after sh finishes High School here. If I am closer possibly I can make it by herd working and helping me.

Of course as you well know that I have to have some sort of temporary work. This if I can land this will be of much help until I could settle permantly.

I was talking to Mr Dynes a few days ago and he said that you possibly could be to do something for me in the near future and spoke of the plan that you had thought

Trusting that you will not forget me, as I am anxious to get my nerves settled and be able to work for an honest living, I am

Respectfully Yours,

Lucille W. Brown
1732 Columbia Ave.

LB

ROBERT L. HINER & JOHN S. MANN JR.
528 ILLINOIS BUILDING
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Karl Phillips Apr 30th 1931.
Department of Labor
Washington
D.C.

My Dear Mr. Phillips
I know just what one in your position must contend with therefore I try to be as little worry to you as possible. When I wrote to you before I received a letter from you about the same time you received mine.
The political conditions in Indiana among our group is far from what it should be and lots of work need to be done. If we could have gallen our normal proportion of the colored vote thru out the state the results would have been different, so we must not be discouraged but work harder. I want to thank you for the effort you are making in my behalf. I know the world was not made in one day and it takes time to get results. However I shall wait the out come, again thanking you in advance

I am yours Truly
2811 Indianapolis ave. H. H. Jackson

ROBERT L. HINER & JOHN S. MANN JR.
528 ILLINOIS BUILDING
Indianapolis, Indiana

May 5th, 1931.

Mr. Karl Phillips
Department of Labor
Washington
D.C.

My Dear Mr Phillips

Yours of a recent date received, It seem to be a kind of coincidence, just at the time I mail a letter to you I receive one from you, our minds are running in the same direction and I know you are doing all you can for me, I received a letter from Senator Arthur R. Robinson a short time be fore he left on his trip abroad. I told him that you was doing all you cared to place me somewhere, he said he wanted cooperate with you in anyway he cared and would be pleased to do so and if it was not possible for you to get in touch with him you cared take it up with his Secretary Mr. Compton, The Senator will not be back until on or about the 15th. of June.

Thanking you again in advance for your Splended efforts. I remain Yours Truly

John H. Jackson

Industrial Trends

The following page is a report, probably by Chas. Hall,

filed between materials dated 1926 and 1929

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INDUSTRIAL TRENDS OF THE NEGRO

From an industrial viewpoint the Negro migration, from the South to the North, during the past decade and a half, has brought forth many and varying trends, among the more important of which the following may be mentioned:

I. Social Adjustments and Maladjustments:

a. Work relationships between employees
b. Employment prejudices
c. Training
d. Opportunities for advancement

II. Employment Problems:

a. Hiring and Firing
b. Opportunities for placement
c. Work performance and efficiency.

III. Trade Union Attitudes.

That the economic interests and social relationships of both individuals and groups are indissolubly interlocked, and thus have a significant influence upon the organization and efficiency of industry cannot be denied. This condition was true as to the migrants before they left the rural districts of the Southland in answer to the call of northern industry. Their advent in the North, however, with its more liberal spirit of freedom, where the right of the franchise was not withheld, where training opportunities abounded, where industrial democracy was present to a larger degree, and where, last but not least, frequent labor shortages stimulated the call for men, was accompanied by perplexing social questions. The increasing high wages following the World War gave a competitive stimulus to all who sought work. The East St. Louis and Chicago riots were,

Hall, Chas. E

in a way, selfish economic answers to the surging Negro migrants who knocked at the gate of employment in those vicinities.

Menaces were seen, from a racial viewpoint, with Negroes "taking jobs which whites ought to have." Necessity is a stern master, however, and a survey of 128,493 workers in New York City, which was made just after the first swell of Negro migration augmented the eligible workers of that city, showed that in the total group there were 3,007 Negro workers, of whom 948 were rated as skilled, 490 semi-skilled, and 1,397 unskilled. One hundred seventy-two were unclassified.

The diversity of occupations of those workers showed a remarkable trend over that of 20 years ago. In 50 classified industries or business activities of manufacture or production, including such typical enterprises as the manufacture of automobiles and parts, clothing and textiles, furniture, iron and steel, machine shops, tobacco manufacture, and other sundry industrial activities colored workers were employed as - -

Conversely, it was found that the Negro increment of the 128,493 workers surveyed were excluded from the following-named occupations:

One large employer, of New York, a transit line, expressed pride in its more than 400 Negro employees, who were engaged in virtually every occupation required for the successful operation of the company's lines, and the maintenance and upkeep of its equipment and trackage.

In other industrial districts of the Northland, similar transitions of Negro workers from a southern agricultural background to a place beside the whirring machines of Northern industry has been steadily taking place and bespeaks a strong trend of skilled work, as well as semi-skilled and unskilled work for Negroes in the decade which now lies before us.

[redacted], Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana iron and steel, the Chicago stockyards and slaughter houses, maintenance of way and structures of transit lines, both trunk and urban, the docks and wharves, the automotive shops, and the whole structure of modern industry, seem to hold forth a new day of hope for the Negro, who is efficient and ambitions. Of such great importance have his industrial welfare and progress become that four States, Michigan, Missouri, West Virginia, and Indiana, have inaugurated special bureaus and a special program for the furtherance of this group of loyal workers.

Of course, the social aspects of industrial relationships are still present. The Negro is still excluded from the privilege of serving apprenticeships at many trades. Vocational schools in certain districts still insist upon excluding Negro students from certain courses, either directly or indirectly. The American Federation of Labor, while carrying on its books the pledged doctrine that it will not tolerate discrimina-

tions based upon race or color, still sits blandly by without enforcing this doctrine. Local autonomy, it is said, is responsible for the union conduct in each district, and where the majority is white it is difficult to secure economic equality for Negroes.

The fact that now there are more than 200 solid Negro local unions with an approximate membership of 8,000 members (in the bona fide trades and vocations) does not take away the sting of he truth that intolerance still abides in the heart of organized labor and that economic democracy cannot prevail until labor itself turns about face and eliminates discrimination from its own ranks.

On the other hand, not a few employers have frankly agreed that there is no difference in the efficiency of the colored workers and their white contemporaries and that efficient workers can be advanced to any position at the works.

With restrictive immigration now potently in force, with new measures being invoked to estop the migratory ravaging of the Mexican border, and with the general prospect that American production will continue to advance, the Negro worker of the coming decade faces a reasonably bright prospect. With stalwart state labor organizations like that of Pennsylvania declining to tolerate longer any racial differences in industry, with new wants and desires being created each day by the American people, and with the idea of tolerance pervading more potently than ever the ranks of labor and production, the Negro workers of the years to come has only to fear that great mechanical innovation which his white competitor also fears,

and whose ultimate influence no one can accurately visualize at this early time, i. e., labor-saving machine devices which may, through American inventive genius, displace many a thousand-fold of efficient workers, regardless of color, within the next quarter century.

Aside from these phases of modern industrial trends, the Negro worker's future, all in all, is roseate and enticing.

1924 Christmas

January 3, 1930.

Mr. Forrester B. Washington,
Director, Atlanta School of Social Work,
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Forrester:

Thanks for your suggestion of December 28th with regard to Mr. George Jessup, of Philadelphia, whom you name as one who would be interested in the possible candidacy of Secretary of Labor Davis.

As yet, the Secretary steadfastly maintains that he has made no decision as to whether or not he will enter the race for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. However, it appears to me, in my personal opinion, that he will run either for that office or for the office of Senator, in the May primaries. I believe the same is inevitable.

I shall be in Philadelphia soon and will go to see Mr. George Jessup, to whom I hope you have confidentially written along the same lines you wrote to me. In case the Secretary does run, it is probable that I shall be kept busy along various lines in his behalf. How I wish you were now in Philadelphia and could join with whatever efforts I may make. Of course, if he is nominated and elected, the future looks rather bright for those who may further his interests.

Thank you also for your reply to my reference from Mr. Chas. M. Raphun of Saint Petersburg, Fla. He and I have not yet come to any agreement. I appreciate fully, too, your point of view in the matter.

Hoping to see you again some time in the near future, and that we might sieze a quiet moment to recall those days of old, over the foaming cup, I am

Very sincerely,

P. S. Read January "North American Review" and you will find an article by Charlie Hall and myself, jointly written. Let me have your reactions concerning it. Will send you a reprint. (Write me at the Department of Labor.)

Jackson, J. C. (Commerce)

October, 1932.
October 1932

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
WASHINGTON

A List of Negro Newspapers, Magazines, Trade Journals, and Press Services in the United States.

Prepared by James A. Jackson,
Small Business Section, Marketing Service Division.

This compilation, made by the Marketing Service Division at the request of National Associations, includes all publications that have come to the attention of the Division, through direct communication with publishers, or through such authentic sources as the Associated Negro Press, Capitol Research Company, or the Secretary of the National Negro Press Association.

Unless otherwise indicated all papers are issued weekly.

PRESS SERVICES

BOSTON, MASS.
Carroll News Service,
88 Harold Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Associated Negro Press,
Claude R. Barnett, Director,
3423 Indiana Avenue.

ATLANTA, GA.
Rotagravure section,
Southern Newspaper syndicate,
210 Auburn Ave.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Contd).
Kelly Feature News Service,
William Kelly, Manager,
2289 Seventh Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Capitol News Service,
Robert Pelham, Director.
10th and You Streets, N.W.

Premier News Service,
R. H. Kendrick, Director,
2260 Sixth Street, N.Y.

NEWSPAPERS

AKRON, OHIO
Akron Post, (Syndicate Paper),
Al. D. Smith, Editor,
507 West 7th Street, (printed),
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ATLANTA, GA.
The Atlanta World, (daily),
Scott Brothers, Publishers,
210 Auburn Avenue.

The Independent,
Benjamin J. Davis, Editor,
200 Auburn Avenue.

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Afro-American,
John H. Murphy, Jr., Editor,
1422 Druid Hill Avenue.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS
Industrial Era,
O. Kirkland, Editor.
2296 Renaud Street.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
The Birmingham Eagle,
G. T. Buford, Editor,
1727 Third Avenue.

Birmingham Mouthpiece,
1630 Fourth Avenue, North.

The Birmingham Reporter,
Oscar W. Adams, Editor,
Colored Masonic Temple Building.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
The Cooperative News

(over)

BOLEY, OKLA.
The Boley News.

BOSTON, MASS.
The Boston Chronicle,
The Square Deal Boston Chronicle
Publishing Co., 794 Tremont Street.

The Guardian,
William Monroe Trotter, Editor,
103 Court Street.

BUFFALO, N.Y.
Buffalo American,
156 Clinton Street.

CADIZ, OHIO.
The Cadiz Informer,
Riley & Company, Publishers.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
The News-Weekly,
R. T. Jordon, Man. Editor,
K. of P. Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
The Charlotte Post,
H. Houston, Editor,
317 S. Caldwell Street.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Challenge Defender,
629 East 9th Street.

Chattanooga Tribune,
"Doc" Jones, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL.
The Broadaxe,
J. F. Taylor, Editor,
6206 S. Elizabeth Street

The Chicago Bee,
Anthony Overton, Publisher,
3623 S. State Street.

The Chicago Defender,
Robert S. Abbott, Publisher,
3435 Indiana Avenue.

The Chicago Review,
Percy Thompson, Editor,
35th Street and Michigan Avenue.

The Whip,- Courier,
Joseph Bibb, Editor
4322

CHICAGO, ILL. (Contd).
The World,
Jacob Tipper, Editor,
3611 Indiana Avenue.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Union,
W. P. Dabney, Editor,
412 McAllister Street.

Bulletin,
A. Dean Smith, Editor,
509 West 7th Street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
The Cleveland Call and Post,
Crusader's Publishing Co.,
2319 East 55th Street.

The Cleveland Guide,
Mr. Cheeks, Editor
2491 East 50th Street.

The Gazette,
Harry C. Smith, Editor,
226 West Superior Street.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
The Palmetta Leader,
N. J. Frederick, Editor,
1310 Assembly Street.

The COLUMBUS
The Columbus Recorder,
Elliot B. Henderson, Editor,
181 North 21st Street.

The Columbus Voice,
Florence W. Oakfield, Publisher,
385 Woodland Ave.

DALLAS, TEXAS
The Dallas Express,
Southwestern Negro Press,
W. H. Pace, Managing Editor,

DAYTON, OHIO.
The Dayton Forum, John H. Rives, Editor,
414 West 5th Street.

DENNISON, TEXAS
Gate City Bulletin,
Owen Publishing Company.

DENVER, COLO.
The Colorado Statesman,
Joseph D. D. Rivers, Proprietor,
Room 340 - 1824 Curtis Street.

The Western Ideal,
H. O. Seymour, Editor,
2741 Welton Street.

DES MOINES, IOWA.
The Iowa Bystander,
James B. Morris, Editor,
612 Mulberry Street.

DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit Independent,
William J. Robinson, Editor,
2906 St. Antoine Street.

Detroit Peoples News,
Beulah Young, Editor,
4325 Milford Avenue.

Detroit Telegram,
607 E. Adams Street.

DURHAM, N.C.
The Carolina Times,
Louis E. Austin, Editor.

GALVESTON, TEXAS
Galveston Banner.

GARY, IND.
The Commonwealth,
George M. Lavalla, Editor,
Suite 228, 708 Broadway.

The Gary American,
The Gary American Building.

HACKENSACK, N.J.
New Jersey News,
Theodore Stucker, Editor,
110 Overpeck Ave., Ridgefield Park, N.J.

HAMMOND, IND.
Twin-City American,
Published as special edition,
Gary, Indiana American.

HANNIBAL, MO.
Hannibal Register,
1228 Broadway.

HELENA, ARK.
The Interstate Reporter,
H. W. Holloway, Editor.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
The Rising Sun.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
Arkansas Review.

HOUSTON, TEXAS
The Houston Defender,
C. F. Richardson, Editor,
Odd Fellows Temple,
Louisiana and Prairie Streets.

The Houston Informer,
G. H. Webester, President,
409-411 Smith Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
The Indianapolis Recorder,
Marcus P. Stewart, Editor,
Indiana Avenue.

The Indianapolis World,
Mrs. A. E. Manning, Editor,
152½ Court Street.

JACKSON, MISS.
Southern Register, M.L. Rodgers, Editor,
108 E. Amite Street.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
The Florida Sentinel;
Blythe Andrews, Editor,
P.O. Box 2527.

JOPLIN, MO.
Joplin-Springfield Uplift.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.
The Plaindealer,
404 Kansas Ave.,

The Wyandotte Echo,
I.F. Bradley, Editor,
606 North 6th Street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
The Kansas City American,
Kansas City American Publishing Co.,
1509 East 18th Street.

The Kansas City Call,
C.A.Franklin, Editor,
1715 East 18th Street.

KEYSTONE, W. VA.
The McDowell Times,
M. T. Whittaker, Editor.

KNOXVILLE
East Tennessee News,
Webster L. Porter, Editor,
202 East Vine Street.

LANSING, MICH.
The Lansing Eye-Opener,
W. C. McGee, Editor,
834 Williams Street.

LEXINGTON, KY.
Interstate County News,
115 West 3rd Street.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Arkansas Survey, P.L.Dorman, Editor,
511 West Muth Street.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
The California Eagle,
J. B. Bass, Editor,
847 Central Avenue.

The California News,
David Eugene Taylor, Editor,
3521 Central Avenue.

The New Age-Dispatch,
Frederick M. Roberts, Editor,
4200 Central Avenue.

The Pacific Defender,
Fred C. Williams, Editor,
3728 Central Avenue.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
The Kentucky Reporter,
R.T.Berry, Editor,
930 Walnut Street.

The Louisville Leader,
I. Willis Cole, Editor,
422-24 South 6th Street.

MARSHALL, TEXAS
Marshall Tribune, (monthly),
Albert J. White, Editor,
214 East Austin Street.

METROPOLIS, ILL.
Metropolis Gazette,
930 Pearl Street.

MIAMI, FLA.
Miami Times,
Third Street Near Eighth.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis Triangle,
T. J. Johnson, Editor,
212 Hernando Street.

The Western World,
James E. Washington, Editor,
1181 Trigg Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
The Wisconsin-Enterprise-Blade,
J.Anthony Josey, Geo.H. DeReef, Editor,
626 Walnut Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
The Twin City Herald,
J.E. Perry, Editor,
243 Fourth Avenue, South.

MURFREESBORO
Murfreesboro Union,
Mary Ellen Vaughn, Publisher.

MT.STERLING, KY.
Mt.Sterling Gazette & Courier,
Main Street, Off Fellows Hall.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
The Muskogee Lantern,
Suite Ten, Grand Building.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
The Baptist Union Review,
Henry Allen Boyd, Editor.

The Nashville Clarion,
Rev. E.W.D. Isaacs, Editor,
409 Gay Street.

The Nashville Globe,
447 Fourth Avenue, North.

The Nashville Independent,
413 Fourth Avenue North.

NEWARK, N.J.
The Newark Herald,
The Herald Publishing Co. (Publishers)
295 Bank Street.

NEWPORT NEWS, NVA.
The Newport News Star,
Miss B. L. Johnson, Mgr.,
511 Twenty-fifth Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The Louisiana Weekly,
537 South Rampart Street.

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
Westchester Tribune,
H. Courtney Pryce, Editor.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
The Amsterdam News,
William Kelly, Editor,
2293 Seventh Avenue.

The Dunbar News, (every two weeks),
Roscoe C. Bruce, Editor,
2594 Seventh Avenue.

The New York Age,
Fred R. Moore, Editor,
270 West 135th Street.

The Harlem Home Journal,
2305 Seventh Avenue.

NORFOLK, VA.
Norfolk Journal and Guide,
P.B.Young, Editor,
719 East Onley Road.

OAKLAND, CALIF.
California Voice,
Rev. Coleman E. Marshall, Editor,
225 Stiles Street.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
The Black Dispatch,
The Black Dispatch Publishing Co.,
225 Stiles Street.

Oklahoma Independent,
810 Twenty-seventh Street.

OKMULGEE, OKLA.
Okmulgee Observer,
B.G.Wilson, Editor.

OMAHA, NEBR.
The Omaha Guide, H.J.Ford, Editor,
2418 Grant Street.

The Monitor,
Rev. J.A.Williams, Editor,
P.O. Box 1204.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
The Colored Citizen.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
The Phoenix Tribune,
A.S. Smith, Editor,
P.O. Box 1052.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Philadelphia Independent,
Arthur W. Lynch, Editor,
Room 200 Allen Building,
19th and Pemberton Streets.

The Philadelphia Tribune,
E. Washington Rhodes, Editor,
526 South 16th Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Robert Vann, Editor,
2628 Center Avenue.

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS
The Port Arthur Herald,
406 West 7th Street.

PORTLAND, ORE.
The Advocate, E.D. Cannady, Editor,
Suite 312-31 MacLeay Building.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.
The Advance, 157 Waldo Street

RALEIGH, N.C.
Union-Reformer,
133 E. Hargett Street.

RED BANK, N.J.
The Echo, William L. Rock, Editor,
145 Beach Street.

RICHMOND, VA.
The Richmond Planet,
John Mitchell, Jr., Editor,
311 North 4th Street.

ROBBINS, ILL.
The Robbins Times,
P.O.Box 256,
Robbins, Ill.

(over)

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
The Public Informer,
S. H. Mosely, Pres.,
319 Tenth Street, South.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
The St. Louis American,
St. Louis American Publishing Co.,
11 North Jefferson Street.

The St. Louis Argus,
John E. Mitchell, Editor,
2312-14 Market Street.

The United World,
Rev. E.N. Bryant, Editor,
2220-A Market Street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
San Antonio Register,
Valmo Bellinger, Publisher.

SANFORD, N.C.
The Sanford Enterprise,
C. Heck, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
San Francisco Spokesman,
617 Montgomery Street.

SAVANNAH, GA.
The Savannah Tribune,
Dol Johnson, Editor,
1900 West Broad Street.

The Savannah Journal,
F.B.Pettis, Editor,
735 West Broad Street.

SEATTLE, WASH.
The Northwest Enterprise,
Wm. B. Wilson, Editor,
507 McDowell Building.

SHREVEPORT, LA.
The Shreveport Afro-American,
Albert J. White, Editor,
Room 24, Calanthean Building.

The Shreveport Sun,
M.L. Collins, Editor,
663 Texas Avenue.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
The Public Informer, N.J. Williams, Editor,
319 Tenth Street, South.

TAMPA, FLA.
The Tampa Bulletin, M.D. Potter, Editor,
P.O.Box 1107.

TEXARKANA
Afro-American Voice,
W. A. Preston, Editor,
1203 Buchanan Street.

TOLEDO, OHIO.
The Observer,
C. Edwoods, Editor,
351 Woodland Avenue.

TULSA, OKLA.
The Oklahoma Eagle,
117 No. Greenwood Street.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Tuskegee Messenger, (semi monthly).

URBANA, OHIO
The Informer, E.V.B.Curry, Editor,
709 S. Wittenberg Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
The Washington Eagle, (monthly),
1212 You Street, N.W.

The Washington Sentinel,
Col. West Hamilton, Editor,
1353 You Street, N.W.

The Washington Tribune,
William Walker, Editor,
920 You Street N.W.

WICHITA, KAN.
The Negro Star, H.T. Sims, Editor,
1241 Wabash Avenue.

The Wichita Protest,
Charles Bettis, Editor,
628 N. Main Street.

WILMINGTON, N.C.
The Negro Journal.

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.
The Winston-Salem Post,
C.A. Irvin, Editor.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS
GENERAL SERVICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Abbotts Monthly,
Robert Abbott, Editor,
3433 Indiana Avenue.

The Bronzeman,
418 East 47th Street.

Feature Magazine,
An insert Magazine Section for distribution as section of weekly newspapers. ZIFF and Co., Publishers,
608 S. Drarborn Street.

HAMPTON, VA.

The Southern Workman,
Hampton Institute.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Timely Digest,
Cecil Newman, Editor,
243 Fourth Avenue, North.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Crisis,
W.E.B. DuBois, Editor,
Thomas Galloway, Business Manager,
79 Fifth Avenue.

The Opportunity,
Elmer Carter, Editor,
Noah Thompson, Business Manager,
17 Madison Avenue.

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Negro Real Life Magazine,
A.T.Dickerson, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Journal of Negro History, (quarterly),
Carter G. Woodson, Editor,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.

The Parent-Teachers Journal,
1214 You Street, N.W.

Journal of the Columbian Educational Association (irregular).

BUSINESS AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Apex News, (a monthly for hairdressers),
Archie Morgan, Editor,
Sara S. Washington, Publisher,
1746 Artic Avenue.

BURLINGTON, N.C.

Official Journal, (monthly),
Tailors, Dressmakers and Designers,
M.K. Tyson, Editor, P.O. Box 168.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Colored Embalmer, (monthly),
Organ of the Natl. Independent Undertakers Association,
R.R.Reid and Sadie S. Kelly, Editors.
3201 S. Wabash Avenue.

The Colored Hairdresser and Barber,
Organ of Natl. Hairdressers and Barbers Association, (monthly),
E. Alfred Drew, Editor,
Room 3, 73 East 43rd Street.

The Supreme Liberty Guardian,
Insurance Company Organ,
3511 South Parkway.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Voice of the Beautician,
432 Beale Avenue.

NEWARK, N.J.

National Medical Journal, (quarterly),
Official organ Natl. Medical Ass'n.,
Dr. W. G. Alexander, Business Manager,
48 Webster Street, Orange, N.J.
Dr. John A. Kenny, Editor in Chief,
134 W. Kinney Street, Newark, N.J.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Harlem Business Men's Bulletin,
Organ of the Harlem Business Men's Club,
247 Lenox Avenue.

The Beauty Specialist,
Trotter Publishing Co., 103 West 141 St.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Modern Farmer,
Organ of Federation of Colored Farmer,
Leon R. Harris, Editor,
447 Fourth Avenue North.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Business Boosters Bulletin,
J.M. Sorjourner Publisher,
1604 Nineteenth Street.

(over)

BUSINESS AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS (Contd).

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
The Bulletin,
W. W. Saunders, Editor,
Organ of Association of Teachers in
Colored Schools, Capitol Building.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Beauty Hints and News
716 South Nineteenth St.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Progressive Consumer,
1534 Ninth Street.

LABOR ORGANS

CHICAGO, ILL.
National Hotel Gazette,
Albert J. Barrett, Editor,
3659 Michigan Avenue.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
The Black Worker, published twice a month,
Organ of Sleeping Car Porters Brotherhood,
A. Phillip Randolph, Editor, 239 West 136th Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
The Postal Alliance, (monthly),
Organ of National Alliance of
Postal Employees,
Joseph B. Brown, Editor,
2628 Compton Avenue.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS

A.M.E. Review,
J. G. Robinson, Editor-Manager,
235 N. Farson Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Christian Recorder,
J. H. Wilson, Editor,
2600 Central Avenue,
Los Angeles, Calif.

The Young Allenite,
A.M.E. Church Organ,
Ira T. Bryant, Editor,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate,
631 Baronne Street,
New Orleans, La.

The Christian Recorder,
R.R. Wright, Jr., Editor,
South 19th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Christian Review,
1423 Lombard Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Star of Zion,(published monthly),
A.M.E. Zion Church Organ,
Charlotte, N.C.

The Southern Christian Recorder,
G.W. Allen, Editor,
8th and Lea Avenue,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Baptist Union Review,
523 Second Avenue, North.
Nashville, Tenn.

The Sunday School Worker,
H. S. Bynes, Editor,
971 Fort Hill Street,
Macon, Ga.

The American Baptist,
443 South Ninth Street,
Louisville, Ky.

The Baptist Leader,
Rev. R. N. Hall, Editor,
1615 Fourth Avenue, North.
Birmingham, Ala.

National Baptist Voice,
L. D. Crenshaw, Editor,
412 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Baptist Vanguard,
1605 Bishop Street,
Little Rock, Ark.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS (Contd).

The Christian Index,
George C. Parker, Editor,
P.O. Box 392,
Jackson, Tenn.

The Inter-Racial Review,
Rev. Wm. M. Markoe, Editor,
2721 Pine Boulevard,
St. Louis, Mo.

Vex Populi, Catholic Organ,
Francis Spriggs, Editor,
615 C. Street S.E.,
Washington, D. C.

The Amistad, (monthly),
Organ of Congregational Church,
239 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Afro-American Presbyterian,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, N.C.

The Evangelistic Herald,
1111 Walnut Street,
Cairo, Ill.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

ATLANTA, GA.

The Foundation,
Gammon Theological Seminary,

The Mentor,
Clark University.

The Moorehouse Alumnus,
Moorehouse College.

Moorehouse Journal of Science,
Moorehouse College.

The Spellman Messenger,
Spellman College.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Bear Fatcs, Morgan College.

BORDENTOWN, N.J.

The Ironsides Echo,
New Jersey State Training School.

BRICKS, N.C.

The Brick Eagle,
Bricks College.

CHARLESTON, W.VA.

The Bulletin,
Official Organ of the National
Teachers in Colored Schools.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The University Student,
Johnson C. Smith College.

ETTRICKS, VA.

Virginia Statesman,
Virginia State College.

HAMPTON, VA.

The Hampton Script,
Hampton Institute.

Southern Workman,
Hampton Institute.

INSTITUTE, VA.

The Yellow Jacket,
West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

JACKSON, TENN.

The Christian Index, Lane College.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The Aurora, Knoxville College.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Lemoynite,
Le Moyne Junior College.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Greater Fisk Herald,
Fisk University.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Crimson Courier,
Straight College.

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Prairie View Standard,
Prairie View College.

RALEIGH, N.C.

Shaw University Journal,
Shaw University.

(over)

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS (Contd).

RICHMOND, VA.
The Panther, Virginia Union University.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.
The Tuskegee Messenger
(Commercially edited).

WASHINGTON, D.C.
The Hilltop, Howard University.

Journal of Negro Education,
Published Quarterly by the
College of Education, Howard University.

HIGH SCHOOLS

ATLANTA, GA.
The Business Ladder,
Williams Business College.

The Washingtonian,
Booker T. Washington Jr. High School.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
The Lincolrite, (Student Edited),
Lincoln High School.

NORFOLK, VA.
The Clarion, (Student Edited),
Booker T. Washington High School.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Dunbar Observer,
Dunbar High School.

The Lantern,
Shaw Night High School.

COLLEGE, FRATERNITY AND SORORITY PUBLICATIONS

BALTIMORE, MD.
Boule Journal,
Sigma Pi Phi,
Covington Davis, Editor,
1821 McCulloh Street.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
The Crescent,
Phi Beta Sigma Organ,
A.W. Clark, Editor.

BRADDOCK, PA.
The Ivy Leaf (quarterly),
Alpha Kappa Alpha Organ,
Jesse H. Roye, Editor,
422 June Way.

The Sphinx,
Alpha Phi Alpha Organ.

FRATERNAL MONTHLIES

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
The Beausuant,
Knight Templars Organ,
Albert Lee, Editor.

CHARLESTON, S.C.
Charleston Messenger,
Orphan Aid Society,
20 Franklin Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
The Royal Messenger,
Organ of Supreme Council of Friends,
3517 Indiana Avenue.

HOLBROOK, MISS.
The Echo, Official Organ of the Holbrook
Benevolent Association.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
W.O.U. Monthly Messenger,
Official Organ of the Woodman of Union,
U.S.A.
Rev. L. S. Overall, Editor.

MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.
The Woodman Banner,
Official Organ of the Supreme Camp of
American Woodmen,
L.H. Lightner, Editor,
404 N. Wesley Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Templar News,
Sir Henry Walker, Editor,
2 5 N. Atlantic Avenue.

SUMPTER, S.C.
The Samaritan Herald.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
National Notes, Womans Magazine,
National Association Colored Women,
Publishers,
Mrs. Minnie Scott, Editor,
1114 O Street, N.W.

Johnson, Chas. S.

NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
American Friends Service Committee, Interracial Section
American Social Hygiene Association
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Council of Women for Home Missions
Federal Council of Churches, Commission on the Church and Race Relations
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Home Missions Council
The Inquiry
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Board Y. W. C. A.
National Council Y. M. C. A.
National Federation of Settlements
National Urban League
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service

MARY VAN KLEECK, *Chairman*
EUSTACE SELIGMAN, *Treasurer*

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GEORGE E. HAYNES
105 East 22nd Street, New York

OFFICE OF RESEARCH SECRETARY
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
17 Madison Avenue, New York

RESEARCH COMMITTEE
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HOWARD W. ODUM
LEONARD OUTHWAITE
ROBERT E. PARK
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
LEO WOLMAN
MONROE N. WORK

March
1st
19 28

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The Research Committee of the National Interracial Conference is seriously engaged at present in selecting, assembling and collating the most important recent studies which affect Negroes, to the end of constructing a reasonably faithful contemporary picture of Negro life and the status of race relations.

The Committee desires very much to have for study copies of certain of the bulletins issued by your Division on the Negro Migration from 1916-1928.

It has very slight funds for a large program and would appreciate a contribution of these copies if this can be done within your policy. Otherwise it requests that a bill for this be sent.

Very truly yours,

Charles S. Johnson
RESEARCH SECRETARY

Mr. Karl Phillips
United States Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1928.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Research Secretary, National Interracial Conference,
17 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The enclosed copy of letter from Colonel J. H. Ward, Tuskegee, Ala., is self-explanatory.

If you have in mind any such applicant as Colonel Ward has described, will you not direct him to apply at once for the position at Tuskegee Hospital.

Your letter of March 1st, in re National Interracial Conference, is receiving my immediate attention.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 7, 1928.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Research Secretary, National Interracial Conference,
17 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Answering your letter of March 1st, earlier reply to which was delayed because of my absence in the field, I am sending you under separate cover the migration studies to which you refer.

An intervening study, I regret, is now out of print. A copy of same, however, went forward to you some time ago, in care of the Urban League.

There is no charge for the material.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
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American Social Hygiene Association
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Council of Women for Home Missions
Federal Council of Churches, Commission on the Church and Race Relations
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Home Missions Council
The Inquiry
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Board Y. W. C. A.
National Council Y. M. C. A.
National Federation of Settlements
National Urban League
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service

MARY VAN KLEECK, *Chairman*
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GEORGE E. HAYNES
105 East 22nd Street, New York

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17 Madison Avenue, New York

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BROADUS MITCHELL
HOWARD W. ODUM
LEONARD OUTHWAITE
ROBERT E. PARK
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
LEO WOLMAN
MONROE N. WORK

March 20th
1928

Dear Mr. Phillips:

May I thank you for your prompt response to the request of the National Interracial Conference for copies of material in your office bearing upon the Negro Migration, and for exempting us from charges for this material.

I have made inquiries concerning a person to take charge of the laundry at Tuskegee, as asked in another letter from your office, and shall supply you with certain eligibles within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. S. Johnson

Charles S. Johnson
RESEARCH SECRETARY

CSJ/ME

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Johnson

Johnson, J. C.

P 415

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office Comptroller of the Currency.

RECEIVED
CLERK
JAN 25
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Date, January 23, 1929.

Respectfully referred to the

Department of Labor,

and the writer so advised.

Jno. L. Proctor

Deputy Comptroller.

601 Cordell Ave, R2.
Brownwood, Texas. Jan 17, 1929.

Secty. Dept Commissioners of Banking and Insurance,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Please send me the names and addresses of companies or organizations owned or operated by Negroes and doing Business as Builders and Loan Associations. The Negroes of Brownwood, of which I am the representative, are seeking outside Capital with which to put in an addition for Better Homes for our people.

Kindly give us this information.

Yours truly,

J. R. Johnson.

RECEIVED
1/23/29
EXAMINING DIV.

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1929
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

February 4, 1929.

Mr. J. R. Johnson,
Cordell Avenue, R 2,
Brownwood, Texas.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of January 17th, addressed to the "Secretary of the Department of Commissioners of Banking and Insurance," of this city, was received at the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, from whence it was referred to this office for attention.

I am very much interested in your desire to engage in some "Better Homes" activities in your locality. Although this function is not altogether one for this Department to consider, in view of the fact that some years ago this office acted in an advisory way in connection with the formation of a number of building and loan associations in Ohio, I am writing to you to assure you that we shall be glad, at least, to give you the same information that was given out during the War Period in Ohio and a number of other states. Also, I shall be glad to have some material sent to you by the "Better Homes in America" Corporation of this city.

In the meantime I would be glad to have you write me as to the number of associates you have and their ability and willingness to undertake some sort of a cooperative enterprise in your locality. With this information in hand it may be that we can give you some advice as to how to form an association which, in time, will be able to begin a project without the aid of outside help. I am sure this would give you greater satisfaction than you would have by going immediately to outside sources for financial and other aid.

Write me freely concerning your views and aims, as I need not tell you that there is no charge on the part of this office for any advise or assistance which we may be able to give to you.

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

601 Cordell Ave. R 2.

Brownwood, Texas, Feb. 11, 1929.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir;

Your letter of Feb. 4th is before me and I thank you for the same. In reply permit me to say thoough this section there is a greater need for Better homes than any other portion of Texas. In many sections of West Texas there are towns just opening up to colored settlement. In such parts all that Negroes can hope for from the lumber men is material sufficient to build a small "Shot Gun" house it is called. Permanet settlements are being established. The Negroes are buying property. The towns are generally providing city conveniencies such as lights and water and fire protection but the Home Building is the trouble. In towns where settlements have been made several years it is different; but the ban is now on us because Building and Loan Associations will, only in the rarest of cases advance money at reasonable interest.

We are endeavoring to organize a "Better Homes" movement that will enable our people to build respectable (not fine) homes and let them pay for them out of their wages.

We can get together about 100 men who will put up from $10.00 to $100.00 each. The average man can and will put up $25.00. I can raise say $3000.00 to form the organization. I would be glad to get advice as to the distribution into shares or stock etc.

The financing of any enterprise among our group will necessarily have to appeal to the small investor and will have to draw together a large number to raise a respectible sum of money.

How much Bond would be necessary to insure safety to the investor? We would have to be chartered under State laws in order to work in the various places where needed, would we not?

Whatever information you can give me that would help in organization and arousing interest among my people would be greatly appreciated by,

Yours truly,

J. R. Johnson,

February 25, 1929.

Better Homes in America, Inc.,
1653 Penna. Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you be kind enough to forward to Mr. J. R. Johnson, 601 Cordell Avenue, R E., Brownwood, Tex., any free material which you may have for distribution concerning better homes activities among the various individuals and groups.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 25, 1929.

Mr. J. R. Johnson,
601 Cordell Avenue, R 2,
Brownwood, Texas.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I regret that extreme pressure of work, together with several days' illness, prevented an earlier reply to your letter of February 11, 1929.

Under this cover, I am sending you some general information concerning the organization of building and loan associations. I regret very much that in some way the first page of the Illinois form has become lost in the files. However, there is sufficient on the remaining pages, together with that which appears in the Ohio and District of Columbia instructions, to advise you something of the procedure you should pursue. You will also find some information concerning the distribution of shares and stock.

I have also made request today, of the Better Homes in America Corporation, of this City, to forward you any information which is available upon home-building activities. I am certainly of the opinion that with the number of men and the lump sum of money available you can, by slow but sure means, form an Association which will accomplish the object you are seeking. I would advise you to consult with your local and State authorities as to the legal procedure involved. More than ten years ago several associations were formed, under the advice contained in the enclosed circulars, and are not successfully operating in various cities in Ohio and Illinois.

I regret that this office is so far distant from your City; but if there is anything which we can do I shall be glad to have you advise me.

May I ask that after you have made copies of the enclosed circulars you return the same to this office.

Respectfully,

File, please

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 2, 1929.

Mr. J. R. Johnson,
601 Cordell Avenue, R 3,
Brownwood, Texas.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Since writing to you on February 25th, I have had a brief conference with Mr. J. A. Jackson, Business Specialist in the Department of Commerce, Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Jackson is a trained and experienced expert in business administration, and at the present time is an official in the Federal Department in connection with business projects in various parts of the country. He was kind enough to suggest his willingness to send you some helpful advice and material with reference to your desire to project a better-homes movement in your City; and I am writing to advise you to write to him at once, referring to this letter and enlisting his aid in the very laudable aim of you and your associates.

In the meantime, I shall always be glad to hear from you concerning this matter, or any other matter in which this office can be of assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

C O P Y

March 19, 1929.

Mr. J. R. Johnson,
601 Cordell Avenue,
Brownwood, Texas,

My dear Mr. Johnson:

At the request of Mr. Carl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., I take pleasure in sending you, enclosed, a copy of our Guidebook which explains the purpose of this organization and our method of conducting an educational campaign. We must apologize for the delay in sending this material, since Mr. Phillips' letter dated February 25 was filed in error without having sent the material to you.

We are eager to have every community participate in the Better Homes campaign. After you have looked over the Guidebook we will be very glad to have you give us the names of men or women leaders in your community, one of whom we could write regarding the chairmanship of the Better Homes committee. If you personally are a member of a local club such as the P. T. A., Chamber of Commerce, or civic club, which would sponsor the campaign we would be very glad to appoint you as our chairman and send all material for carrying on the work.

A return stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Director,
Better Homes in America.

JDC:FC

Journal &c.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1925.

Memorandum:

To: Assistant Secretary Henning

It is respectfully requested that official note be made of the commendable record of long service and efficiency of Mr. Sol H. Johnson, employee of this Department, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York, N. Y.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Not in any danger, advise me if anything actually happens

E. H.

ADDRESS ANSWER TO
"COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION"
AND REFER TO NUMBER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
ELLIS ISLAND
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.

April 27, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips,

Commissioner of Conciliation,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner:

I am sending you a brief note of thanks for the kindly interest you have shown in my welfare. I certainly appreciate the prompt manner in which you took up my case and hope that on your next visit to New York City you will give me an opportunity to extend some little courtesies to you.

My good friend Bob Lattimore told me how kind you were to him on his recent visit to Washington and we are looking forward to having you over so we can turn on a little joy for you.

Trusting you are very well and that I will see you soon, I am

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

Bob Johnson

Noted
K.P.
4/28/25

GPO

Jones, Eugene Kinckle

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FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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December 9th, 1924

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I wish you to know how much I appreciated the service which you rendered us in connection with our conference in Cleveland. I thank you for your own personal words of information and offer of cooperation and also for your efforts in getting Mr. Jones to speak in the place of Secretary Davis.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/PWJ

Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

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Mr. Wm. L. Nunnes

December 10th, 1924

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

May I acknowledge receipt of the expressions from various departmental chiefs of the Department of Labor indicating the directions in which they may be of help to the National Urban League in carrying out its program. Such indications of helpfulness on the part of the various departments of the Department of Labor are indeed gratifying. We shall certainly avail ourselves of this service.

Again thanking you for the evidence of hearty co-operation on your part and that of the officials of the Department of Labor, I remain

Cordially yours,

EKJ/PWJ

Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

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January 6th, 1925.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

The League's partial report of the Cleveland Conference is contained in "OPPORTUNITY" for January which I am sending to you. I think there will be additional summaries in the February issue.

I shall certainly take advantage of Mr. Jones' offer of franking privilege and other aids which the League may receive from the United States Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/PWJ

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Karl Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation
United States Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

P.S. Mr. Johnson tells me that he sent you several copies of January Opportunity. E.K.J.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

January 29, 1925.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I have just come from a brief conference with Director-General Jones, of the U. S. Employment Service, concerning a number of miscellaneous matters. Incidentally, he showed me some correspondence, which he has had with Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, of your staff, and Mr. McGrath, Special Agent of the U. S. Employment Service in Atlanta, Ga., relative to extending the franking privilege to your Atlanta office under the plan mentioned by Mr. Jones in Cleveland.

Mr. Jones, Mr. Thomas and Mr. McGrath are working out the plan for Atlanta, and the presumption is that it will be successfully put into operation within a reasonable time. During the conversation, Mr. Jones stated that he hoped a conference might soon ensue between you and him, in order that an overhead arrangement, applicable to all the Urban League offices, could be agreed upon and consummated,-- that is, of course, if the idea which was announced at Cleveland still prevails.

I am bringing this to your attention in an informal way for such consideration as you may desire to give to the matter at your convenience.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

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February 2, 1925.

To: Mr. Jones

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I thank you for your letter of January 29th. I shall be pleased to have the conference with Mr. Jones on Tuesday morning, February 17th, if this is convenient, as I am to be in Baltimore that afternoon, and shall come into Washington from a previous engagment of the night before.

I would appreciate the appointment being made for the early morning. I am glad to learn of the progress being made in the plans for Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/RW

Eugene Kinckle Jones
Executive Secretary

Noted
2/4

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February 10, 1925

Mr. Carl Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I am acknowledging in the absence of Mr. E.K. Jones from the city, receipt of Mr. Francis I. Jones' letter of February seventh to you. I shall of course, call this letter to Mr. Jones' attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

PWJ:BW

Phillips W. Joyce
Secretary to Executive

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

May 1, 1925.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Director-General Jones, of the U. S. Employment Service, has received an application from Miss Esther L. Hubert, Urban League, Tampa, Fla., for appointment as Special Agent, in keeping with the arrangement already in effect between Mr. Jones and the personnel of the League. He desires, however, to have your "OK" in this case, and asked me to write you accordingly.

Kindly advise, or write Mr. F. I. Jones, direct.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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May fourth, 1925.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I have written directly to Mr. Jones informing him that the Tampa Urban League is in good standing with the League and that it is our desire that the Tampa Urban League be accorded the special privileges whichMr. Jones stated he would allow local Leagues in good standing.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/PWJ

Eugene Kinckle Jones.
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
U. S.Labor Department,
Washington, D.C.

Noted
K.P.

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July
17th,
1925

Mr. Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

The Reverend George M. Plaskett, of the Church of the Epiphany of East Orange, New Jersey, informs me that he is preparing the program for a conference to be held beginning Monday of next week at the St. Paul School at Lawrenceville, Virginia under the supervision of Archdeacon Russell. He has indicated that he would like to have some one to discuss the problems of the Negro in Industry at this conference. I told him that I thought you would be a very fine person to get to come to that conference, if the fact that the conference was held during mid-summer would not make it impossible for you to go. He stated that he would probably communicate with you sometime early next week by telegram asking you to come.

I am simply writing this note to assure you that the Reverend Plaskett is a most estimable person and I trust that if he invites you to speak ~~that~~ you will perform this service.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

EKJ:VMF

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Executive Secretary.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

July 18, 1925.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your courteous reference of July 17th, concerning the prospective request of Rev. George M. Plaskett. It will give this office great pleasure to cooperate with Rev. Plaskett at all times. I may say, however, that I shall probably leave for ten days' official work in Kentucky within the next week or so; and unless word is received from Rev. Plaskett within the next day or two it is hardly probable that I shall be able to attend the Lawrenceville conference.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

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February 8, 1926.

13"9" 54. S.E
Atlantic 1083

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Office of the Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

This will introduce to you Miss Dorothy B. Nicholson. I understand that Miss Nicholson is desirous of obtaining a position as statistician. She worked for me last summer while I was completing the tabulating on the survey of the Negro population for the State Department of Welfare. I do not think I have ever come in contact with a young colored person that was better adapted for that kind of work. She has, first of all, native intelligence; secondly, she is well trained; and thirdly, she grasps what you want done quickly. The last qualification, to me, is the most important. I should have been glad to have employed her if I had the vacancy. I had this year recommended her for a scholarship in the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work. Altogether, I highly recommend this young women for statistical employment.

With best wishes and hoping to see you sometime soon,

Fraternally yours,

Forrester B Washington

FBW/MAS

Executive Secretary.

March 20, 1926.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

There has recently come to the attention of this office a very capable young lady, Miss Dorothy R. Nicholson, of 13 "C" Street, S. E., this city. Miss Nicholson has mastered the early steps in statistical work, and has done some very good work in that line. She has completed two years at the University of Pennsylvania and has augmented her training in welfare work by practical experience of a varied degree in the City of Philadelphia. The credentials which she has presented to me I regard as being somewhat out of the ordinary, and I have the belief that she embodies an excellent foundation for later work of a statistical and welfare nature.

I am wondering if you would care to make record of her availability. Perhaps, some time, the League might need a person of Miss Nicholson's possibilities. If so, I should be glad to a party to the arrangement of a permanent contact of mutual benefit to all parties interested.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Negro (Colonization of Africa) Ltrs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR
APR 25 1933

249 - Bank st
sanfrancisco Cal
aperil 19 - 1933

To the Hon. President Roosevelt and good
members of congress i beg leaf to ask
the mercy of allmighty god. and you god like
Law makers - for mercy on my Race of People
i was born in marion county Tex as
in 1861 - 8 miles east of Jefferson Tex
Dr main Taylor was my master all of my
People was owed by him my father was
a stage Driver in slavery time, I have
all ways been a law a biding cidizen
my master Taugh me that some day they
would send us Back to afraca
now it sems a chance for his Ward to
come true. the Whole World Wants Peace
not this goverment exchange the debt with
nice. great British and all other that oars
there Teritory in afraca so as to
give some Place to Put these milions
of Negros We has served Well in these
united states now We are not needed
and Does not care to go from under

RECEIVED
APR 27 1933
CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION

the Flag of our Government and Dont
care to have any one colornize but those
that Will stand up for the Flag of the
united states We dont Want the big
negro that are trying to mix in
marrage With the good White People
Bringin destruction on the entire race
We has. bone all that has ben Put
on us trusting in allmighty god for
Deliverance i feel now the time has
come Will you all. i Pray you to Pity
and have mercy We are Willing to rais
the grand old united Flag and Live
under the Protection of it any Place they
Will colornize us i Would Lik to have
the honor of geting up good honest
families for this great colornizing
Purpos We can rais What this Goverment
ed to give us a chance We has done
most for the Good White People of
Government to give us a home

B

some Where on Earth and I Pray you
Will Let God come in your harts
If you Will Reas Will dwel a mong
the People of Earth I am a devoted
man of God I am not educated in the
letter but I do hope this can bee
understood - hoping to hear something
soon. From

Rev Elimon King
249 Bank st
sanfron sisco Cal

JUN 2 1933
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

May 26th 1933
Plymouth
Cali.

Sec. of Labor,
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sir —
For sometime I have been planning writing to you. My subject as you note, as you read on, is along the line of Colonization of Negroes.
James N. Johnstone
My name
I fellowship with everybody,
I help the needy —

attend to the sick
& help bury the dead
and what land
are you from? —
Wake County
North Carolina.
In that State I
was a student of
the old School,
and a pupil of
of Judson Lyons
(who at one time
was register of the
Treasury.)
He taught the doc-
trine of Colonization
and many of his
pupil is still ac-
tive, yet beyond
Fifty years of age.

His last address -
The Subject

"God has always fa-
vored Colonization".
This address can be
mailed to you if you
cared to read it over.
Since 1912 I have
devoted most my
time to the study
of Indian Tribes,
the Mormon,
the Italian and
the Germans,
whom you might
call Group living
In 1912 I went
to Oklahoma City
where a Colony of

of negroes were
planning a venture
into Mexico. I op-
posed their going
from the U.S. Flag
They went down
there and acted like
men, got a land
grant, cleared land
made adobe Homes,
built homes and
Schools and Churches
you might say
doing well for a
few seasons, but
Villa arm put them
back of his side.
I was at Deming—

New Mex. when they came out.

I had charge of a large track of land near there that the returned Mormons settled on. I became well acquainted with their well regulated method of collective method of farming and selling they are an industrious people.

Then I studied the Apache method of being on a reservation under the direct supervision

of the Government.
I lived 3 years with
Chief Frank Crocket
and his friends at
Cutter Siding, Rice
White River, McNara
& Lakeside on the
reservation.
then I moved to
Snow Flake among
the Mormons again
to take in their
method of doing
things.
after my sojour
there I went in
to the Navajo County
and there I found
methods that the
Negro could and
would take to -

If they were granted a track of land and colonized under Government supervision.

I. Spent one year in the Hopi Country and visited their School at Tuberity Arizona

Then I moved to Ajo, Ariz. to spend a year among the Papagoes and study their method of living they are a people to follow when it comes to a regulated diet and cheap living, the average person among them

one dollar a mo.

During these hard pressed times I am feeling out for an advocate of Negro Colonization in this Islands or some other posessions of the United States putting the truth to the front the Negro is not wanted collectively on the main lands of the U.S. as an individual the Negro is respected, but let them bunch up-

and he needs a dictator such a the Army would give him in P. J.

I am a worker and I have prepared myself to be of service to the masses of Negro when I was a boy 30 years ago you would hear the old slogan the Negro and the mules are railroad tools with the passing of the mule and the negro left

where are we to
find work?
The answer to
that question,
send some of us
to Dixlands Possession
under the Red
Cross and Army
supervision.
That could be done
under a bond is-
sue to be paid
back, by the Colo-
ny in 10 to 15 years
I am sure a
great labor block
ade can be moved
from the labor
situation
Wont you see what
can be done for

us.
even if one or
more thousand
family could
go the first issue
I am sure more
will follow, and
cheaper than they
can be fed here
by the Red Cross
and other charities
On a colony we
would be on a
self supporting
basis in 6 mo.
properly landing
and settling on
land is essential
we must be there
in the crop season
over

knowing that you
will give this
the attention it
deserves

A toast to your
health and Bam
through

"Our master who
art in St. Louis
Anh-Bush art thy
name.
Give us this day
Our daily Beer."

J N. Johnstone
M. D.

74

Copy

August 30, 1933.

Dr. J. H. Johnstone,

Plymouth, Cal.

My dear Sir:

Your letter to the Secretary of Labor, concerning your proposal that the Government colonize Negroes of the United States on certain island possessions of this country, has been referred to the Conciliation Service for reply.

In the absence of the passage by the Congress of such a law as would cover your request, the Federal Government would have no authority to act in this matter; nor are there available any funds for the purpose you mention.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

August 30, 1933.

Rev. Filmon King,
249 Bank Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Sir:

Your letter to the President, concerning the movement you propose, to send Negroes to Africa, has been referred to the Conciliation Service of this Department for reply.

While the Administration appreciates your interest in presenting your point of view in this matter, there are no present provisions regarding immigration and emigration other than those already placed upon the statute books by the Congress; nor has the Administration any authority or funds for the purpose you mention.

Your postage stamp is returned.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Fred. Francis Y.

1415

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

March 28, 1925.

Memorandum for Mr. Karl Phillips:

Thank you for supplying me with a copy of Section VII, Labor, from Consul, Paris, France, March 12, 1925. This information is very interesting and valuable to me. I appreciate your kindness in the matter.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP

Noted
K.P. 3/30/25

44637 + 133

6 ✓ LC
*

415

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

April 14, 1925.

Memorandum for Mr. Carl Phillips:

I took up the matter of the 400 Moorehouse college students with both our Federal Director for North Carolina and Georgia. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. P. McGrath, Special Agent of this Service, Atlanta, Ga., in which he states that Mr. F. D. Grist Federal Director for North Carolina states that he will find employment for these young men. At the present time there is a shortage of farm workers in parts of North Carolina.

Whenever I can be of further assistance to you, let me know.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP

Noted
K.P
4/21/25

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

April 21, 1926.

Memorandum for Mr. Karl Phillips:

I am attaching hereto a clipping from the Colorado Statesman, Denver, Colo., concerning the opening of the U.S.Employment Service in Denver, at which Mr. Cammel was personally inducted into office by the Director General. After this article has served your purpose, kindly return it to me for our files.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP
Enc.

4/28/26
KP

June 16, 1925.

Mr. Francis I. Jones,
Director-General, U. S. Employment Service,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

The enclosed correspondence, dated June 10, received from Mr. C. A. Campbell, Lansing, Mich., is self-explanatory. Will you kindly advise me as to proper reply to be made to Mr. Campbell's queries.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Jones, Scipio

Little Rock, Arkamsas,
October 27th, 1925.

Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden,
Secretary and Master Masons,

Greetings:

Three days of last week I spent attending the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons in Washington, D. C., and while there, I had a brief conference with the Secretary of Labor, Hon. J. J. Davis. Among the subjects discussed during my visit to the Department of Labor was the all important subject of how to better the present conditions of the farmers and dependent children, a movement which I hope will result in future benefits.

With the influence of Commander Chief Deputy Inspector General, Brother J. R. White, we succeeded in bringing the 1926 session of the Supreme Council to the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, where it will convene in October of next year.

For the first time in the history of Masonry, Arkansas Jurisdiction will entertain the highest branch of Masonry. This will be the first time and may bethe last time this Jurisdiction will be crowned with the highest Masonic honors.

Now, if this event shall serve as a stimulus for increasing our membership, I will feel well paid for the expense incurred by me in making the trip to Washington, D.C., and for mailing these letters. When you recall that the pathway of Masonry through all ages may be traced by the magnificent monuments of her glorious achievements in the uplift of humanity, you may imagine why I am asking you to arrange for me a conference with yourselves and other leaders in your County, and I will appreciate it if you will arrange to have a meeting at some convenient place and at an early date.

I would like to have in this conference at least one representative from each neighborhood and from every local body or fraternal order, church, school and other bodies. I think I have a proposition to present to you that will be beneficial to us all and one on which we can all get together. In reply, please give me the names and addresses of persons invited, the date and place of meeting.

Thanking you for your future co-operation, I am

Fraternally yours,

Scipio A. Jones, 33°

P.S. As soon as you get your County organized, we will be glad to deliver a public address.

Little Rock, Arkansas,
October 27th, 1925.

Royal Matron, Hon. Associate Matron,
Royal Patron, Secretary and Members:

Greetings:

In my annual report of August 11th, 1925, relative to the Juvenile or Youth Department of our Order, I called the Royal Grand Chapter's attention to the fact that Congress had passed two Acts, namely, one establishing the Children's Bureau, and one establishing the Maternity and Infancy Bureau for the purpose of co-operating with the several states in promoting the welfare of mothers, infants, and dependent children, and appropriating a large sum of money for these purposes. I promised to look into this matter for the purpose of finding out what benefits we were entitled to, and whether or not we are receiving them. This was one of the objects of my visits to Washington, D.C., this past week.

I made three visits to the Department of Labor where these Bureaus are being operated, and I found that Arkansas is receiving annually, a little more than six thousand dollars, but if the State would appropriate a similar amount, twenty-one thousand is available. From this source, I expect to receive for our mothers, infants, and dependent children, some benefits.

While in Washington, I had the honor of attending the session of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons, the highest branch of Masonry. There were only three in attendance from Arkansas, namely, Brother Joe White, Deputy Sovereign Grand Commander, his wife and myself. However, we succeeded in bringing the 1926 session to Little Rock where it will convene in October, 1926, thus affording members of every branch of the Masonic Order an opportunity to see the highest branch in Masonry. It is a distinguished fraternal honor that the Jurisdiction of Arkansas can well afford to feel proud of, and if it proves an incentive for strengthening Masonry in Arkansas, I shall feel well paid for the time consumed, expense incurred in making the trip to Washington and for cost of mailing this communication.

I have a proposition I wish to submit to you and want you to help me put over and shall deem it a personal favor if you will help others upon whom I am making a similar request to arrange for me a conference with yourself and other leaders of your County, and advise me of the place and time. I would like to have some one from each of the different lodges, churches, schools, and other bodies. When the county is organized, I will be glad to address a mass meeting.

Assuring you that I will never forget our pleasant association during our membership campaign, and thanking you for your future co-operation, I am

Fraternally yours,

Scipio A. Jones, 33°

T. J. PRICE, ASSISTANT
906 BROADWAY ST.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA

SCIPIO A. JONES, ATTY. GEN.
A. C. LOGAN, SECRETARY

ROOM 225 MOSAIC TEMPLE ANNEX

B. G. CLANTON, ASSISTANT
3161 STATE ST
CHICAGO, ILL.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

October 29, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I arrived home safely last Friday morning and found things drifting along in their usual channels. When leaving the Department the other Wednesday afternoon I met a gentleman who spoke very friendly, but it did not occur to me until after I had gone several blocks that the gentleman must have been the Honorable Secretary Mr. Davis, and it was certainly dull in me not to have recognized him.

Well, for the subject uppermost in my mind, namely, the welfare of our orphaned children and disabled aged. I fear that I did not in my brief interview with Secretary Davis make myself understood, that is, to secure his valuable assistance in outlining a program that would give the Negroes similar benefits now received by the members of the Loyal Order of Moose. I feel as if I have a work to do and no one to show me how to do it, no tools with which to do it, neither training nor skill, yet somehow or other the work must be done.

So, alone and singlehanded I have decided to begin on November 2nd to raise not less than $35,000.00 by January 15, 1926, which with our present holdings would amount to $50,000.00. With an indorsement of $50,000.00 by my home state, I shall pitch battle in other states if you and Doctor Scott would join me and, if we could get Mr. Davis to back the movement, we would soon put to flight that group of Negroes who are trying to promote orders by stealing from the Order of Moose.

All local bodies of the Masonic Order consisting of thirty thousand members will meet during the following week and I am taking the liberty to enclose herein copies of letters that will be read in their meetings. I will also mail letters to all the Negro fraternal orders operating in Arkansas as fast as I can get them ready and I shall take the field about the 15th of November and hope that you will rush the honorary appointments.

Let me know whether you have heard from the Judge out West. I had a long talk with William C. Matthews, but did not mention to him our proposition. As you are familiar with the contemplated organization, I shall appreciate anything that you may do towards helping to put over the proposition. We are very anxious to have you come to Arkansas and request that you do so as soon as your duties will permit.

Thanking you for the courtesies extended on my trip to Washington and with all good wishes, I am,

Noted
Reply

Sincerely yours,
Scipio A. Jones
Scipio A. Jones

SAJ:ACL

An Expression *of* Deep Appreciation

To a Generous Public and to Our Faithful Attorneys

ED. WARE
ALBERT GILES
JOE FOX
AL. BANKS, JR.
WILL WORDLAW
JOHN MARTIN
FRANK HICKS
FRANK MOORE
ED. HICKS
J. E. KNOX
ED. COLEMAN
PAUL HALL

Jones

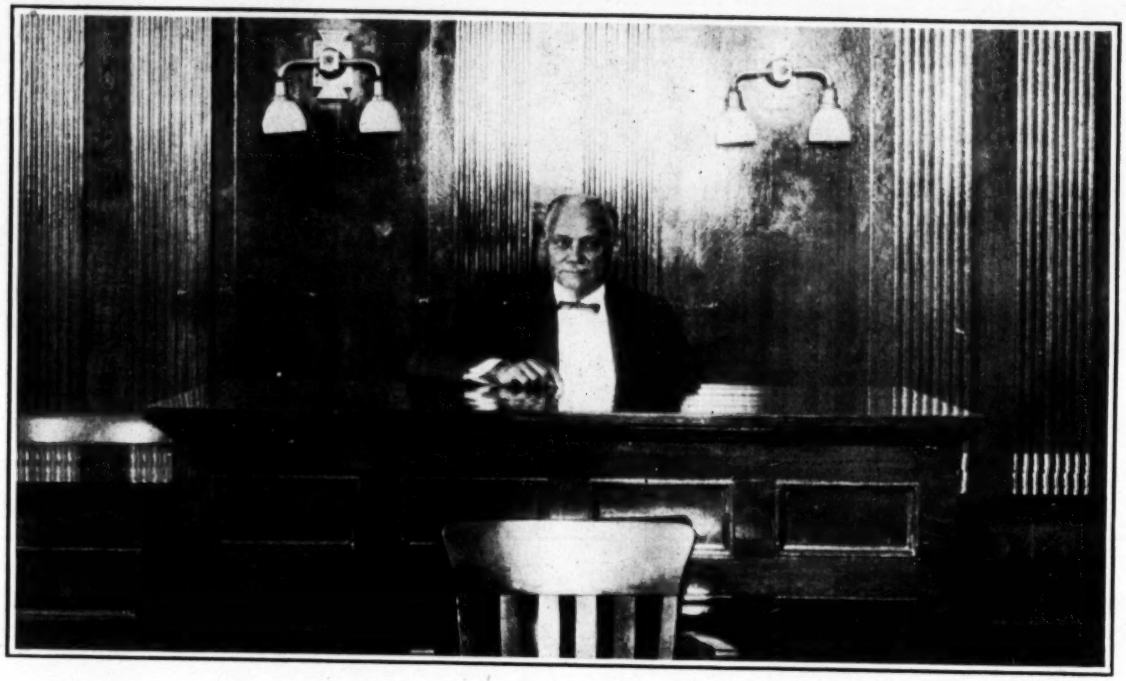
"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world,
This was a man."

—SHAKESPEARE.

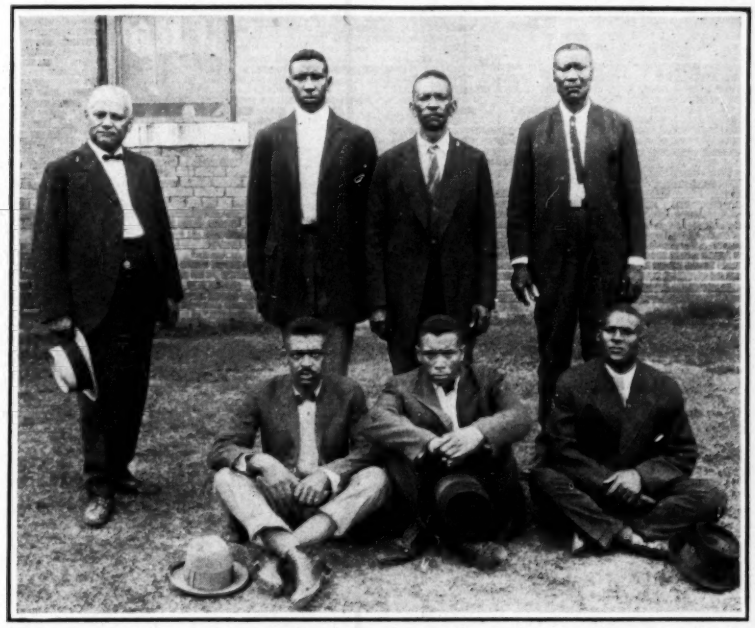
No event in the annals of contemporary American history has attracted so widespread attention and publicity as the Elaine Riot which occurred at Elaine, Phillips County, Arkansas, in October 1919. No occurrence in the history of the Negro Race in America in the last fifty years has so aroused our people to a oneness of spirit and feeling and kindled in them so firmly the spark of racial solidarity. Never before has any one incident called for the greatest legal talent in the Negro Race to defend the cause of an oppressed people.

When the news was flashed over the wires to all parts of the United States on the next day after that unfortunate happening at Elaine, Arkansas, the eyes of ten million Black Folks were focused on Arkansas and their hearts went out to their unfortunate brethren. The question arose in their minds where could there be found a Negro, firm, fearless and possessing consummate legal knowledge who could step into the court room at Helena, Arkansas, where the first trials were held, amidst a hostile people and at the risk of his very own life, to defend these helpless Negroes, accused of instigating a riot and of killing white people.

Fortunately for those unfortunate Negroes, fortunately for the ten million Black Folks in the United States who were anxiously awaiting the outcome of this blot upon American civilization, there came to the defense of our accused fellowmen, the brave, fearless, legal light and Nestor of the Negro bar in Arkansas, Judge Scipio A. Jones. Without flinching, without faltering, Judge Scipio A. Jones went down to Helena, that hot-bed of prejudice and hatred, and with colossal nerve and indomitable courage, he took up the defense of our helpless brethren and fought intrepidly for the lives of all the Negroes implicated in the riot.



Judge Scipio A. Jones, serving as Special Chancellor in the Pulaski Chancery Court, August 30, 1924.

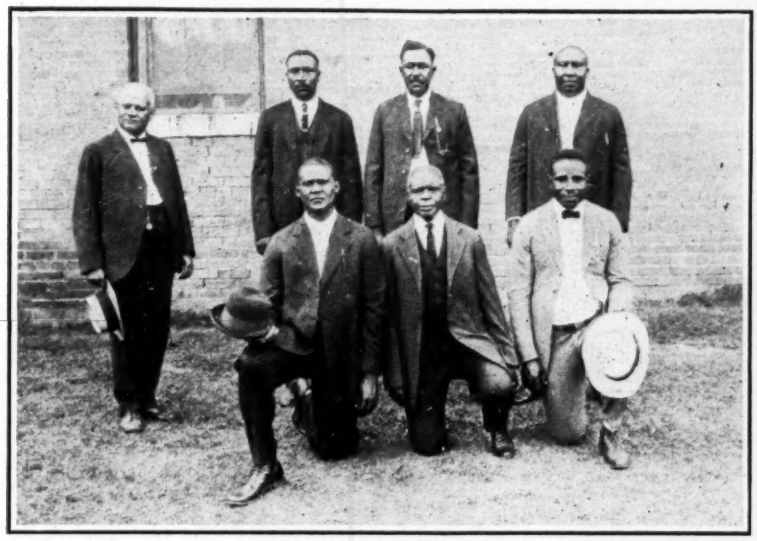


Judge S. A. Jones, Alf. Banks, Jno. Martin, Ed. Ware, Joe Fox, Albert Giles, Will Wordlaw, leaving the penitentiary after their discharge.

For four long years, Judge Scipio A. Jones pesistently and fearlessly battled for the lives of these accused Negroes. The aftermath of the trial at Helena was the sentencing of 12 of these unfortunate Negroes to death and of 75 to varying prison sentences. Under the most adverse circumstances, Judge Jones took up the difficult fight of saving these 12 men who had been doomed to death. He was successful in having set aside the verdict of the Circuit Court of Phillips County, Arkansas, when on March 20, 1920, the Supreme Court of Arkansas reversed the verdict of this court and remanded the cases of six of the 12 men to retrial. At the same time the Supreme Court of Arkansas affirmed the verdict of death on the other six men. In an effort to save the lives of the six men sentenced to death Judge Jones filed a Writ of Certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States, but this petition for a Writ of Certiorari was

The Unhappy Farewell.—The six discharged Elaine prisoners bidding farewell to their six comrades who were sentenced to die.

denied. For the second time the Supreme Court of Arkansas remanded the cases of the first six men. Then a change of venue was taken from Phillips County to Lee County. Two terms of court having passed without these six men having been brought to trial, Judge Scipio A. Jones asked for their discharge under the statute that provides that a defendant shall be discharged, if, through no fault of his own, he is not brought to trial within two terms of court. This motion was overruled by the lower court, but the Supreme Court of Arkansas decided in favor of these men. The sheriff of Lee County was ordered by the judge of that district to bring the men to the State Penitentiary at Little Rock. The penitentiary officials refused to receive them. The sheriff was told to take the men to a jail in Little Rock for the night in order that time might be had for consulting the attorney general of the state; but the sheriff contended that he had fulfilled the court's order and refused to take them away. Thus these men presented a peculiar spectacle. The penitentiary officials refused to receive them and the sheriff who brought them to the penitentiary left them there. These men were left bewildered and in ignorance whether they were prisoners or free men. Thus these six of the twelve men sentenced to die became free men.



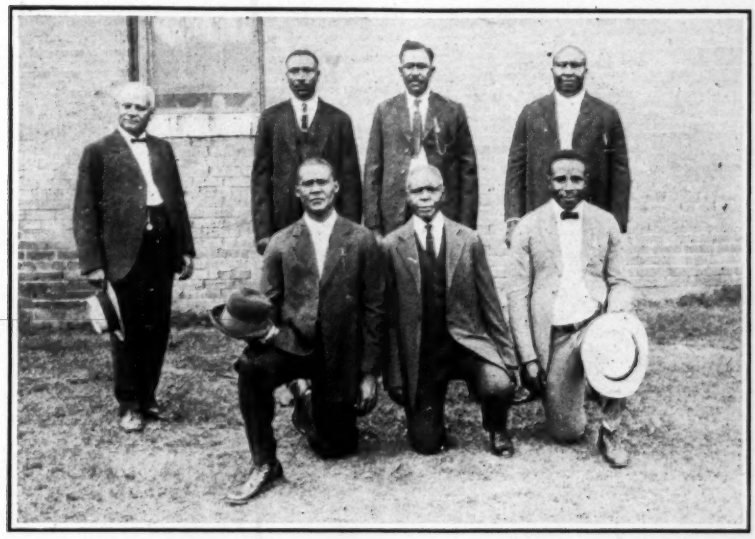
Judge S. A. Jones, Ed. Hicks, Frank Hicks, Frank Moore, J. C. Knox, Ed. Coleman and Paul Hall.
Judge Scipio A. Jones notifying his clients who had been sentenced to the electric chair five times and whose coffins had been made, that the Supreme Court of the United States had granted them a new trial.

The cases of the remaining six men after having passed thru four State and Federal courts and twice having been sentenced to death, dates for their execution set and their coffins made, at last reached the United States Supreme Court. On February 19, 1923, their cases were argued in the Supreme Court of the United States and the court, in a far-reaching and most important decision, reversed the decision of the Federal Court in Arkansas in which a writ of habeas corpus was denied these men and ordered that the court inquire into the allegations in the petitions of these men and if found true to release the prisoners from custody.

The authorities of Phillips County, seeing the disposition of the United States Supreme Court as stated in the decision aforementioned, circulated a petition asking the Governor of Arkansas to commute the sentences of the remaining six men. The Governor lent a willing ear to this petition and commuted the sentences of these

The Unhappy Farewell.—The six discharged Elaine prisoners bidding farewell to their six comrades who were sentenced to die.

denied. For the second time the Supreme Court of Arkansas remanded the cases of the first six men. Then a change of venue was taken from Phillips County to Lee County. Two terms of court having passed without these six men having been brought to trial, Judge Scipio A. Jones asked for their discharge under the statute that provides that a defendant shall be discharged, if, through no fault of his own, he is not brought to trial within two terms of court. This motion was overruled by the lower court, but the Supreme Court of Arkansas decided in favor of these men. The sheriff of Lee County was ordered by the judge of that district to bring the men to the State Penitentiary at Little Rock. The penitentiary officials refused to receive them. The sheriff was told to take the men to a jail in Little Rock for the night in order that time might be had for consulting the attorney general of the state; but the sheriff contended that he had fulfilled the court's order and refused to take them away. Thus these men presented a peculiar spectacle. The penitentiary officials refused to receive them and the sheriff who brought them to the penitentiary left them there. These men were left bewildered and in ignorance whether they were prisoners or free men. Thus these six of the twelve men sentenced to die became free men.



Judge S. A. Jones, Ed. Hicks, Frank Hicks, Frank Moore, J. C. Knox, Ed. Coleman and Paul Hall.
Judge Scipio A. Jones notifying his clients who had been sentenced to the electric chair five times and whose coffins had been made, that the Supreme Court of the United States had granted them a new trial.

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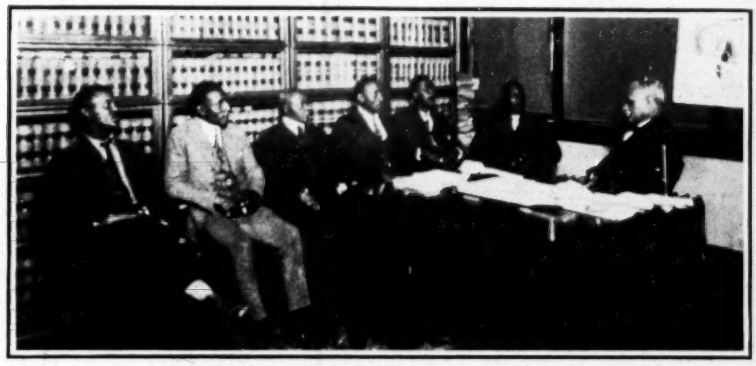
Six Elaine prisoners in consultation with their faithful attorney, Judge Scipio A. Jones, after their discharge by the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

condemned men to 12 years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, and, after having serving there for 18 months, Judge Scipio A. Jones was able on January 13, 1925, to get for them from Governor McRae on the eve of his departure from office, an indefinite furlough which gave them their liberty conditioned on their good behavior.

Of the 75 given prison sentences, some of their sentences expired, some were paroled. Eight were pardoned on Christmas, 1924, by Governor McRae, thus ending one of the most remarkable criminal trials that ever passed thru the courts of Arkansas, marking a most epochal victory for the rights, citizenship and constitutional guarantees of the Negro not only in Arkansas but in the whole United States.

Posterity and its spokesmen will render the verdict on Scipio A. Jones that will endure.

* * * * * * *



Six of the twelve Elaine prisoners in consultation with their attorney, Judge Scipio A. Jones, after their discharge. They were convicted in November, 1919, and slept under the shadows of the electric chair under death sentence for more than four years while their faithful attorneys, at the risk of their own lives, were going from court to court trying to save the lives of these six men.

One of the greatest handicaps to be overcome by a man seeking to live by his works is that of a great name. Austin Chamberlain is apparently wondering at all times whether he is living up to the traditions of his illustrious sire. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in spite of a rather successful imitation of the "strenuous smile" will never be great because he falls short of the record of his Rough Rider father.

But, when one starts out in the world with "Scipio Africanus" trailing along with Jones, one is almost ready to give up the battle before beginning. We may truthfully say, however, that Judge Scipio A. Jones has been not unmindful of his great predecessor. While his legal victories will not be recounted by a Livy, nevertheless they have meant as much to us as Scipio's military victories. And in Constitutional Law our Scipio's victory in the Elaine Rioters' Cases should take as important a place as the battle of Zama.

But, Scipio Africanus the Roman was trained in military science from early youth. Back of him was the Roman Republic before corruption began its decline.

Against him were the Carthaginians drawn up in battle, in which skill, organization and genius were to decide the outcome. Judge Scipio Jones was of a race just emerging from slavery. He acquired his legal knowledge at a time when it was preposterous for a Negro to study law. His battle was one not only of knowledge, facts, history, wit, but one against power, prejudice and precedent.

The story of the Elaine Rioters has been told too often to need repitition here. What more fitting consummation could be desired by any man? We may even say that, added to other services of Judge Jones, it gives him a greater claim to the name of Africanus than Scipio the Roman possessed. The latter was so called because he gained the supremacy of the Southern Mediterranean by his great victory in Africa. The former is truly entitled to his name because his victory is one that means much to the political and economic freedom of Africans, not only in Arkansas, but throughout the United States.

November 5, 1925.

recommended

Scipio A. Jones, Esq.,
Room 225 Mosaic Temple Annex,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I find your letter of October 29th awaiting my return from Chicago, at which place I have been engaged in official duties for nearly ten days.

Your honorary appointment, with the franking privilege, has been made by me; and I am awaiting the decision of the Secretary regarding it.

I am putting into tangible form the additional matters we discussed, and can assure you of considerable help in their behalf. In the meantime, I wish you would get in touch with Rev. D. E. Johnson, 1216 E. S. Grand Avenue, Springfield, Ill., who, concurrently with you, presented a plan which was well thought of by this office. I am sincerely hoping that you and he may be able to work out a plan of cooperation in this movement, which, I judge you wish to make nation-wide.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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p

Dining Car Waiters
Lombus, Rienzi B.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1926.

Memorandum: Through Mr. Kerwin

To: The Secretary
From: Karl F. Phillips
Subject: Watson-Parker Bill -- Senate 2306 -- Criticisms and proposed amendments of Rienzi B. Lemus, President of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Waiters.

Following instructions of the Secretary, there follows my report in the above-entitled matter:

The protestant asks the following specific amendments to the Watson-Parker Bill:

Page 4, Line 6: After the word "association" insert "or by not less than fifty (50) unorganized employees over their signatures."

Page 5, Line 11: After the word "employees" insert "and all of them, without regard to the size or type of the group seeking to make an agreement with any carrier, or group of carriers, or the carriers as a whole."

Page 6, Line 5: After the word "elect" insert "In a manner satisfactory to the party so electing."

Page 10, Line 17: After the word "arbitrator" insert "and legal recourse may be had to compel the Board to perform such removal."

Page 14, Lines 24, 25: The protestant asks that this "proviso" clause, extending over to lines 1, 2, 3, page 15, be strengthened with greater definiteness.

I venture to suggest that a clause, to be inserted on page 8, after line 16, providing that "Any group of railway employees, numbering fifty (50) or more, which files a certificate of formal or informal organization for the purpose of being heard, under this act, with the Board of Mediation, shall be considered as having put the Board, the carriers, and the public upon notice as to its status and rights under the Act; and shall at once be accorded the benefits of procedure, hearings, and all other rights anticipated by this Act, the same as any incorporated or formally organized group or association, as contemplated by this Act," would meet the protestant's desires, as to ALL of the above.

The protestant alleges the color of evasion and lack of good faith on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by reciting the following hersay statement:

> "On the 29th of December, past, Mr. W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania System, had General Manager Leeper of the Eastern Region summon all of the employees' representation chairmen to the railroad Y. M. C. A. President Atterbury invited Mr. Leeper to address the chairmen, and, in a preliminary way, used words to this effect. 'Our employee representation plan is all right. We do not need adjustment agencies, labor boards, etc. Our workshops and experience have proved that. We want you chairmen to have all of your men to vote to abolish the Railway Labor Board, so that we can have some reason for Congressmen Parker to introduce a bill doing away with the Board and Title III, of the Transportation Act.'"

The protestant states that the Railway Labor Board is much nearer ideal than the machinery sought to be established by the Watson-Parker Bill. He asks that the bill be not passed, and that Title III of the Transportation Act be left intact. His reasons are as follows: (In his own language)

1."The Watson-Parker Bill does not serve the public interest in that it permits the parties to strike. The local machinery set up in the Watson-Parker Bill is not favorably comparable with the restraint imposed by Congress in Title III of the Transportation Act.

2. By setting up cumbersome local machinery, which smaller groups of transportation workers cannot afford to finance, the Watson-Parker Act discriminates against them, although they, when taken all together, make up the majority of the railroad employees. On the other hand, Title III is nondiscriminatory, inexpensive and efficacious.

3. In view of the manner in which the Pennsylvania R. R. has so ruthlessly, flagrantly, and improperly imposed in the matter of its employees representation plan, the provision for representatives in the third clause of Section 2, which stipulates that a carrier and its employees may set up machinery of contract and adjustment, justifies the conclusion that the intent and purpose of the Watson-Parker Act is to disfranchise the majority of the railway employees with respect to the making of contracts regarding wages and rules."

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

[PUBLIC—NO. 257—69TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 9463]

An Act To provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. When used in this Act and for the purposes of this Act:

First. The term "carrier" includes any express company, sleeping-car company, and any carrier by railroad, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, including all floating equipment such as boats, barges, tugs, bridges and ferries; and other transportation facilities used by or operated in connection with any such carrier by railroad, and any receiver or any other individual or body, judicial or otherwise, when in the possession of the business of employers or carriers covered by this Act: *Provided, however*, That the term "carrier" shall not include any street, interurban, or suburban electric railway unless such a railway is operating as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation, but shall not exclude any part of the general steam railroad system of transportation now or hereafter operated by any other motive power;

Second. The term "Adjustment Board" means one of the boards of adjustment provided for in this Act;

Third. The term "Board of Mediation" means the Board of Mediation created by this Act;

Fourth. The term "commerce" means commerce among the several States or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any foreign nation, or between any Territory or the District of Columbia and any State, or between any Territory and any other Territory, or between any Territory and the District of Columbia, or within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation.

Fifth. The term "employee" as used herein includes every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission now in effect, and as the same may be amended or interpreted by orders hereafter entered by the commission pursuant to the authority which is hereby conferred upon it to enter orders amending or interpreting such existing orders: *Provided, however*, That no occupational classification made by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be construed to define the crafts according to which railway employees may be organized by their voluntary action, nor shall the jurisdiction or powers of such employee organizations be regarded as in any way limited or defined by the provisions of this Act or by the orders of the commission.

Sixth. The term "district court" includes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

This Act may be cited as the Railway Labor Act.

GENERAL DUTIES

SEC. 2. First. It shall be the duty of all carriers, their officers, agents, and employees to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions, and to settle all disputes, whether arising out of the application of such agreements or otherwise, in order to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees thereof.

Second. All disputes between a carrier and its employees shall be considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition, in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carriers and by the employees thereof interested in the dispute.

Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this Act, shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other.

Fourth. In case of a dispute between a carrier and its employees, arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, it shall be the duty of the designated representative or representatives of such carrier and of such employees, within ten days after the receipt of notice of a desire on the part of either party to confer in respect to such dispute, to specify a time and place at which such conference shall be held: *Provided*, (1) That the place so specified shall be situated upon the railroad line of the carrier involved unless otherwise mutually agreed upon; and (2) that the time so specified shall allow the designated conferees reasonable opportunity to reach such place of conference, but shall not exceed twenty days from the receipt of such notice: *And provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to supersede the provisions of any agreement (as to conferences) then in effect between the parties.

Fifth. Disputes concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall be dealt with as provided in section 6 and in other provisions of this Act relating thereto.

BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT—GRIEVANCES—INTERPRETATION OF AGREEMENTS

SEC. 3. First. Boards of adjustment shall be created by agreement between any carrier or group of carriers, or the carriers as a whole, and its or their employees.

The agreement—

(a) Shall be in writing;

(b) Shall state the group or groups of employees covered by such adjustment board;

(c) Shall provide that disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier, growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, shall be handled in the usual manner up to and including the chief operating officer of the carrier designated to handle such disputes; but, failing to reach an adjustment

in this manner, that the dispute shall be referred to the designated adjustment board by the parties, or by either party, with a full statement of the facts and all supporting data bearing upon the dispute;

(d) Shall provide that the parties may be heard either in person, by counsel, or by other representative, as they may respectively elect, and that adjustment boards shall hear and, if possible, decide promptly all disputes referred to them as provided in paragraph (c). Adjustment boards shall give due notice of all hearings to the employee or employees and the carrier or carriers involved in the dispute;

(e) Shall stipulate that decisions of adjustment boards shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute; and it shall be the duty of both to abide by such decisions;

(f) Shall state the number of representatives of the employees and the number of representatives of the carrier or carriers on the adjustment board, which number of representatives, respectively, shall be equal;

(g) Shall provide for the method of selecting members and filling vacancies;

(h) Shall provide for the portion of expenses to be assumed by the respective parties;

(i) Shall stipulate that a majority of the adjustment board members shall be competent to make an award, unless otherwise mutually agreed;

(j) Shall stipulate that adjustment boards shall meet regularly at such times and places as designated; and

(k) Shall provide for the method of advising the employees and carrier or carriers of the decisions of the board.

Second. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit an individual carrier and its employees from agreeing upon the settlement of disputes through such machinery of contract and adjustment as they may mutually establish.

BOARD OF MEDIATION

SEC. 4. First. There is hereby established, as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, a board to be known as the Board of Mediation and to be composed of five members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of the first year, one at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, and one at the end of the fifth year, after January 1, 1926. The terms of office of all successors shall expire five years after the expiration of the terms for which their predecessors were appointed; but any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Vacancies in the board shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the board nor of the remaining members of the board. A majority of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board. Each member of the board shall receive a salary at the rate of $12,000 per annum, together with necessary traveling expenses and subsistence expenses, or per

diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while away from the principal office of the board on business required by this Act. No person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier shall enter upon the duties of or continue to be a member of the board.

A member of the board may be removed by the Prsident for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or ineligibility, but for no other cause.

Second. The board shall annually designate a member to act as chairman. The board shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, but it may meet at any other place whenever it deems it necessary. The board may designate one or more of its members to exercise the functions of the board in mediation proceedings. Each member of the board shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. The board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed. The board shall make an annual report to Congress.

Third. The board may (1) appoint such experts and assistants to act in a confidential capacity and, subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, and (2) in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 fix the salary of such experts, assistants, officers, and employees, and (3) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding, and including expenditures for salaries and compensation, necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, and other necessary expenses of boards of arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of section 7) as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the board, or in the boards of arbitration, and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time. All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

FUNCTIONS OF BOARD OF MEDIATION

SEC. 5. First. The parties, or either party, to a dispute between an employee or group of employees and a carrier may invoke the services of the Board of Mediation created by this Act, or the Board of Mediation may proffer its services, in any of the following cases:

(a) A dispute arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions not adjusted by the parties in conference and not decided by the appropriate adjustment board;

(b) A dispute which is not settled in conference between the parties, in respect to changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions;

(c) Any other dispute not decided in conference between the parties.

In either event the said board shall promptly put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use its best efforts, by mediation, to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation shall be unsuccessful, the said board shall at once endeavor as its

final required action (except as provided in paragraph third of this section and in section 10 of this Act), to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Second. In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this Act, either party to the said agreement, or both, may apply to the Board of Mediation for an interpretation as to the meaning or application of such agreement. The said board shall upon receipt of such request notify the parties to the controversy, and after a hearing of both sides give its interpretation within thirty days.

Third. The Board of Mediation shall have the following duties with respect to the arbitration of disputes under section 7 of this Act:

(a) On failure of the arbitrators named by the parties to agree on the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators within the time set by section 7 of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Mediation to name such remaining arbitrator or arbitrators. It shall be the duty of the board in naming such arbitrator or arbitrators to appoint only those whom the board shall deem wholly disinterested in the controversy to be arbitrated and impartial and without bias as between the parties to such arbitration. Should, however, the board name an arbitrator or arbitrators not so disinterested and impartial, then, upon proper investigation and presentation of the facts, the board shall promptly remove such arbitrator.

If an arbitrator named by the Board of Mediation, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be removed by such board as provided by this Act, or if such an arbitrator refuses or is unable to serve, it shall be the duty of the Board of Mediation, promptly, to select another arbitrator, in the same manner as provided in this Act for an original appointment by the Board of Mediation.

(b) Any member of the Board of Mediation is authorized to take the acknowledgment of an agreement of arbitration under this Act. When so acknowledged, or when acknowledged by the parties before a notary public or the clerk of a district court or a circuit court of appeals of the United States, such agreement to arbitrate shall be delivered to a member of said board, or transmitted to said board, to be filed in its office.

(c) When an agreement to arbitrate has been filed with the Board of Mediation, or with one of its members, as provided by this section, and when the said board, or a member thereof, has been furnished the names of the arbitrators chosen by the parties to the controversy, it shall be the duty of the Board of Mediation to cause a notice in writing to be served upon said arbitrators, notifying them of their appointment, requesting them to meet promptly to name the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board of arbitration, and advising them of the period within which, as provided by the agreement to arbitrate, they are empowered to name such arbitrator or arbitrators.

(d) Either party to an arbitration desiring the reconvening of a board of arbitration to pass upon any controversy arising over the meaning or application of an award may so notify the Board of Mediation in writing, stating in such notice the question or questions

to be submitted to such reconvened board. The Board of Mediation shall thereupon promptly communicate with the members of the board of arbitration, or a subcommittee of such board appointed for such purpose pursuant to a provision in the agreement to arbitrate, and arrange for the reconvening of said board or subcommittee, and shall notify the respective parties to the controversy of the time and place at which the board, or the subcommittee, will meet for hearings upon the matters in controversy to be submitted to it. No evidence other than that contained in the record filed with the original award shall be received or considered by such reconvened board or subcommittee, except such evidence as may be necessary to illustrate the interpretations suggested by the parties. If any member of the original board is unable or unwilling to serve on such reconvened board or subcommittee thereof, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner and with the same powers and duties as such original arbitrator.

(e) The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the custodian of the records, respectively, of the Railroad Labor Board, of the mediators designated in the Act approved June 1, 1898, providing for mediation and arbitration, known as the Erdman Act, and of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by the Act approved July 15, 1913, providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, known as the Newlands Act, are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the Board of Mediation created by this Act any and all papers and documents heretofore filed with or transferred to them, respectively, bearing upon the settlement, adjustment, or determination of disputes between carriers and their employees or upon mediation or arbitration proceedings held under or pursuant to the provisions of any Act of Congress in respect to such disputes; and the President is authorized to require the transfer and delivery to the Board of Mediation, created by this Act, of any and all such papers and documents filed with or in the possession of any agency of the Government. The President is authorized to designate a custodian of the records and property of the Railroad Labor Board, until the transfer and delivery of such records to the Board of Mediation and the disposition of such property in such manner as the President may direct.

PROCEDURE IN CHANGING RATES OF PAY, RULES, AND WORKING CONDITIONS

SEC. 6. Carriers and the representatives of the employees shall give at least thirty days' written notice of an intended change affecting rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, and the time and place for conference between the representatives of the parties interested in such intended changes shall be agreed upon within ten days after the receipt of said notice, and said time shall be within the thirty days provided in the notice. Should changes be requested from more than one class or associated classes at approximately the same time, this date for the conference shall be understood to apply only to the first conference for each class; it being the intent that subsequent conferences in respect to each request shall be held in the order of its receipt and shall follow each other with reasonable promptness. In every case where such notice of intended change

has been given, or conferences are being held with reference thereto, or the services of the Board of Mediation have been requested by either party, or said board has proffered its services, rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall not be altered by the carrier until the controversy has been finally acted upon, as required by section 5 of this Act, by the Board of Mediation, unless a period of ten days has elapsed after termination of conferences without request for or proffer of the services of the Board of Mediation.

ARBITRATION

SEC. 7. First. Whenever a controversy shall arise between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees which is not settled either in conference between representatives of the parties or by the appropriate adjustment board or through mediation, in the manner provided in the preceding sections, such controversy may, by agreement of the parties to such controversy, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three (or, if the parties to the controversy so stipulate, of six) persons: *Provided, however*, That the failure or refusal of either party to submit a controversy to arbitration shall not be construed as a violation of any legal obligation imposed upon such party by the terms of this Act or otherwise.

Second. Such board of arbitration shall be chosen in the following manner:

(a) In the case of a board of three the carrier or carriers and the representatives of the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name one arbitrator; the two arbitrators thus chosen shall select a third arbitrator. If the arbitrators chosen by the parties shall fail to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, such third arbitrator shall be named by the Board of Mediation.

(b) In the case of a board of six the carrier or carriers and the representatives of the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name two arbitrators; the four arbitrators thus chosen shall, by a majority vote, select the remaining two arbitrators. If the arbitrators chosen by the parties shall fail to name the two arbitrators within fifteen days after their first meeting, the said two arbitrators, or as many of them as have not been named, shall be named by the Board of Mediation.

Third. (a) When the arbitrators selected by the respective parties have agreed upon the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators, they shall notify the Board of Mediation; and, in the event of their failure to agree upon any or upon all of the necessary arbitrators within the period fixed by this Act, they shall, at the expiration of such period, notify the Board of Mediation of the arbitrators selected, if any, or of their failure to make or to complete such selection.

(b) The board of arbitration shall organize and select its own chairman and make all necessary rules for conducting its hearings: *Provided, however*, That the board of arbitration shall be bound to give the parties to the controversy a full and fair hearing, which shall include an opportunity to present evidence in support of their claims, and an opportunity to present their case in person, by counsel, or by other representative as they may respectively elect.

(c) Upon notice from the Board of Mediation that the parties, or either party, to an arbitration desire the reconvening of the board of arbitration (or a subcommittee of such board of arbitration appointed for such purpose pursuant to the agreement to arbitrate) to pass upon any controversy over the meaning or application of their award, the board, or its subcommittee, shall at once reconvene. No question other than, or in addition to, the questions relating to the meaning or application of the award, submitted by the party or parties in writing, shall be considered by the reconvened board of arbitration or its subcommittee.

Such rulings shall be acknowledged by such board or subcommittee thereof in the same manner, and filed in the same district court clerk's office, as the original award and become a part thereof.

(d) No arbitrator, except those chosen by the Board of Mediation, shall be incompetent to act as an arbitrator because of his interest in the controversy to be arbitrated, or because of his connection with or partiality to either of the parties to the arbitration.

(e) Each member of any board of arbitration created under the provisions of this Act named by either party to the arbitration shall be compensated by the party naming him. Each arbitrator selected by the arbitrators or named by the Board of Mediation shall receive from the Board of Mediation such compensation as the Board of Mediation may fix, together with his necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, while serving as an arbitrator.

(f) The board of arbitration shall furnish a certified copy of its award to the respective parties to the controversy, and shall transmit the original, together with the papers and proceedings and a transcript of the evidence taken at the hearings, certified under the hands of at least a majority of the arbitrators, to the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration is entered into, to be filed in said clerk's office as hereinafter provided. The said board shall also furnish a certified copy of its award, and the papers and proceedings, including testimony relating thereto, to the Board of Mediation, to be filed in its office; and in addition a certified copy of its award shall be filed in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission: *Provided, however*, That such award shall not be construed to diminish or extinguish any of the powers or duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

(g) A board of arbitration may, subject to the approval of the Board of Mediation, employ and fix the compensation of such assistants as it deems necessary in carrying on the arbitration proceedings. The compensation of such employees, together with their necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, while so employed, and the necessary expenses of boards of arbitration, shall be paid by the Board of Mediation.

Whenever practicable, the board shall be supplied with suitable quarters in any Federal building located at its place of meeting or at any place where the board may conduct its proceedings or deliberations.

(h) All testimony before said board shall be given under oath or affirmation, and any member of the board shall have the power to

administer oaths or affirmations. The board of arbitration, or any member thereof, shall have the power to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents as may be deemed by the board of arbitration material to a just determination of the matters submitted to its arbitration, and may for that purpose request the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein said arbitration is being conducted to issue the necessary subpœnas, and upon such request the said clerk or his duly authorized deputy shall be, and he hereby is, authorized, and it shall be his duty, to issue such subpœnas. In the event of the failure of any person to comply with any such subpœna, or in the event of the contumacy of any witness appearing before the board of arbitration, the board may invoke the aid of the United States courts to compel witnesses to attend and testify and to produce such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents to the same extent and under the same conditions and penalties as provided for in the Act to regulate commerce approved February 4, 1887, and the amendments thereto.

Any witness appearing before a board of arbitration shall receive the same fees and mileage as witnesses in courts of the United States, to be paid by the party securing the subpœna.

SEC. 8. The agreement to arbitrate—

(a) Shall be in writing;

(b) Shall stipulate that the arbitration is had under the provisions of this Act;

(c) Shall state whether the board of arbitration is to consist of three or of six members;

(d) Shall be signed by the duly accredited representatives of the carrier or carriers and the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, and shall be acknowledged by said parties before a notary public, the clerk of a district court or circuit court of appeals of the United States, or before a member of the Board of Mediation, and, when so acknowledged, shall be filed in the office of the Board of Mediation;

(e) Shall state specifically the questions to be submitted to the said board for decision; and that, in its award or awards, the said board shall confine itself strictly to decisions as to the questions so specifically submitted to it;

(f) Shall provide that the questions, or any one or more of them, submitted by the parties to the board of arbitration may be withdrawn from arbitration on notice to that effect signed by the duly accredited representatives of all the parties and served on the board of arbitration;

(g) Shall stipulate that the signatures of a majority of said board of arbitration affixed to their award shall be competent to constitute a valid and binding award;

(h) Shall fix a period from the date of the appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board (as provided for in the agreement) within which the said board shall commence its hearings;

(i) Shall fix a period from the beginning of the hearings within which the said board shall make and file its award: *Provided*, That the parties may agree at any time upon an extension of this period;

(j) Shall provide for the date from which the award shall become effective and shall fix the period during which the award shall continue in force;

(k) Shall provide that the award of the board of arbitration and the evidence of the proceedings before the board relating thereto, when certified under the hands of at least a majority of the arbitrators, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, which district shall be designated in the agreement; and, when so filed, such award and proceedings shall constitute the full and complete record of the arbitration;

(l) Shall provide that the award, when so filed, shall be final and conclusive upon the parties as to the facts determined by said award and as to the merits of the controversy decided;

(m) Shall provide that any difference arising as to the meaning, or the application of the provisions, of an award made by a board of arbitration shall be referred back for a ruling to the same board, or, by agreement, to a subcommittee of such board; and that such ruling, when acknowledged in the same manner, and filed in the same district court clerk's office, as the original award, shall be a part of and shall have the same force and effect as such original award; and

(n) Shall provide that the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same.

The said agreement to arbitrate, when properly signed and acknowledged as herein provided, shall not be revoked by a party to such agreement: *Provided, however*, That such agreement to arbitrate may at any time be revoked and canceled by the written agreement of both parties, signed by their duly accredited representatives, and (if no board of arbitration has yet been constituted under the agreement) delivered to the Board of Mediation or any member thereof; or, if the board of arbitration has been constituted as provided by this Act, delivered to such board of arbitration.

SEC. 9. First. The award of a board of arbitration, having been acknowledged as herein provided, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court designated in the agreement to arbitrate.

Second. An award acknowledged and filed as herein provided shall be conclusive on the parties as to the merits and facts of the controversy submitted to arbitration, and unless, within ten days after the filing of the award, a petition to impeach the award, on the grounds hereinafter set forth, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the court in which the award has been filed, the court shall enter judgment on the award, which judgment shall be final and conclusive on the parties.

Third. Such petition for the impeachment or contesting of any award so filed shall be entertained by the court only on one or more of the following grounds:

(a) That the award plainly does not conform to the substantive requirements laid down by this Act for such awards, or that the proceedings were not substantially in conformity with this Act;

(b) That the award does not conform, nor confine itself, to the stipulations of the agreement to arbitrate; or

(c) That a member of the board of arbitration rendering the award was guilty of fraud or corruption; or that a party to the

arbitration practiced fraud or corruption which fraud or corruption affected the result of the arbitration: *Provided, however*, That no court shall entertain any such petition on the ground that an award is invalid for uncertainty; in such case the proper remedy shall be a submission of such award to a reconvened board, or subcommittee thereof, for interpretation, as provided by this Act: *Provided further*, That an award contested as herein provided shall be construed liberally by the court, with a view to favoring its validity, and that no award shall be set aside for trivial irregularity or clerical error, going only to form and not to substance.

Fourth. If the court shall determine that a part of the award is invalid on some ground or grounds designated in this section as a ground of invalidity, but shall determine that a part of the award is valid, the court shall set aside the entire award: *Provided, however*, That, if the parties shall agree thereto, and if such valid and invalid parts are separable, the court shall set aside the invalid part, and order judgment to stand as to the valid part.

Fifth. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon the petition filed as aforesaid, final judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the circuit court of appeals. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said petition and to be decided.

Sixth. The determination of said circuit court of appeals upon said questions shall be final, and, being certified by the clerk thereof to said district court, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court.

Seventh. If the petitioner's contentions are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award in whole or, if the parties so agree, in part; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment when entered shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

Eighth. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor or service by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent.

EMERGENCY BOARD

SEC. 10. If a dispute between a carrier and its employees be not adjusted under the foregoing provisions of this Act and should, in the judgment of the Board of Mediation, threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, the Board of Mediation shall notify the President, who may thereupon, in his discretion, create a board to investigate and report respecting such dispute. Such board shall be composed of such number of persons as to the President may seem desirable: *Provided, however*, That no

member appointed shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier. The compensation of the members of any such board shall be fixed by the President. Such board shall be created separately in each instance and it shall investigate promptly the facts as to the dispute and make a report thereon to the President within thirty days from the date of its creation.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of such board, including the compensation and the necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, of the members of the board. All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

After the creation of such board and for thirty days after such board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the parties to the controversy in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 11. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 12. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for expenditure by the Board of Mediation in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. (a) Paragraph "Second" of subdivision (b) of section 128 of the Judicial Code, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Second. To review decisions of the district courts, under section 9 of the Railway Labor Act."

(b) Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit court of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That cases in a circuit court of appeals under section 9 of the Railway Labor Act; under section 5 of 'An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 26, 1914; and under section 11 of 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914, are included among the cases to which sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply."

SEC. 14. Title III of the Transportation Act, 1920, and the Act approved July 15, 1913, providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, and all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, except that the members, secretary, officers, employees, and agents of the Railroad Labor Board, in office upon the date of the passage of this Act, shall receive their salaries for a period of 30 days from such date, in the same manner as though this Act had not been passed.

Approved, May 20, 1926.

RIENZI B. LEMUS, PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENTS
WILLIAM S. SCHLEY
ROSCOE C. EWING
CLARENCE R. HARPER
SAMUEL NICHOLAS
S. A. TRUEHART
R. MONROE SCOTT

The Grand Council

of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees

General Office

47 Mass. Ave., Northwest

Washington, D. C.

GEO. S. STATESMAN
GENERAL SEC. AND TREAS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JAS. A. WARE
W. H. ESTEES
C. N. CRAWLEY
H. M. BURKE
E. L. REID
W. M. ORR

Send to Kane Phillips

February 8, 1926.

RECD
FEB 9 1926
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Honorable James J.Davis,
The Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
City.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Collaterally with proposed amendments to the Watson-Parker Bill, submitted, through Commissioner of Conciliation Phillips, as you advised at our meeting in your Office Friday, January 29, we also have submitted memorandum mailed under separate cover c/o Mr. Phillips, which, as busy as you are, it is our sincerest wish that you may read in detail; not on our account, but with reference to the paramount Public interest, insofar as the Watson-Parker Bill is concerned.

We thank you for your assistance.

Faithfully
THE GRAND COUNCIL
OF THE
BROTHERHOOD OF DINING CAR EMPLOYEES

Rienzi B. Lemus

RIENZI B.LEMUS
President

RBL:cc

Noted
K.F.P.

Meets 10th and 26th of Each Month, 1:30 P. M. PHONE LAKESIDE 4125

Jan 17

Dining Car Cooks and Waiters Union, Local 456

ROBERT L. PARKER, *President*
M. L. JOHNSON, *Treasurer*
WM. McFARLAND, *Secretary*

1763 Seventh Street
Oakland, Calif.

AFFILIATED WITH
California State Federation of Labor
Oakland Central Labor Council
American Federation of Labor

March I2 I926

The Honorable, J.J.Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington,D.C.
My Dear Mr.Secretary:-

I know little of your attitude reguarding merits of different labor bills but I do know that you have proven yourself a lover of humanity and a friend of mankind,reguardless of race,color of creed.

Suppliment 27 to General Order 27,Transportation Act I920,granted to all Dining and Sleeping car employees the 240 hour month or its equivalent,the 8 hour day. Unfortunately a clause contained therein permitted the Carrier,under certain conditions,to break the continuity of time by a meal and rest period,making a day of 9½ hours,or longer,for 8 hours pay. The Clause became so flagrantly unjust that Pullman Conductors had it removed by U.S.Rail Labor Board Decision #2052,sometime later a Board decision #2888 did the same for the Dining Car Stewards,and now cooks and Waiters in Docket 5I33,argued March 3rd before the Board,awaits the justice of a similar decision.

The Board evidently fearing the Watson Parker Bill will immediately abolish their places is reluctant to function. If they go out of existance without deciding our case our hard-worked and under-paid men will lose their basic right to the 8 hour day and every benefit gained under the War Administration.

May we sugguest our Dear Secretary that if this Board,so far the greatest established friend of the colored Railroad employee, must go,that the Bill be amended to have the 8 hour day and other benefits retained.

We do not want to be uncharitable,but our experience has led us to fear a combination of Big Four Brotherhood and Carriers, particularly where they have made no possible provision for our safety. We had hoped the U.S.Rail Labor Board,instead of being dissolved,would from time to time,be given greater power by having its defects remedied. We fear Dining and Pullman car employees,and other lessor groups of colored Railroad workers,will not again,in many years,have an economic friend "at Court."

If my sugguestions seem impractical,may we beg of you Dear Secretary, to remind Chairman Hooper of the Board that an early decision in our case would at least afford us moral protection.

Trusting that our Organizations may be of service to you we Remain very respectfully Yours

Gen.Chairman Dining Car Cooks & Waiters
Pacific Coast

NEW LIBERTY HOTEL, WASH. D.C.

Lewis, Hon. Morris

Chicago, _____ Efforts on the part of lathers and plasters to be recognized by organization have proven abortive. For the past few years ~~the~~ Negro workmen following these trades have been employed under the so-called Landis award. As that agreement is expiring, those heretofore working under same in the trades mentioned are being recognized by labor. There seems, however, to be some tacit understanding whereby colored workmen have been systematically omitted in the general recognition. Efforts are being made to obtain permission to form a local. Many of these men carry cards from southern jurisdictions where they met every test and were recognized among the most skilled of the craft.

Chicago, _____ The foundation work for the monumental Knights of Pythias structure at 37th Place and South State Street, is about completed. The contractors are planning to rush the superstructure now that the summer weather is at hand. Skilled workmen to perform the rest of the work are already at hand and promise to finish a structure that will be of the highest type of workmanship produced anywhere in the country by any group of mechanics.

Colored people of the middle west, centered around Chicago, continue hopeful and confident that the present administration means much for the advancement of the group. Every advocate of fairplay onnthe part of the administration, points with justified pride in the action of Governor Coolidge at the time of the Boston police strike. They reason that anynman who stands for law and order as does Calvin Coolidge is the one safe wager as the head of the government. Few sore-heads give evidence of any political life at all and there is a surprisingly large number of those who believe that the exercise of patience will allow time for proof that the Vermonter is all right.

The large Negro vote continues to be fastened to the party and there seems no tangible or reasonable grounds for even thinking of a change. Leaders of the conservative and constructive thought are being looked to more and more to produce a satisfactory program for the benefit of 115,000,000 loyal American citizens. The time is passing when a few can arrogate to themselves everything of representative appointments and then repose oblivious to the demands and needs of the whole people.

Chicago, Ill., _____

Labor conditions in Chicago are not at all good at the present time. Foundries, steel mills and kindred lines are by no means overly active. Railroads are not doing much building or construction work, despite many pretentious programs that have been announced. The big Union Station on Canal street is nearing completion, but other projects are still in the under-consideration-stage. Colored laborers are working in fair numbers in the packing industries, thus taking care of the normal demand for meat.

There is an unemployment situation but this has not been brought about by any excessive migration. Those colored laborers who are among the unemployed have drifted into Chicago from northern points. There is no evidence of any southern migration but it is anticipated the normal number of newcomers will arrive within the next few months.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

3633 Giles Avenue,

Chicago, Ill.,
May 6 1924.

Mr. Carl Phillips,
Division of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Noticing in the papers announcement of the memorial to the late Mr. Phil H. Brown, I sent a night letter Saturday night through my friend Shelby J. Davidson, which I hope was read at the memorial. Please let me know something about the meeting.

Very truly yours,

Morris Leiserio

Commissioner of Conciliation.

May 8, 1924.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3633 Giles Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your inquiry of May 6th, with regard to the announced memorial services as a tribute to our late friend, Mr. Phil H. Brown.

So far as I can learn, these services were abandoned, and, in fact, were not held. I presume this was due to some changes in the plans of those who were promoting the memorial, none of whom I have seen for some time. If any further information comes to my attention, I shall be glad to send it forward to you.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Expert, Office of the Secretary.

January 7, 1925.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The enclosed release contains a very personal statement of the Secretary of Labor, as you will see. He is anxious to have the colored people know how sincerely sympathetic he is toward them and the problems they face. He will be pleased if the Chicago Defender will give appropriate space to the enclosure; and I am accordingly sending it to you, direct, rather than in the regular release way, because I know of your deep interest in the Department and your high regard for Secretary Davis. I shall take occasion to tell him that you have cooperated wholesomely in procuring space in the "World's Greatest Weekly."

With kindest wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 18 Years"

January 14, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Office of Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I have before me your two letters of the 7th and 10th, the contents of both of which will have my attention. I have spoken to Mr. Anderson and believe that editorial idea will be worked out. Will see that you get special copies of the paper accordingly.

I think we all appreciate Secretary Davis and the kindness and consideration extended to our group. I am glad he is to remain and surely look for bigger things from him in his career as time goes on. There is even not the impossibility of his occupying the "big chair".

I do not know whether I was trying to put George "Washington" into your name or not. I imagine St. Francis feels quite honored. I shall endeavor in the future to carry that out.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

ML:CKR

P. S. I am leaving for St. Paul Thursday where I hope to have opportunity to interview some of our people in connection with our work in that part of the country.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

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HON KARL G PHILLIPS 1573

COMMISSIONER OF CONCILLATION DEPT OF LABOR WASHINGTON DC

PLEASE GIVE MORE DETAILS IN ORDER TO ME TO ANSWER

WHAT CITIES AND DURATION OF TRIP SHOULD LIKE VERY MUCH

TO DO THIS SERVICE PLEASE ANSWER

MORRIS LEWIS.

Gen. No. 1

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

TELEGRAM

GOVERNMENT RATES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FROM

Conciliation
(BUREAU OR OFFICE)

Washington, September 15, 1924.

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner Conciliation,
Care Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Wire me official rush possibility your cooperating with me travel program conciliation Negro labor matters important cities.

Phillips,

- -

ATTEST:

Salaries and Expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

CHARGE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, APPROPRIATION FOR "_____"

14—171

January 16, 1925.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
c/o Chicago Defender,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Please accept thanks for the generous space which you procured in the Chicago Defender for the remarks of Secretary Davis upon the effects of curtailed educational advantages as shown by the Negro migration. Secretary Davis was anxious that the colored people of the country should know his sentiments in this regard. I shall tell him, personally, that the display space in the Defender was procured through your fine efforts.

We shall hope to see you during the Inauguration period.

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 7, 1925.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
c/o The Chicago Defender,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Will you be kind enough to let me know whether or not you will be in Chicago during the next two weeks. I shall probably be coming there around the middle of this month and shall be pleased to have an hour or two in conference with you concerning official business.

With kind wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Please write me immediately, as I shall be going to Michigan on my way west.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

3633 Giles Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.,
Feb. 7, 1925.

Hon. H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

While in St. Paul and Minneapolis recently, I took occasion to look at the work on the new plant of the Ford Company. The plant is on the St. Paul side of the Mississippi River at that point, a power generating plant being erected in the waters of the river. Thousands of hands will be employed in the factory which is announced to be ready April 1st.

Mr. Carter of the St. Paul Urban League is endeavoring to get in proper contact with the officials to be in charge of the Ford plant in an effort to secure some employment for colored men.

It is also understood that the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. are to build some extensive shops at St. Paul, which are also to be in operation in the next few months.

Respectfully,

Morris Leiris

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Negro Labor

Publicity

Circulation over 200,000 weekly with a Million Readers.

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 18 Years"

February 25 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

This week's Chicago Defender will contain editorials of interest to you, andone especially interesting with reference to the chief of our department.

Will advise you later about Washington trip.

Hastily,

Sincerely,

Morris Lewis

Gosat
KFP
2/28/25

PHONE CHERRY 3992 O. H. BANKS, PROP.

HOTEL BILTMORE

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS STEAM HEAT CAFE IN CONNECTION

1918-26 ST. ANTOINE ST.

DETROIT, MICH.

31

March 12 1925.

Hon. Harl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Am in Detroit for a few days. Please note the way The Defender handled your releases this week.

With regards and all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation

Noted
K.P
3/14/25

March 28, 1925.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have been so pressed with work that not until now have I had an opportunity to thank you for the space which you so kindly are securing in the Defender for the bi-monthly Negro labor releases issued from this office. The Secretary and Mr. Kerwin thoroughly appreciate your successful effort.

In this connection, we are anxious to have some significant notes from the Chicago district; and the Secretary and Mr. Kerwin have asked me to write you, requesting some data for our next release, which will go to press about April 4th. Will you be kind enough to forward some facts or figures of national interest between now and that date.

The photographs will come forward to you within a few days. There was difficulty in securing one of Mr. Kerwin.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Circulation over 200,000 weekly with a Million Readers.

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 18 Years"

April 3 1925.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Enclosed herewith find brief labor article and one on politics. Hope they will serve your purposes. More next time.

Sorry Mr. Kerwin's telegram didnot reach me in Detroit. Please tell him.

Sincerely,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Noted
K.P

April 21, 1925.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Illness and intensive work on the road have prevented my thanking you, at an earlier date, for the contributions which you have recently made to the work of this office. Your labor reports will be released in due course. Also, permit me to thank you for the resolutions so kindly forwarded relative to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Circulation over 200,000 weekly with a Million Readers

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 19 Years"

April 28, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have your recent letter and regret your illness, but am glad you are now busy again.

I mailed you this morning result of my investigation of the proposed Negro Labor Congress.

Will you kindly get for me for use at the Chicago Defender a copy of the book or document giving the Negro population in all cities of the United States. The information I desire is not presented in the regular 1920 Census, Volume III which only gives the Negro population in cities of 10,000 or over. I am desirous of having the race population in the cities below 10,000 as for as possible.

Political matters here are in peculiar condition and recent events make it possible and more probable that a organization with a national aspect can be created among colored republicans. This is having my active thought at the present time.

Awaiting early reply, we are

Very truly yours,
THE ROBT. S. ABBOTT PUB. CO.

Morris Lewis,
Circulation Manager.

Noted
K.P

ML:EA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

372 Jefferson Street,
Glencoe, Ill.,
May 3 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Replying to your letter of the 30th April, you are advised that we are all quite shocked at Chicago Defender situation. I am very well satisfied with my present position and the prospects for the future. Thanks for the hopes that you entertained for me. I expect to continue with The World's Greatest Weekly and am in line to prove my worth under good circumstances and a bright outlook.

I am glad I was able to secure information desired by the Department in re the "Negro Labor Congress." As stated, I am at the command of the department for any additional service or information.

The population statistics I desire are those that will give Negro population in cities under 10,000 population. We had them in the office at one time but they have become mislaid.

Thanks for letterheads. Official correspondence at 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, marked "Personal" is the best address.

With regards and all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Noted
KP
Personal

GPO

May 4, 1925.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
372 Jefferson Street,
Glencoe, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

About two weeks ago, you sent in a report reading as follows:

> "Efforts on the part of lathers and plasterers to be recognized by organization have proven abortice. For the past few years Negro workmen following these trades have been employed under the so-called Landis award. As that agreement is expiring, those heretofore working under same in the trades mentioned are being recognized by labor. There seems, however, to be some tacit understanding whereby colored workmen have been systematically omitted in the general recognition. Efforts are being made to obtain permission to form a local. Many of these men carry cards from southern jurisdictions where they met every test and were recognized among the most skilled of the craft."

Mr. Kerwin is much interested in this report. He wants to know if you can get the full facts in the case, including every available detail, in order that the matter may be carefully gone into by the Department. Thereafter, perhaps something can be worked out which will redound to your credit and the official work which you are assigned to in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 8 1925.

Hon. H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Kerwin:-

Replying to your letter of the 5th you are advised that I shall arrange to attend the American Negro Labor Congress which meets October 25th.

I shall also be glad to give you my opinion of the aims and objects of the movement.

With regards and all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Thomas Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Noted
K.F.P
10/10/25

GPO

December 15, 1925.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Mr. H. L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation, asked me to thank you for the very excellent report which you sent to him regarding the American Negro Labor Congress.

As soon as the stenographer has time to strike off some additional copies, I shall send you a copy of my report.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

4447 Indiana Ave

Chicago 12/25/25

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Just a line to say that Dr. Johnson had his meeting in Chicago. Scipio Jones, Dr. R. A. Williams, Rass D. Brown, Frank Stewart and I were present. It is tentatively launched and a constitution will soon be presented to you and others interested. It is Dr. Johnson's suggestion that N. C. Matthews and Emmet Scott be in the board. This is O. K. with all of us. The present name is Human Service League of America.

Will write you again shortly.

Holiday greetings

Sincerely Morris Lewis

Noted
T.P.

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 20 Years"

February 10th, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

If possible, please let me have information concerning the National Convention of Congressional Workers of Colored People, H. W. Brooks, 801 Eulic St., N. W., Washington, D. C. They are scheduled, as I understand, to meet in Detroit, Aug. 20-30.

Let me hear from you on all matters we have under consideration. Glad my survey was of interest.

Sincerely,

Morris Lewis

MORRIS LEWIS.

ML:LR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,

Chicago, Ill, 2/18/26

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Unable as yet to develop any new activity other than a little gum-shoe politics for our friend Senator McKinley. His campaign is not gathering proper momentum as yet but it may come. Senator Pepper's appearance here was some help, but Shipstead is next on the program for the anti-court crowd.

Enclosed find original letters from Senator McKinley's office. I guess its the best we can do at present. Hope it at least holds out some hope for our friend Mr. McQueen.

Sincerely,

Morris Lewis

GPO

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,

Chicago, 2/20/26.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I wrote you a short while ago with reference to a proposed Congressional convention to be held in Detroit. I am now enclosing clipping from to-night's Chicago Daily News. Do you know anything of this proposed National Negro Party ? It is the first I have seen of it.

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Noted
R
KP
2/23/26

GPO

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
March 1 1926.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your letter received. Taking up at once the matter concerning Mr. KING. Should learn results in the next four or five days. Help in that direction would be reflected in the way you and I hope for.

Thanks for information regarding the ex-service man.

I also have notice from Division of Publications that the reports I requested would be sent me.

Am awaiting some personal developments here and will then let you hear from me.

Sincerely,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Noted
W.P.

GPO

March 20, 1926.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am grateful for your prompt attention to the Quann matter, and shall return the correspondence to you just as soon as I have had a chance to show it to the interested parties. To my mind, the matter is in good shape; and the pledges and consideration promised are all we could reasonably hope for at this time. Will you kindly thank the Senator in my behalf.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 20 Years"

May 24, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Responding to your recent letter, I mailed you Saturday, a photograph which I hope will answer your purposes. If not, kindly let me know and I will try to do better.

We certainly had a bad jolt in Illinois and Pennsylvania and it now looks like we are in for some more disappointments.

The first report about Senator Deneen's vote on the Dyer Bill was unfortunate and I am glad it was quickly corrected.

Will there be a semi-official gathering in the east that can take in the Exposition? I note the reason for the pictures you are getting together.

Are you going to attend the N. A. A. C. P. Conference here beginning June 23rd? If you want quarters, let me know soon.

With regards and all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

MORRIS LEWIS.

Noted
K.P.

ML:LR

July 15, 1926.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Just as we are entering upon a new fiscal year, I am writing to state to you that good results have accrued from the information and releases which the Office of the Secretary of Labor has given out through the press, through correspondence, and otherwise, during the past year. We are hoping this year to be even a bit more helpfully active in keeping apprised of industrial events and statistics, gathered in different parts of the country.

During the current year, therefore, because of the industrial importance of the district to which you have been officially assigned, it will be necessary to receive from you a weekly report, either general or specific, relating to industry and labor and their various influences and effects. Your reports need not be entirely limited to the subject of Negro labor, but may relate to any phases of labor and labor relations, which may be of interest to the Office of the Secretary of Labor, or of informative value to the general public. These reports should be mailed direct to Mr. Karl F. Phillips, of this office, who will be in Chicago within the coming month and take up further with you the plan of work for the ensuing year.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation.

K.P.

Return to
W. H. Phillips. Jr. Care

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Summer Address
372 Jefferson Avenue,
Glencoe, Illinois,

July 20 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your letter of July 14th was duly received. I shall keep uppermost in my mind the matter of an opening for a Librarian in the person of your friend Mrs. Peterson. You know, of course, we are a rather jealous crowd around Chicago and someone isusually on the lookout for such openings. I agree with you, however, that technical competition would be reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless, I will keep the matter in front of me.

I am just in receipt of a communication from Director Kerwin suggesting a certain line of reports. This will have my early attention. I understand, also, that you will be here for the Negro Bar meeting the first part of August. Shall be ready to do my part.

I am desirous of arranging matters so I can be in Philadelphia in September. I can do some good work with the Odd Fellows, who meet there, as I was formerly Major General of the uniform department of the Order. Bear this in mind and guide me aright.

With regards and all good wishes and hoping to see you early in August, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Monroe Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

GPO

Lewis, M

KFP

July 21, 1926.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am leaving on an official trip about August 1st, and shall go first to New York, and thence to Chicago. Will you be kind enough to arrange your plans so as to put in a few hours with me, at your convenience, some time on August 5th, 6th, or 7th. I am hoping, if possible, and with your help, to arrange some sort of "skeleton" plan of regular report from the Chicago industrial districts.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

July 23, 1926.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
372 Jefferson Avenue,
Glencoe, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Your letter of July 20th is at hand.

Your Philadelphia itinerary for September, 1926, will be recommended by me for approval. Kindly bring the matter to my attention again about August 15th, and I shall prepare and submit travel authority for departmental approval.

Will see you in Chicago early in August.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

July 24th. 1926.

Report By Morris Lewis
Commissioner of Conciliation

Chicago, occupying a rather barometric position as to Negro representation in industry in the North, does not at this time show any tangible promise of a "migration" from the South. Agencies ordinarily affected by these influxes, do not report any migration signs.

Colored workingmen are holding their own in their regular places of employment. They are only affected by the rise and fall of placements generally.

Colored workingmen continue to be represented in large groups in new fields of labor. It was surprising to know that Chicago had so many in the big laundries, ~~of Chicago~~. These workingmen continue to be employed by concerns engaged in the moving of household furniture.

In an interview with a man (white) who has just returned from a motor trip in Arkansas, Alabama and Florida, it was learned that the impression was gained that relations seem more cordial, generally, between white and colored people in the South. He said, "no, there is no marked indications of a movement to Chicago and I do not believe anything is contemplated pointing in that direction; farmers and workingmen with whom I talked seemed satisfied and many reported more favorable arrangements as tenant farmers, etc. A great many now own and operate their own farms and do not intend seeking other fields of labor in the Chicago district."

What are they?
1. K.P

Make laundry study, (Boys)
K.P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 24 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your letter of the 21st was duly received. As I wrote you last, I am expecting to see you here for the Negro Bar Association and will arrange to spend some time with you August 5th, 6th and 7th. I am sure a plan can be worked out for regular reports. Enclosed find something in that direction. I am also contemplating purchasing a motor car which will enable me to get around a little bit more without the consumption of so much time in my movements.

With regards and allgood wishes,

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

July 28, 1926.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
372 Jefferson Avenue,
Glencoe, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 24th, with enclosed report. Thank you.

I find that I shall be in Chicago earlier than I had planned. Shall reach there either on Tuesday, August 1st, or Wednesday, August 2d. I trust you can rearrange your plans accordingly, without inconvenience.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
p

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Aug. 12 1926

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

As stated to you when here, at which time you informed me of the change in the form of Requisition for Transportation, I am handing you herewith transportation requests as follows:

One (1) Book 65911 to 65920
One (1) Book 65921 to 65930

Will you kindly see that these books reach the proper official and be cancelled as issued to me.

Very truly yours,

Morris Leeds

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Leeds

GPO

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Chicago, Aug. 13 1926

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Enclosed herewith please find report as a result of my contact with the Chicago Rapid Transit Company. I will make periodical visits to their personnel director and have reports from that source from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Leiserson

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

GPO

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

Chicago,
August 20 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I have to report that calls have been made by me upon three concerns that employ a considerable number of colored workers. It was impossible to get detailed information at the time of calling and forms were left at each place on assurance that they would be filled out and submitted to me.

The Empire Storage Company, East 52nd & Cottage Grove Avenue, conduct a storage and furniture moving business. They have several branches on the south side and employ a number of colored mem.

The Excelsior Laundry at West 29th St. & Wentworth Avenue employ nearly 100, mostly women. The manager has promised a full report and I am to be taken on a tour of inspection of the plant.

The Standard Laundry at 18th St. & So. Wabash Ave., employ a number of colored women. It was stated by the manager that the races are not separated but work along together on the different machines. Owing to the vacation period they could not give me desired information at once. They state however that they will be glad to fill out the form I left with them. I have been invited to go over their plant.

Detailed reports on the above plants will be rendered in a few days.

Very ~~truly~~ yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

YELLOW CAB COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

The Yellow Cab Company states that some six months ago they made a survey of their plant and reported on the number of Colored Employees, the class of work performed, etc. The Employment Manager informed me that the report was for the Department of Labor.

It was also stated that there is marked improvement in the matter of Labor Turnover and in the service rendered.

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

August 28 1926.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

4447 Indiana Ave.,

Chicago, Aug.28 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Upon caling on the Yellow Cab Company, I was informed that some time ago they made a report to the government, as they understood it, covering colored help. They state they went to a lot of trouble getting up the report and retained no copy. It is stated that conditions are the same, as to number of employees, etc., but were glad to say there was improvement in the labor turnover and the service rendered was becoming more satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lurie

Commissioner of Conciliation.

BUNE: AUGUST 29, 1926.

READY TO FINISH STRIKEBOUND BUILDING JOBS

Landis Board Says It Has Enough Men.

Officials of the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award announced last night that they have sufficient nonunion building workmen on hand for resumption of construction of the De Wolf and Jewelers' buildings, both of which were halted last week by strikes ordered by the building trades' council.

The committee officials said they were awaiting word from the Starrett-Dilks company, the contractors, to proceed with the work. That may come on Tuesday. The De Wolf 22 story office building is being erected at Clark and Monroe streets, while the Jewelers' building is nearing completion on Wacker drive.

Follows Council's Ultimatum.

Both strikes were called, union officials aver, in accordance with an ultimatum issued last spring by the trades' council that construction let after June 1 to Landis award builders would be subject to strikes. The Landis award contractors employ nonunion men in the thirteen open shop trades and union mechanics in the nineteen closed shop crafts.

Chicago builders are watching each development of this controversy to see whether the situation will reach a point at which there would be employment of nonunion structural and ornamental iron workers, elevator constructors, steamfitters, electricians, and mechanics in other closed shop trades.

Might Affect $25,000,000 Jobs.

On the other hand, it was pointed out, there is some talk of the trades council calling a general strike on all Landis award construction and that would mean a tieup of approximately $25,000,000 of building, contracts for which were let after June 1. Most of this construction, however, is classed as small work, on which many of the mechanical trades are not employed at all.

Sen

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION **WASHINGTON**

4447 Indiana Ave.,

Chicago, Sept. 8 '26.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Re Excelsior Laundry

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I have been continuing my visits at the Excelsior Laundry but on calling this morning for the promised tabulated report, time was asked to complete the record of Labor Turnover. Mr. Wilson, the proprietor, stated that that was of chief importance at his plant. There was too much of it among the colored help and for that reason he was interested himself to know the figures.

The plant is a most wonderful one and of the large number of employees almost all are colored. The final report will be of especial interest. He suggests that he would appreciate any advice or assistance looking toward bettering the labor turnover feature of his plant.

Some of the colored employees in this laundry have been with Mr. Wilson for 20 and 25 years; a large number for 10 years.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

Chicago, Ill.,
4447 Indiana Ave.,
Sept. 15th, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I am handing you herewith, report on the Excelsior Laundry. This plant will receive follow-up attention. As stated, I shall also endeavor to have the workers assembled for talks calculated to improve the condition complained of.

The wage rate is very low and I think if an increase were adopted by the management, the item of labor turnover would correct itself.

What suggestion have you to make on this situation? Also kindly let me have the questionnaire form you promised to send me.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

MORRIS LEWIS,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

ML:LR

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WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 20 Years"

Sen

9/30/26

Dear Mr. Phillips:—

Just a little bit curious as I have not heard from you in response to recent queries.

Hope everything ok,

Sincerely yours

Morris Lewis

Mr. Johnson was in today. M.L.

Address me "personal" always at this office. M.L.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Oct. 7 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Thanks for your very good letter.

Transportation Book and identication card received and acknowledged to Mr. Kerwin as I thought you were away.

Will write you at length about some other matters.

Enclosed herewith please find report on the Standard Laundry Company, a very interesting plant.

Very truly yours,

Morris Leeds

Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Oct.15 1926.

Dear Mr. Kerwin:-

Following receipt of your telegram of the 12th I made some quick inquiries and wired you as follows on the 13th:

"Your report correct. Workers resisting wage
"cut and demanding better working conditions.
"Had interview. Further information tomorrow.
"Will write then."

I now have the honor to hand you herewith statement of the result of my informal investigation and report.

Awaiting your further instructions, I am,

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Hon. H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 20 Years"

Tuesday,
Oct. 19, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

In a recent interview with Commissioner Marshman on the Maras matter, and in connection with our work, generally, Comissioner Marshman expressed his high opinion of you and spoke of the very fine report coming from your pen, covering the Negro Labor Congress. I was very much peeved to realize that you had overlooked sending me a copy of that document. You will save yourself with me by digging up a copy and sending it on.

I presume you are aware of the Maras matter here in Chicago. It does not appear to be strictly a Department matter because the women who quit work are in position of being dissatisfied with their pay and consequently, are without work. They are not organized and have but little chance to enforce their demand in resisting the cut. I think the hand of Whiteman is in evidence, but I am not yet clear as to his motives. The Chicago Federation of Labor is willing to extend these people whatever help it can, of course, with a view of winning them to the union doctrine.

With regards and all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

MORRIS LEWIS.

4447 Indiana Ave.

ML:LR

ONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—BE SURE

THE Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1926

ES LOSS OF ITS

TURNOVER TOO LARGE AMONG RACE WORKERS

U. S. Survey Arouses Employers Here

Interesting data submitted to the United States department of labor, through its commissioner of conciliation in the Chicago district, indicates that the turnover of labor in Chicago industries varies from 30 to 35 per cent through the year. This fact flourishes in the face of uniform prosperity and continuous employ-

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PER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—BE SURE

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U. S. Survey Arouses Employers Here

Interesting data submitted to the United States department of labor, through its commissioner of conciliation in the Chicago district, indicates that the turnover of labor in Chicago industries varies from 30 to 35 per cent through the year. This fact flourishes in the face of uniform prosperity and continuous employment throughout the year and is commented upon by one employment manager of a firm employing 100 Race workers, skilled and unskilled, in the following language: "We have employed Race help for 20 years and know them well. The Race papers and leaders should strive to get them to realize that they can work the full-time week without injuring their health."

This particular plant employs 100 Race workers, who are performing virtually all classes of work. Five are foremen in charge, while others hold responsible positions. The plant is thoroughly up to date, with modern machinery and safety devices. The morale of the employment force is probably favorably comparable with that of any typical plant in the Chicago district or elsewhere. Many of the Race workers have service records of 20 and 25 years at this plant, while a smaller group has averaged 10 years per employee. As to the remainder, however, the turnover question is of such ever present importance that both employer and workers are endeavoring to reduce the percentage.

When Chicago shifted from a peace-time to a war-time basis, and then back to peace-time again, the abrupt changes in industrial life were probably greater than they were in any other principal industrial city. During the war large blocs of Race labor filled the industrial gap. The shift of peace, though a blessing, was swift and disconcerting, and the migrants along with the northern groups of both employers and workers were unprepared for the industrial evolution, from employment to nonemployment. The Race had to readapt itself, first to a slump in employment and then to the normalcy which has now reached its greatest height since the war.

Frequent sufferers in the fierce competition in employment, the Race laborers, more than any others, have keenly felt the influences which are always the direct or indirect causes of turnover. The adjustment moves slowly and requires sympathy and tolerance on the part of employer as well as employee. Turnover is expensive to both. It lowers efficiency and demoralizes output. It can be removed only by the joint efforts of each industrial factor, and their willingness to "give and take," as it were, striving for permanency of personnel, efficiency and production, coupled with equitable wages and the mutual resolve to protect both the employers' and employees' interests during every working day in the year.

MAY CHANGE FLAVOR OF POSTAGE STAMPS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
October 28 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Enclosed herewith please find report on Munger's Laundry, Chicago. I am certainly being very well educated along new lines and my investigations are very interesting. There are several more laundries here employing still larger numbers of colored people. Some I have already visited and others are on my program.

You certainly made a fine story out of my report elaborated upon in the recent release. It was fine.

Thanks so much for your report of the Negro Labor Congress.

Have not forgotten my promises to write you at length on some other things.

With regards and all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Employer + Employee — 1,952

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

4447 Indiana Avenue,

Chicago, Jan. 10 1927

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Enclosed please find report on Chicago Towel Supply Company where the plant is almost colored in its entirety. I have one or two large laundry plants yet to cover when I shall have finished this line of work.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

H.L.K

4447nIndiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
January 24 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Communistic

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd with reference to matters concerning a certain movement among Negroes of this city. The subject will be given attention and report as soon as developments permit.

Very truly yours,

Morris Leib

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Thanks for the stationery.

Sincerely,

Morris Leib

Sen

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, March 18 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Last week I was asked to look into a situation wherein the question of dismissing some 35 colored workers was involved. Preliminary report indicated that in one of the big railway terminals where there are two groups of janitors employed---one colored and the other largely foreigners---there was enough laxity and indifference in the work of the colored men that they were liable to be let out.

I have made some inquiry, talked with the Superintendent and one of the colored foremen. Will be able to make further definite report in a week or ten days.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Some weeks ago I had a telegram, presumably from you, with which I complied in your care. Have heard nothing further.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, April 9 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th.

Others familiar with the unemployment situation here state that it is really in the slump stage. I attended a session of the Chicago Urban League the other day where large employers surprised many by the statements made as to the number of colored workers employed. These various leads I shall follow up because it is most interesting and along the lines of a constructive solution and relief.

It now seems very possible for me to be in Detroit Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (April 18th, 19th and 20th). I will accordingly "stand by" and hope it will be the pleasure of the department to conform to the dates mentioned above.

With regards and best wishes always,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

April 9, 1927.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have just made out travel authority for your use, Chicago to Lansing, Mich., and Detroit, Mich., and return to Chicago. I shall mail it to you within the next few days, as soon as it is approved by the Department. Do not, however, begin these trips until I have sent you brief plan, which I shall prepare on Monday.

Can you arrange your affairs so as to meet me, upon short notice by wire, at Cleveland? Kindly let me know by return mail. I am leaving next Saturday on a long grind around the circuit, looking into the general unemployment situation as it affects Negro workers.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Sem 74

April 11, 1927.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your prompt reply of the 9th, and note that you can conveniently go to Detroit on April 18th, 19th and 20th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively. I am wondering if the corresponding days of the following week would be just as convenient for you., i. e., April 25th, 26th and 27th?

I would like to have you run over from Detroit to Cleveland on one of the days, so that we may go over matters together. I can be in Cleveland on one of the days last named, which would give me time to complete official work in Boston, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Buffalo, N. Y., etc.

Kindly reply by return (air) mail.

We are coming along nicely upon an employment barometer which I am endeavoring to work out. The Department has approved same, and I feel that when completed its forecast will be of inestimable benefit to the country at large. I shall send you this brief plan just as soon as I hear from you, and before my departure on this coming Friday, together with further suggestions and plans.

Sincerely yours,

Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. As you know, you are allowed $6 per diem for subsistence, and railroad and Pullman, telegraph and telephone expenses while away from official station. I will bring you a voucher, etc., to Cleveland.

Sen. m. H

April 11, 1927.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Herewith, I am enclosing your travel authority, Chicago to Detroit and Lansing, Mich., "or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary".

Please do not begin this travel, however, until you have received further word from this office, which will be forthcoming at a later date, based largely upon reply which I shall expect to my letter previously sent forward to you today.

I leave here on Friday, but will get mail in New York on Monday and Tuesday. If you cannot get reply to me by Thursday night, I will advise you by wire where to address me.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Sens M. H.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, April 12 1927

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your letter received. Will await instructions before proceeding to Lansing and Detroit.

It seems now that I shall be able to meet you in Cleveland on wire notice and you may act as you suggest.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, April 29 1927

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am enclosing you herewith copies of six requisitions for transportation covering my recent trip east. I left Chicago at 12:05 A.M.(midnight) Friday, April 22nd, and reached Chicago on my return at 10:30 P. M. Wednesday, A½ril 27th.

I made an early visit to the Dodge Bros. plant in Detroit on Wednesday and had time to carefully peruse the "industry" report of the Detroit Interracial Committee, just released, whereby I secured a great deal of valuable information. All this was finished so I was able to leave on the 4:30 P. M. train for Chicago.

Hope you had succes at Columbus and Cincinnati. I imagine you cut out the proposed trip to Louisville.

Coming to Chicago I used the crack "Twilight Special" on the Michigan Central, an excess fare train. However, I paid in cash the excess (60¢) also for the parlor car seat ($1.50). I realize nownthat I should have made requisition for the parlor car seat.

As to expense account, that is a hard matter to keep track of. The best I can do is as follows:

April 22, 1927, at Chicago, tip to porter	.25
April 22, 1927, Telephone in Lansing	.10
April 22, 1927, At Detroit, to red cap,	.25
April 23, 1927, At Detroit, telephone,	.30
April 23, 1927, At Detroit, car fare,	.30
April 25, 1927, At Detroit, car fare,	.30
April 25, 1927, At Detroit, Telephone,	.20
April 25, 1927, At Detroit, red cap,	.25
April 25, 1927, At Cleveland, telephone,	.20
April 25, 1927, At Cleveland, car fare,	.14
April 26, 1927, At Detroit, Red cap,	.25
April 26, 1927, At Detroit, car fare,	.14
April 27, 1927, At Detroit, telephone,	.20
April 27, 1927, At Detroit, Car Fare,	.12
April 27, 1927, At Detroit, red cap,	.25

The above is hardly worth bothering about but I send it in just the same.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

I am also handing you herewith expense vouchers and travel orders. I understand you will have them all fixed up and indicate to me where to sign, etc.

Full report will be prepared Sunday and forwarded to you.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Leiro

Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, May 18 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

In furtherance of my letter of yesterday, I wish to explain that in order to reach the colored workmen, a syllabus could be written and statistics compiled, to be placed in the hands of colored ministers throughout the country as an outline of a series of sermons touching the work in hand. In spreading this propaganda efforts should be made to reach and interest "store-front" church preachers as well as the higher church bodies. This same idea could perhaps also apply to lectures to student bodies in institutions like Tueskegee, Hampton, etc.,

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, May 17 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

As a result of investigation, survey and studies of the employment situation in the United States as affecting coloredllabor, I beg leave to respectfully present the following observations and recommendations.

Information reaching your division must convince you that among colored men there are those with qualifications above the ordinary in the unskilled field as well as thousands who could soon qualify in the skilled lines of mill, factory and foundry service.

It is also now clear to the department that in the main there is no real discrimination against colored labor as such. It is quite significant that in the big mills and factories in Michigan, and especially in Detroit, there is a fine sentiment that recognizes the Negro worker to a fixed percentage of the whole number of employees in given plants.

In reports from the Detroit district it will be also noted that the statement is made that there are no serious clashes between colored and white workers on the same job and that no discrimination is necessary or practiced.

In order to advance the Negro worker economically and assure his future in some degree, three things of importance must be done. The Negro worker must first be classified as to fitness for certain work and advancement as he becomes proficient; big employers must be educated as to the value of Negro worker man-power and some sort of contact brought about, and in this connection employers should be inspired with a national patriotism that will turn attention toward recognizing all citizens and discriminating against none; third, the Negro must be introduced to and taught real thrift.

In furtherance of the above and foregoing, I would respectfully recommend, ---

1. That surveys be made in the big cities among Negroes in an effort to ascertain ability, possibilities and aptitude for training. A proper questionnaire would bring out this and other information that would be of value.

2. A meeting of the representatives of big employers, even where no Negroes are employed. For such a group-meeting a program to be arranged to impress upon employers the man-power of the Negro worker, his capacilities, aptitude and training as brought out through the questionnaire. This program could also go into the history of the Negro in America, his contribution to the development of the country, his participation in all wars and his extreme and consistent loyalty to the stars and stripes under most trying conditions.

3. The Negro himself should be reached, en masse, and impressed with the importance of loyalty to employer, appreciation of opportunity, necessity of perfection, value of training for advancement. He should receive special talks on thrift, famility responsibility, good morals as a citizen,etc.

4. Employers should be interested in providing training classes or schools for employees where they could learn the technique of the business they are engaged in, taught how to become proficient and advance from the unskilled to the skilled positions.

Tentative Working Detail of The Idea.

(Chicago)

Organize a group of volunteer workers, chosen from the University of Chicago and Northwestern University students of sociology and social welfare, also representatives of other social service agencies, to make the survey, using questionnaire as worked out by representatives of the Division of Conciliation under direction of Mr. Karl F. Phillips.

Compile information obtained, especially that regarding ability of the family head, his trade, his experience and training and his aptitude for learning and advancement as far as can be ascertained.

Call meeting of represenatives of big factory and plant employers in and about Chicago.

The program to be presented to this group of employers to be arranged for the purpose of informing these representatives, ---

(a) A History of the Negro.
(b) His lack of opportunity prior to the war (World).
(c) How he met the call during the war--in combat as well as factory.
(d) His ability, aptitude, experience and training.
(e) The responsibility of the Negro as citizen, man-power, family head and future.
(f) The responsibility of capital to labor, including the Negro.

....;.....

For the foregoing program, such man as Secretary of Labor Davis should be used, also Director Kerwin, the Superintendent or Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Karl F. Phillips, Kinkle Jones and others of the Urban League; Industrial Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and such other agencies as are in touch with industrial conditions respecting the Negro; Kelley Miller or James Weldon Johnson could cover the Negro in American History (or Carter Woodson); Bishop Carey or Roscoe Simmons could talk on patriotism; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, on the Negro in the late war; someone to talk on the Negro as an economic factor in our country, perhaps Dr. DuBois or Dean Wm. Pickens.

.....

This is for your personal consideration first, hoping that you will see some merit in the proposal. It becomes necessary, the more one thinks of it, that the big employer must be introduced to the Negro worker and the Negro worker must be taught sertain things and among them THRIFT. Some big employers have never used Negro labor. I am intensely impressed with the importance of a program as outlined above or something similar to it. It would be a big program involving a lot of work in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and perhaps southern centers. Anyway, it is my contribution and I am looking for an expression from you.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

May 19, 1927.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

This will acknowledge receipt of your report and splendid recommendations of May 17th. The same will be given appropriate official consideration in due course. I thank you for your sincere and valued cooperation in these absorbing matters.

Tabulation and compilation of the facts and figures contained in the questionnaires is being accomplished by me, personally, slowly but surely, and I feel that the conclusions will more than justify the efforts which have been made in the study. I am going to endeavor to secure official approval for a pamphlet which will display the details of the employment study.

Your expense account has been approved and submitted to the Disbursing Clerk for payment. Check will doubtless reach you within the week.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Circulation over 200,000 weekly with a Million Readers

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 20 Years"

June 6, 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

It is just possible I may be able to get away to attend the N. A. A. C. P. Conference at Indianapolis, June 22nd to 28th. I would like to take note of information regarding the Negro in Industry and also inspect the State of Indiana Labor Department records with regard to Negro labor, etc., in the State. If you can arrange this, it will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

MORRIS LEWIS.

ML:LR

Mr. Kenoris

I suggest he be assigned to the above — however, for 2 days, only — not 7

K. F. Phillips

June 10, 1927.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Your letter of June 6th.

Your proposed travel, Chicago, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind., and return to Chicago, some time between June 22d and June 28th, is hereby approved. The Department feels, however, that two days will be sufficient for a brief survey of the labor situation. Perhaps three, in all, would give you sufficient time to look well into the situation and report conditions to this office.

I suggest, therefore, that you select the time in the period named which is most advantageous to all of your official work.

Travel authority is being prepared today and will be forwarded to you as soon as it is officially approved by the Secretary of Labor.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. The unemployment survey report is moving forward in good shape.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, June 18 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent letters re travel to Indianapolis. The travel orders have been received, also expense voucher blanks and a new transportation requisition book No. B-4002-L.

Thank you very much for your interest and kindness.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, June 27, 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I regret to have to inform you that owing to recent changes here in the plant of The Chicago Defender, I deemed it not wise to leave for the trip to Indianapolis at this moment.

About ten days ago our Business Manager was asked to resign and also our City Editor was let out. My place is considered as about next in importance to the Business Manager, which place has not as yet been filled. It was not and is not a question of my tenure of service but a consideration of the necessity of my presence on the job to care for emergencies, etc., as well as my own particular department work.

I hope this decision and action of mine will not embarrass you or me in any way. It may be in a few weeks I can make the trip.

I wish again to assure you of my deep appreciation of your kindness on this as well as other occasions, and, believe me to be, with regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

July 13, 1927.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have been quite ill, and was interned in a New York hospital past the Fourth of July. All of your letters will be given due attention within a very few days.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Circulation over 200,000 weekly with a Million Readers

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PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 20 Years"

July 27, 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Hope by now you are fully recovered from your recent illness. Received your letter all right and have had some misgivings as to your health because of hearing nothing further.

Please drop me a line, advising you are well again.

With regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

MORRIS LEWIS,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Ave.

ML:LR

P. S. I am living in the suburbs for the summer, but mail is, of course, forwarded. In event of anything urgent address 3435 Indiana Ave., marked "Personal."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Dec. 13 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I wish to express my high appreciation of the release recently coming from the Department with reference to Negro labor, and which has been printed in The Chicago Defender, The Pittsburgh Courier and other of our publications. I think I can see some trace of the work you have been devloping for the past six months.

I was also very glad to receive carbon copy of the letter from Secretary Davis to Mr. Abbott. As yet the original has not shown up in the Defender office and I am almost inclined to offer the use of the carbon copy you sent me.

Trust your compilation of labor material is coming into shape as you wished.

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

4300 Second ave
by Mr

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Chicago, Dec. 18th 1927.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

As I am canvassing some of the shops and factories employing colored workers here in Chicago and endeavoring to get latest reports, I would thank you to let me have some Conciliation stationery---paper and envelopes. If this can be shipped by early mail it would be appreciated.

Hastily,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lurie

Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 6, 1928.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
3439 South State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Lewis:

The enclosed copy of letter from Colonel J. H. Ward, Medical Officer in Charge, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Tuskegee, Ala., is explanatory of itself.

If you have in mind any laundry applicant who meets the qualifications cited by Colonel Ward, won't you kindly have him make immediate application for the position.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

January 2, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Lewis:

Thank you for your fine report, dated December 28th, and depicting the unemployment situation. I have noted this report and am transmitting same to Director of Conciliation for prospective use by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U. S. Employment Service.

Good work! And thank you for your vigilance.

I am fighting off a mild attack of the "flu" and have had one or two other letters written to you today by Mrs. Johnson, which, I am asking that you give your usual prompt and painstaking attention.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

2/28/29.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
4447 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Lewis:

In view of the fact that it is now necessary to close up your record at this time, will you kindly send in your identification card and the unused transportation book.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 9 1929.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Commissioner:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt and thank you for Department of Labor statistics as requested.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis, Secretary.

Lewis

~~DePriest~~

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Personal/Confidential July 10 1929.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

"Among my souvenirs" I have a letter of April 28th enclosing 1923 correspondence with the late Congressman Martin B. Madden, the late President Warren G. Harding, also letters from the Honorable James J. Davis, Honorable Francis I. Jones, Director General, concerning the desire of Clarence H. Robinson, 520 East Pershing Road, Chicago, to "associate with the Department of Labor." Sooner or later I shall have to write Mr. Robinson, and also sooner or later I shall have to face him in Chicago. He is one of our political crowd and a hard worker in the cause of true republicanism, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts. He is now working in Chicago but I am sure he hopes to get something more official-like than he has.

If you so desire, I will submit to you all the correspondence in the hope that you can give me such information as will enable me to satisfy my friend.

I regret very much to burden you with this matter but it is one of the many things we have to contend with.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis, Secretary.

July 11, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman Oscar de Priest,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your inquiry of July 10th regarding the desire of Mr. Clarence H. Robinson, of Chicago, to secure an appointment in this Department. Your letter refreshed my recollection of a rough pencil note which I had made of your former request, by telephone, and I regret very much that the extreme pressure of work in this office during the past few weeks had caused me to overlook the Robinson matter.

As you know, with the exception of a few places in the Conciliation and Immigration services of this Department, all appointments are subject to the Civil Service regulations; and in the two services mentioned there are no vacancies at the present time. The appropriation for Conciliation work is barely sufficient to carry our present force of 34 or 35 commissioners, and Congress has decreased the appropriation for the next fiscal year in the amount of $5,000, making it impossible at this time to consider any new appointments; and there is not a single vacancy at the present time. I am advised that practically the same situation exists in the Bureau of Immigration. Unless Mr. Robinson qualifies under the civil-service regulations and secures eligibility on some current register, frankly I do not believe there is any opportunity of his securing an appointment in this Department at this time.

I am taking the liberty of calling your and his attention, however, to the reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the fact that the new Chairman, I believe, has just been named from the Chicago district. I am of the opinion that in due time there may be some available places under the Farm Loan Board, particularly if enlarged plans are made for the rural districts of the agricultural section of the country. If you would make inquiry in that service, it may be that something can be found which would be of interest to Mr. Robinson.

This office will take pleasure in assisting you in any possible way you might suggest in an endeavor to locate Mr. Robinson in employment.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Con'n.

October 10, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman De Priest,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Under separate cover I am sending you a variety of material relating to Immigration, all of which you will find self-explanatory.

Herewith are two brief sketches concerning the Mexican phases of certain peculiar problems with regard to border crossings and the competitive phases of this type of immigration.

I hope all these answer your purpose; if not, we have still an abundance of material upon the same subject. Kindly return the Afro-American clipping.

I would be glad, if the Congressman wishes it, to secure an added personal statement from the Secretary of Labor, who is constantly studying and expanding certain of his recommendations concerning the whole subject of immigration. He is away from the office until Monday morning, at which time, if you wish, I will be glad to take up the matter further with him. He has worked zealously all these years upon selective immigration principles, and the full protection of American labor.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

LABOR

October 14 1929.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I take the liberty of handing you herewith a rather complete statement of a situation in Florida whereby colored laborers were put on a job and not paid. The enclosure states the case.

Kindly look it over and if there is anything that we can do, perhaps you can find they way to do it; or, it may be a matter for the N. A. A. C. P.

Wuth regards and continued thanks for your kindnesses,

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis, Secretary.

October 15, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman Oscar De Priest,
Room 130, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Your letter of October 14th, together with statement of labor matter in Florida, is at hand. I regret to say that each year a number of similar cases are brought to the attention of this office from various districts, and that the Department is powerless to take any action, excepting in the most informal manner, which is seldom productive of any results. This matter, of course, is a civil matter, and would apparently support a civil action ex contractu under the common law of the State of Florida. Other than this, together with the action which Attorney Sabine apparently took, there seems to be no remedy; and, as I said before, cases like this are being brought to our attention each week, being State matters and entirely without the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Labor.

I certainly regret that I cannot speak otherwise in the premises; but such action as has already been taken, augmented by civil suits in the county court, or further steps along that line by the N. A. A. C. P., as you have already suggested, seem to me to be the only apparent methods of possible relief.

Very sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

October 25 1929.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliatimn,
Department of Labor.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

For the 23rd time, more or less, I am handing you a letter, this time from B. D. Brown, 1655 Anna Street, Shreveport, La., which speaks for itself.

You will note his inquiry has to do with Colored Locomotive Firemen and the Board of Mediation. If you can give me brief information with which to answer correspondent, I will appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis, Secretary.

October 26, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman De Priest,
House Office Bldg., Room 130,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your letter of October 25th in connection with inquiry of Mr. B. D. Brown, 1655 Anna St., Shreveport, La., regarding colored locomotive firemen, the United States Mediation Board, and the so-called "seniority rule".

I am sending you herewith a copy of the so-called Watson-Parker Act, which deals very detailedly and specifically with regard to rules of procedure, mediation, arbitration, etc., in connection with disputes between railway companies and their employees.

I am also enclosing a list of labor unions, from which Mr. Brown may be able to find one or two which are dealing specifically with the question he has submitted. I might also suggest that Mr. Brown communicate with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio, submitting his matter to the Brotherhood and asking for specific advice in connection with his complaint. He might also write to Robert L. Mays, Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association, 3902 So. State Street, Chicago, Ill., who has presented several cases to the Labor Board and, I am informed, to the U. S. Board of Mediation. Mr. J. H. Eiland, of Memphis, Tenn., who at one time represented the colored railway men in the West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky districts, might also be of assistance.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

November 26, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Under separate cover I am sending you two copies of Bulletin No. 499, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

The Secretary's Annual Report will not be released until December 6th, at which time I shall be glad to send you two copies.

A pleasant Thanksgiving!

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

November 30 1929.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Phillips:-

What can I say to correspondent writing attached letter ? Our people are becoming almost desperate in the economic stress with which they are confronted.

Please return letter with any suggestions you may have to make.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

December 1, 1929.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman de Priest,
130 House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your letter of November 30th, with enclosure from Mr. Grant Craig, Pres., and Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Sec., of the Selma Shop Craft, presumably of Selma, Ala.

Enclosed herewith you will find a list of Negro labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in which you will observe there are listed five locals in Alabama. Probably by now this list would be larger. I am endeavoring to have it brought up to date as of December 31, 1929. I suggest that Messrs Craig and Sullivan get in touch with the locals at Mobile, and Birmingham, three of which, you will observe, are composed of railroad workers. Or, they can take up this matter direct with the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

I presume you know Mr. R. L. Mays, of Chicago far better than do I. I am not acquainted with his organizational work at this writing; but as to him, personally, I am glad to say that I have known him for some time as a high class, conscientious man, of splendid experience, ability and integrity.

The Carig-Sullivan letter is returned.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Copy

2821 Glasgow Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,
June 16, 1930.

Hon. Oscar De Priest, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman De Priest:

Feeling that you are interested in all matters pertaining to the material and political welfare of our Race, we, a group of colored firemen are making this appeal to you. More than two months ago an attorney employed by us promised to take a complaint of ours to the Arbitration Board in that city. We are not absolutely sure that this has been done, notwithstanding a handsome price has been paid said attorney to present our claim. That our doubt regarding this matter may be moved we respectfully ask that you will inquire of the Arbitration Board if any complaint from colored firemen of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has been filed with it within the last two months?

Please do this and you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Lloyd Lawson.

P. S. The complaint was as follows: That discrimination against colored firemen is being made by the above-named railroad in spite of the seniority rule.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INVALID PENSIONS
ENROLLED BILLS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

June 23 1930.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Enclosed please find letter from Lloyd Lawson, 2821 Glasgoe Street, Portsmouth, Va., which is self-explanatory. Can you arm me with sufficient information to answer said letter, returning same to me ?

With regards and all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis, Secretary.

ML

UNITED STATES
BOARD OF MEDIATION
WASHINGTON

SAMUEL E. WINSLOW, CHAIRMAN
OSCAR B. COLQUITT
G. WALLACE W. HANGER
EDWIN P. MORROW
JOHN WILLIAMS

GEORGE A. COOK, SECRETARY

June 24, 1930

Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your letter of June 24th, enclosing copy of the communication addressed to Hon. Oscar De Priest, Member of Congress, by Mr. Lloyd Lawson, Portsmouth, Virginia, has been received.

I wish to advise that Mr. Simeon M. Atkinson, Attorney at Law, Richmond, Virginia, has filed an application pertaining to seniority claims of certain colored locomotive firemen employed by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and such application is receiving the consideration of the Board.

Very truly yours,

George A. Cook

George A. Cook,
Secretary, Board of Mediation.

June 24, 1930.

Hon. George A. Cook,
Secretary, United States Board of Mediation,
Earle Building, 13th and E Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Cook:

The enclosure is self-explanatory copy of a letter which this office has received today from Congressman De Priest, of Illinois. Would you be kind enough to advise me the answer of the query submitted by Mr. Lloyd Lawson, of Portsmouth, Va.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

June 24, 1930.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman Oscar De Priest,
Room 130, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your letter of June 23, enclosing query submitted by Mr. Lloyd Lawson, of Portsmouth, Va., which I have at once taken up with Mr. George A. Cook, of the U. S. Board of Mediation. Upon receipt of the desired information from Mr. Cook I will communicate with you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INVALID PENSIONS
ENROLLED BILLS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

June 25 1930.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Thanks so much for your letter of the 25th, enclosing one to you from Mr. George A. Cook, Secretary, Board of Mediation, which gives me information enabling me to reply to my correspondent.

With regards and all good wishes, believe me to be

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

I am returning original letter as requested.

ML

June 25, 1930.

Hon. George A. Cook,
Secretary, U. S. Board of Mediation,
Earle Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Cook:

Let me thank you for your letter of June 24th, which was written in reply to a query submitted by Mr. Lloyd Lawson, of Portsmouth, Va., concerning a formal complaint pertaining to the seniority claims of certain colored employees of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Respectfully yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

June 25, 1930.

Hon. Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman De Priest,
Room 130, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

The enclosed letter of June 24th, received from Mr. George A. Cook, Secretary of the U. S. Board of Mediation, seems to answer the query submitted to you by Mr. Lloyd Lawson, of Portsmouth, Va. When the communication has served your purpose, kindly return it to this office for our files.

Mr. Lawson's letter to Congressman De Priest is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

McCracken, Fred D.

TELEPHONE: CEDAR 8190

RESIDENCE: HUMBOLDT 4346

FREDERICK D. McCRACKEN

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

306 McCLURE BUILDING
61 EAST SIXTH STREET

SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

Jan. 9, 1925

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Karl:

First let me send and please accept my long delayed congratulations upon the deserving recognition of your splendid and valuable service you have rendered the government. I know that you are rendering high powered service and a credit to the government. It was only recently that I received ~~xxxxxx~~ information of your promotion. You know my dear boy that I am happy to know of it.

As you note I am trying to "make it" in the west. What we have gone through during the past year has been a little bit of h--l. It certainly has been tough and you probably know the depression that has hit the northwest. I do not know if it will be any better this year. It may be that I will have to change locations and get into something else. If you have any commissions to go to Cuba, Virgin Islands, Africa or any other sea port kindly keep my name in the front. This is not a BULL but the real meat. Chas. Pickett has been writing me for the past six months to come to Washington and enter his real estate firm. It is more than a notion to pick up bag and baggage with a wife and two kiddies at this season of the year. How is Chas. Hall and the rest of the bunch ? Dr. Haynes was here in November and I had quite a talk with him. He told me about your promotion.

Karl I can never forget your kindness and helpfulness ~~xx~~ to me while with Dr. Haynes. Some day I trust that I may have an opportunity to reciprocate and if there is anything I can do please do not ever hesitate to call on me. Now write me a good long letter and tell me about yourself and your work. If you need a good live special agent to cover this territory keep me in mind.

With warmest personal regards and sincere best wishes, I remain, as ever,

Faithfully yours,

Mac

Wrote
1/13/25

February 13, 1925.

Mr. Frederick D. McCracken,
306 McClure Building,
61 East Sixth Street,
Saint Paul, Minn.

My dear McCracken:

Won't you be kind enough to send me all the information you can procure regarding the new plant of the Ford Automobile Company, being erected on the Saint Paul side of the Mississippi River, and which, I understand, will be ready for operation by April 1, 1925. Mr. Lewis, the Chicago Commissioner, has sent in a very brief report on the project, but this office is much interested in getting a more detailed "close-up" upon this new venture of Mr. Ford, and whether or not it is probable that the plant will fling wide the gates to Negro labor.

Also, I shall be glad to have any other information which you can find time to send me on the Negro labor situation of your district, in general. I am putting you on our regular mailing list, inasmuch as we are beginning a special bi-monthly publicity service at the close of this month.

When you get a chance I shall be glad to have you answer the personal letter which I sent forward to you recently. It is barely possible that some activities may be started out your way, and I should like to know just how you feel with regard to any prospects.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 9, 1925.

Mr. Frederick D. McCracken,
306 McClure Building,
61 East Sixth Street,
Saint Paul, Minn.

My dear "Mac":

I hope you will not think I am ungrateful because of my long-delayed acknowledgment of your letters of February 16th and February 17th. They were received, as a matter of fact, in my absence, when I was making a long, long swing through the middle west, returning just before Inauguration. Then came that event, with its usual demands, and I am just getting back into stride this morning.

First, I want to thank you for the industrial information which you gave me. It was a splendid contribution to a little release which I am trying to get out twice a month. You will notice, in the copy which I sent you, that I have used your name, giving you credit for your informing discussion of things "as they is" in Saint Paul, etc. I am trying to work out a great big plan here in the Department, and the help which my friends is giving me seems to insure some slight progress which may become more and more marked. I wish to thank you along with the others, who are showing their belief in me in a way more substantial than words.

Next, I have taken up with the "boys" in a preliminary way your situation in Minnesota; and at the right time, I shall be very very glad to press for something for you, either here or anywhere you wish to locate. I think we can put you over. As a preliminary step on your part, I suggest that you make mention of the desire to your friend Francis, and say to him that we will soon begin a vigorous campaign in your behalf. If he wants to know who "We" is, just tell him W. C. Matthews, Charlie Hall, Arthur G. Froe, Emmett J. Scott, Robert L. Vann, and your humble correspondent. Write to me often, and leave to me and "us" the pleasure of landing you.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

St. Paul, Minn., March 24, 1925

To:-Hon. Karl F. Phillipp,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

From:-Fred D. McCracken,
St. Paul, Minn.,

Subject:-Labor conditions ~~in~~ from Minnesota.

Continued cold weather has pr evented the commencement of out door construction work in the larger cities,

~~Gen~~ Paving construction companies have begun to organize their crews for the season work. This service employ a large number of Colored workmen. Minneapolis and St. Paul have not an extensive paving program scheduled for this season.

There has been a slight increase in the demand for Colored help as laborers in some of the industrial plants in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The opening of the St. Paul branch of the American Radiator Manufacturing Company has been postponed. The plant had expected to use Colored employees in all of its branches.

Through the efforts of ~~Mr~~. E. A. Carter, Executive Secretary of the St. Paul Branch of the Urban League, Colored boys are now admitted to the brick-laying school operated and maintained by the St. Paul ~~Buildex~~ Builders' Exchange.

Hastily,

McCracken

March 28, 1925.

Mr. Fred D. McCracken,
315 Newton Building,
Saint Paul, Minn.

My dear McCracken:

I am very grateful for the labor information so kindly sent by you under date of March 24, 1925. The same is being used in an official release, in which you are personally being given full credit for your coöperation with the Department. Within a day or two I shall send you forward proof of copy.

With kindest regards and sincere thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments Inc.

ERECTED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

SEVENTH AVENUE BETWEEN 149TH AND 150TH STREETS

NEW YORK CITY

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE
RESIDENT MANAGER
CLARA BURRILL BRUCE
ASSISTANT RESIDENT MANAGER

2588 SEVENTH AVENUE
PHONE EDGECOMBE 7454

February 23, 1928

Hon. Karl F. Phillips
Labor Department
Office of Commissioner of Mediation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

You may recall when I was connected with the Housing Bureau, we had a very large project planned for south-east Washington containing a community house, etc. Would it be possible for you to have forwarded to me any data that the Housing Bureau might have on that particular plan.

I know you have thought that I have been ungrateful for not dropping you a line, but this project is much larger than I had anticipated and I have not had time to take care of any personal correspondence. You know that I appreciate your efforts and trust that in your trip to New York you will drop in and look us over.

With sincere good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

FDMcC/j

Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments Inc.

ERECTED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

SEVENTH AVENUE BETWEEN 149TH AND 150TH STREETS

NEW YORK CITY

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE
RESIDENT MANAGER
CLARA BURRILL BRUCE
ASSISTANT RESIDENT MANAGER

2588 SEVENTH AVENUE
PHONE EDGECOMBE 7454

March 9, 1928

Hon. Karl H. Phillips
Office of the Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Karl:

I know you are busy and in a letter from Frank I hear that you have been out of the City. This may be the cause of your delay in answering my communication of recent date. I would personally appreciate it if you would forward to me whatever information that may be available in regard to that housing project we had under way in Washington.

When are you coming to New York? Please let me know a day in advance so that I may arrange my time so as to take an hour or two with you. Frank has given me the mischief for my seeming neglect to my friends, but when you get here, you will note what a tremendous task we have had trying to get this project started and running smoothly.

Dr. Haynes is a member of the community and many of your friends. I see Lemus occasionally on the grounds. I had a letter from Congressman Maas and he spoke to me concerning you.

Give my regards to the boys and I hope that within a few weeks I may be able to run down on one of the excursions for Sunday.

Faithfully yours,

FDMcC/j

Fred D. McCracken

Mr Crafts

March 10, 1928.

Miss Blanch Halbert,
Research Department,
Better Homes in America,
1653 Penna. Ave., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Halbert:

Please accept the thanks of this office for your letter of March 9th, listing helpful references to studies on rural conditions, including the Home.

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 12, 1928.

Mr. John M. Gries,
Chief, Division of Building and Housing,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gries:

Mr. Fred D. McCracken, of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Inc., 2588 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., has written me as follows:

"You may recall that when I was connected with the U. S. Housing Bureau, we had a very large project planned for south-east Washington, containing a community house, etc. Would it be possible for you to have forwarded to me any data that the Housing Bureau might have on that particular plan."

Inquiry of the U. S. Housing Corporation brings forth the information that it has no current material such as Mr. McCracken desires; and, further, that the plans for south-east Washington were never consummated.

Therefore, I am transferring Mr. McCracken's request to your office, with the request that you kindly send him any data which you may have along the line in which he is interested. I might say that the project with which Mr. McCracken is connected is a large urban apartment project, modern in every particular, and designed to be occupied by hundreds of families and individuals in the congested section of New York City.

If you can help in this matter, it will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1928.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

In accordance with the request in your letter of March 12, I have sent Mr. Fred D. McCracken a list of the mailing matter available from this Division, together with copies of some of the items in which I thought he might be interested.

Yours very truly,

John M. Gries

John M. Gries,
Chief, Division of Building and Housing.

JMG:O

McCracken
Please write and return to
Karl F. Phillips

McDougald, Mrs. G. C.

NORTH HARLEM VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE COMMITTEE

230 WEST 135TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: BRADHURST 0864

COMMITTEE
E. P. ROBERTS, CHAIRMAN
FRED R. MOORE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. A. T. ERDMANN
DR. JOHN P. CONROY

COMMITTEE
G. E. MCDOUGALD, SECRETARY
MRS. PERCIVAL KNAUTH
MR. CHAS. SMITH

CO-OPERATING WITH BOARD OF EDUCATION IN
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BUREAUS

P. S. 119—MANHATTAN
255 WEST 133RD STREET

P. S. 139—JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
140TH STREET NEAR LENOX AVENUE

June, 18, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips,

At the last meeting of the above Committee, it was decided that the Secretary write you about the matter of publishing the Negro Occupational Survey of New York city.

The Committee as well as the Board of Education officials are anxious to put the material into printed form and make such other use of it as they see fit. The Committee wishes to know whether you can arrange the material for submission to them by June, 30. As you will remember the Committee was to sign the findings. After the date mentioned, the Committee will feel free to use any or all of the material.

Should you find that there is slight probabilty of its being published by your Department, I wish you would let me know.

Thanking you for your cooperation, and awaiting further information, I am

Very truly yours,

Gertrude E. McDougald

Gertrude E. McDougald

June 22, 1925.

Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald,
Secretary, North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee,
230 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. McDougald:

Thank you for your letter of June 18th, bringing to the attention of this office the views of the North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee regarding the Negro occupational survey of New York City. Particularly, I have noted the decision that "the Committee will feel free to use any or all of the material" after June 30; and in whatever action the Committee may take, I wish it continued success in its laudable efforts. I shall be grateful to you personally, however, if you will inform the Committee that I have no authority to release the particular portion of the material which was gathered by this office. That portion, as you must know, can be released only in the course of official channels; and, as yet, I regret, there are no funds available for the publication of the material in the form originally contemplated.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
P

Mailing List

May 24, 1927.

Mr. J. B. Cooper,
319 Oak Street,
Warren, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of May 18th, addressed to the "U. S. Industrial Commission, Department of the Interior," has been referred to this office for attention.

This Department keeps no official register of firms which employ various classes of labor. However, I am pleased to advise you, unofficially, that the following-named firms apparently employ skilled Negroes in the machine trades:

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
American Elevator & Machine Co., E. Main St., Louisville, Ky.
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, 324 E. 3rd St., Dayton, Ohio.
Caldwell and Son, 17th and Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Locomotive Repair Co., Jackson, Mich.

You will also find skilled workmen in the various automobile works and in skilled trades in iron and steel. One of the largest employers in your own State is, of course, the American Rolling Mills Company, Middletown, Ohio.

Yours very truly,

Earl F. Phillips

Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

U.S. Senate
Committee on Commerce
Washington, D.C.
May 10, 1927

Dear Secretary:

Kindly advise me if the enclosed letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, indicates that the Department of Commerce is in a position to make a survey of the industrial conditions and needs of the Cincinnati district.

Yours truly,

Frank B. Willis

Hon. Herbert Hoover,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 12 1927
DEPT. OF LABOR
DEPT'T OF THE INTERIOR
FORWARDED
MAY 10 1927
SEC'Y'S OFF., APPS., MAILS & FILES
MAY 1927
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Dear Senator Willis:

I have your letter of May 10th, and enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which I have indicated that the Department of Commerce is in a position to make a survey of the industrial conditions and needs of the Cincinnati district.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Hoover

Hon. Frank B. Willis,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Enc.

May 27, 1927.

Mr. J. B. Cooper,
319 Oak Street,
Warren, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Cooper:

I am pleased to enter your name upon our mailing list for the receipt of regularly mailed releases, etc.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

May 25th 27

Mr Earl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Dept. of Labor
Washington
D.C.

My Dear Mr Phillips.

I wish hereby to thank you for your prompt reply to my inquiry of May 18th 27.

I beg to say that in addition to being a machine shop-worker, I am also a Methodist minister. This gives me opportunity to give considerable publicity to any information relative to "opportunity for Skilled Colored workmen"

It would be of inestimable value to me, to have you add my name to your mailing list, when your office is prepared to send out pamphlets or other printed matter, in the future publishing anything relative to the above subject. I am yours truly

J. B. Cooper
619 Oak St
Warren O.

Miller, Prof. Kelly

January 12, 1925.

Dean Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dean Miller:

In response to request of Mr. Bowie, of your office, I am pleased to send you two copies of release, containing statement of Secretary of Labor Davis. I feel you will agree with me that the Secretary has made a statement which bespeaks special encouragement to the people of our group the country over.

With cordial regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH.D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

JUNIOR COLLEGE
KELLY MILLER
DEAN

March 25, 1925.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
U. S. Dep't. of Labor,
Wash., D. C.

X

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Enclosed please find copies of release on Hampton-Tuskegee Drive which you were good enough to request.

Yours truly,

Kelly Miller

March 26, 1925.

Professor Kelly Miller,
Dean, Junior College,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dean Miller:

Thank you for the copies of the Hampton-Tuskegee release, which were kindly delivered to me in person by Mr. Bowie.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

KELLY MILLER
Howard University
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept 27-26

Department of Labor.
Bureau of Re Construction -

I am inclosing herewith a reprint that might be interesting to your line of inquiry.
Please be good enough to send me the full list of available material which you have gathered on the Negro in industry - especially in agriculture.

Yours truly
Kelly Miller

Sent
9/29/26

Reprinted From MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore, Md., Issue of August 5, 1926.

The Farm the Negro's Best Chance.

By KELLY MILLER, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

[Kelly Miller writes as one of the leaders of the colored race. He was educated at Howard University and Johns Hopkins University, and at present is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Howard University and professor of mathematics. The advice given in the following article in regard to the negro staying on the farm is suggestive of the close acquaintanceship of the writer with the needs of his own race.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

The world today is city mad. This urban craze is sweeping the globe like wildfire. The invention of machinery and the rise of modern industrialism necessitate localized bases of operation. In response to this demand, the population is flocking into crowded centers in all parts of the world. The large cities of the world show a greater increment during the past and present centuries than during all centuries of their previous existence. This unprecedented cityward tendency reaches its climax in the United States, where the urban component already has surpassed the rural, and is growing by alarming leaps and bounds.

To assert that the negro's best chance is on the farm, in spite of the nation-wide and world-wide tendency to the contrary, is tantamount to the assumption that his economic welfare is governed by special and peculiar considerations. Booker T. Washington lived and died in the belief that, on the whole, the black man would find his best opportunity on the farm. But the progress of events plays havoc with the finality of human judgments. Booker T. Washington had scarcely been dead a year before the involvements of the World War frustrated all previous opinions and calculations as to the negro's part in the general economic fabric. The necessities of the war created a vacuum in the labor market in the North. The negro rushed in to fill that vacuum.

This northern migration was not the result of any existing policy. No one foresaw or desired it, but it was wholly an unwilled process which grew out of the exigency of events. During the past 10 years fully 1,000,000 negroes have been transferred from the South to the cities of the North. The inrush into Southern cities has been almost as marked. What the Southern cities lose by northern migration they gain by fresh intake from the country, and serve as halfway stations in the drift from country to city.

The industrial demand created by the war and its aftermath will doubtless continue the demand for negro industrial reinforcement for some time to come. The negro has fitted into the new lines of Northern industry with a commendable degree of success. That a promiscuous horde of crude laborers, used to the loose and inexact methods of Southern agriculture, should so quickly have adjusted themselves to the more exacting discipline and efficiency of the exactions of the Northern standards of industrial pursuits is, indeed, creditable to the industrial capacity and adaptability of the race. Black labor, after those who are unable or unwilling to stand the test have been sifted out, will be welcome as an offset to the foreign supply excluded by the immigration policy.

But, after all, this can be looked upon only as an experiment and a temporary expedient which will provide for only a comparatively small proportion of the race for a time whose duration cannot now be determined. When the impulse of the war shall have spent its force and these Northern industries shall have settled down to their normal ways, Booker Washington's philosophy will be found to be basically sound as a comprehensive policy for most of the negroes.

The negro will always be at a serious disadvantage on account of the attitude of the white workingman. Commerce, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits readily lend themselves to labor organizations where the whites claim a monopoly based on racial prerogative. The negro, in the main, finds himself restricted to personal and domestic service and to the cruder forms of nondescript work. The policy of white labor throughout the world is neither to compete nor to combine with the non-white workingman, but to exclude him from the arena of competition by the sheer force of racial dominance. This policy we find in operation in Australia, Canada and South Africa and in all parts of the world where there is a conflict of color. The white man is loath to do the same kind of work at the same time, under the same condition and at the same rate of remuneration as the non-whites, as being derogatory to his racial dignity and prestige. To undertake to analyze the nature, cause or cure of this racial intolerance would, indeed, be an engaging theme for philosophical speculation, but would have little or no practical bearing upon the actualities of the situation with which we are now called upon to deal.

In the cities, North and South alike, the negro still lingers around the outer edge of industry as an incidental fact rather than an essential factor. The black man is being eliminated as waiter, barber and butler, not by reason of his inefficiency or ineptitude in these so-called servile callings, but because the white workingman is seeking to enlarge the domain of his opportunities and is pushing downward into the lower levels of occupation and pushing out the weaker incumbent. The Pullman porter constitutes the only occupation in which the negro so far has been shielded from white encroachment. The negro may not be a steam engineer or a street-car motorman, not because he lacks steadiness and judgment, but because such innovation would be intruding upon the reserved occupations of the preferred race. It does seem ridiculous to assert that a negro chauffeur who can skilfully guide an automobile along the most crowded thoroughfare, where there is no fixed track or guiding lines for his vehicle, cannot operate a street car as a motorman, where the grooved track leaves him nothing to do but to start and stop at the ringing of the motor bell. But the caste spirit forbids. There are encouraging instances of exceptions here and there, but none to justify the expectation that the negro will be given an even break in the battle for bread within any time with which we may now concern ourselves.

The negro shows little developed aptitude or disposition to enter into city business and thus create and direct his own opportunity. He seldom buys and sells commodities with a view of gaining a livelihood on the marginal profit. He is practically self-excluded from this vast field of urban activities. Of the 200,000 negroes in the Harlem section of New York city not a single negro could outfit himself with wearing apparel or equip his household with furniture and utensils by dealing with members of his own race. I am not now dealing with theories, but with indisputable facts which seriously limit the negro's field as a competitor in the sphere of city industries.

When we turn to the country the relativity of the situation is entirely different. He has neither the intolerance of racial rivalry nor the relative disadvantages which confront

him in the city. The factors are easier to handle, and he has a fund of experience which enables him to cope with his environment.

The farming industry does not so easily lend itself to labor organization, which always operates to his disadvantage. An acre of land will bring forth the same harvest under negro as under white tillage. The markets are color-blind. The price of the produce has no relation to the color of the producer. He is not crushed between the upper and nether millstones of large aggregation of capital on the one hand and the counter-aggregation of white labor on the other. Large farms can hardly be operated profitably like the great industrial establishments. The mammoth agricultural estates are breaking up into family-size farms, where the single household constitutes the unit of production. Here the negro labors under little or no relative disadvantage as compared with the white farmer. The partial separation of the workers, even on adjacent farms, estops the argument of social equality, which counts so tellingly against the negro in occupational opportunity in the city. The black man's adaptability to agricultural pursuits is universally conceded. He is becoming his own proprietor, either as owner or renter of his farm. The last census reveals over 900,000 negro farmers, over 200,000 of whom owned their own farms. This would imply that nearly 5,000,000 negroes on the farms are self-proprietors or are rapidly on the road to proprietorship. The farmer deals with the primary tools of industry and learns the secret of doing things at first hand. The city negro is for the most part a hired man, and is engaged in subsidiary service, best described as "help." The ownership of a farm is importantly different from the ownership of a city home. The farm is an instrument of production, the basis of an independent livelihood. On the other hand, the city home is a dead, non-productive, inactive value. The owner is compelled to seek an employer in order to gain his daily bread.

On account of mounting prices it is becoming more and more difficult for the common laborer, white or black, to own a city home. In New York the cost is practically prohibitive. Less than 12 per cent of the total population of the metropolis are homeowners. The percentage of negro homeowners is all but negligible. All of the larger cities are tending to the same prohibitive level. The Harlem negro constitutes practically an ownerless race. Without ownership there is little incentive to sustained endeavor. Any industrious, intelligent, purposeful young man who will devote his energies to that end may reasonably hope to own a farm which will yield him a livelihood within a few years.

It is a truism, as old as political and economic discussion, that the people who own the means of production will count in the control of the policy of society. Those who have no share in the ownership of the means of production will have little effective say in regulating the controlling regime. The city negro has little more share in the ownership of the means of production than the man in the moon. On the other hand, his ownership and tillage of the land form a respectable and increasing proportion.

As the population becomes more and more congested, greater and heavier responsibilities will rest upon the soil. The value rises as the pressure increases. The cotton area, with which the negro is most familiar, is sharply limited by geographic and climatic conditions. The world supply mainly depends upon the Southern states, which, in turn, depend mainly upon the negro for the production of this indispensable staple. This is the one essential large industry in which he figures as an indispensable factor. For him at this time to desert the cotton field for the haphazard advantages of the city would be economic short-sightedness, amounting to fatuity.

In rushing to the city the negro is merely following the blind impulse to imitate the white man, but without his motive, reason or end in view. The two races have a different industrial raison d'etre, so far as city activities are concerned. The glare and glitter allure him on as the moth is allured by the candle. On nearer approach, alas, he, too, often meets the fate of the foolish moth. The negro is swayed to and fro by the onrushing tide, as a leaf on the crest of the wave. The northern movement, due to the World War, took on the hysteria of a hegira. Race prejudice, political policy and other features served as aggravating factors. The main motive, however, was economic. The race has withdrawn from the rural sections of the North more rapidly than from the farms of the South. The total rural negro population in all of the states outside the South decreased from 267,747 in 1890 to 221,997 in 1920, while the urban contingency rose in the same time from 433,271 to 1,220,312. In the border states, where the negro has full political rights, the decline of the rural element is strikingly noticeable. He is rapidly leaving the rich rural sections of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri for the big cities in these states and in the further north. He never migrates to the farms of the North and West. He somehow feels that the larger the city the better the time.

It might be conceded that the lot of the farmer is at present a hard one. His hours are long, his task arduous and his returns seem meager as compared with the city worker. His children have inferior facilities for education. The hardships and deprivation are many. The white farmer and farm worker are prone to quit these hard conditions for the city, with its vista of larger promise and outlook. While the negro on the farm may have to undergo equal or even greater hardship than his fellow white agricultural worker, yet the city does not hold out to him the same prospect. The negro is placed at a disadvantage in any task which he may undertake. He is forced to undergo the greater burden of hardship in order to reap the same advantage in any field of endeavor. In the city he finds his relative disadvantage greatly heightened. He must learn to value what the white man resigns. The reasons which induce the white man to leave the farm should induce the negro to take it up. The Italian takes up the abandoned farms and makes them bloom and blossom as the rose. The agricultural opportunity looms large for the negro not merely in the South, but also in the North and West.

The negro race will more likely overcome its present commercial disability by learning to conduct the farming activities in a businesslike way than by trying to compete with the white man in the city, who has him hopelessly handicapped by the double disadvantage of race prejudice and experience. The white race acquired its business ability by long proprietorship as farm owner and manager.

No one in his senses would advocate that all negroes should remain on the farm. The city offers wonderful opportunities for a few negroes of leadership and learning. Many will find betterment of condition in the ordinary occupations. In the final analysis, each negro, like each white person, must determine the question for himself. But, if we take calmly a dispassionate view of the probable outcome of urban and rural negro life, we will be convinced that the country offers for the mass of the race the better opportunity. Many negroes will and should resort to the cities to gain whatever advantages they may offer for progress and advancement. No sensible counsellor would urge all negroes to remain in the country, any more than he would have them all come to the city. There should, as in the case of the white race, be a sensible proportion and just balance between the two components. But it is too apparent for argument that the present conditions clearly indicate that a much larger proportion of negroes than of whites will find their best chance in the country.

September 29, 1926.

Prof. Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Prof. Miller:

Your letter of September 27th has been referred to me for attention.

Under separate cover, I am sending to you several releases and publications relating to the general subject of Negro labor. I regret that several other pamphlets are out of stock just at this time. There are additional studies being prepared, and I have placed your name upon the permanent mailing list for receipt of same, when issued.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Morrison, Mrs. Julia O.

415

2014-13th St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
Mar. 15, 1925.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS
CHIEF CLERK
MAR
16
1925
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me some literature pertaining to the economic conditions of the colored people of the District of Columbia. I want to find out something about housing conditions, opportunities for employment, what labor unions they may join, or any other information in your line. If you have nothing for free distribution please send me a price list.

Any early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully
(Mrs.) Julia O. Morrison

March 18, 1925.

Mrs. Julia O. Morrison,
2014 Thirteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Morrison:

Your letter of March 15th, addressed to the Department of Labor, has been referred to me for reply.

Under separate cover, I am pleased to send to you several bulletins and releases relating to the general subject of Negro labor which I trust may be useful to you. The District of Columbia not being an industrial area, but few studies of economic conditions in the field of labor have been made of the City of Washington by governmental agencies. The only recent one, relating to Negro labor, made by this Department pertained to the laundry workers of Washington. I regret that copies of this study have been exhausted.

There are a number of Negro labor unions in Washington which are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Among these are Nos. 17306, 17053, 16154, and 17454, comprising the baggage, mail and station employees; the freight handlers; the Navy Yard helpers; and the train porters, respectively. There is also a local A. F. Musicians' Protective Association, No. 710, and various other unions, etc.

If you desire additional information of a general nature, I shall be pleased to have you write to me further.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Wagner Latin

September 20, 1924.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary

Transmitting, for approval, a release, "Negro Workers on Steam Railway Lines of the United States," with request of Division of Publication and Supplies for 400 copies, 250 of which are for immediate release to the Negro press, and balance for delivery to Room 415.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Negro Workers on
Steam Railway Lines
of the United States

Figures showing the number and classification of Negro employees, of steam railway lines as summarized by ~~the Assistant Secretary of Labor Wais, through~~ Max F. Phelps, Commissioner of Conciliation, division fact of ~~Paramount~~ showing relative ~~as~~ negligible the occupation and location of ~~134,104~~ 136,065 ~~to Negro~~ Negro workers who are directly engaged in handling or safeguarding the transportation of persons or property over the ~~Negro~~ lines of the various steam railway carriers of the United States.

The Negro railway employee is usually classed as a porter, and the 136,065 total includes

train and Pullman porters in the United by 20,224, of whom 23 are Colored women. The other classes railway occupations, however, show that rail transportation workers of the Negro race are in no wise engaged to ~~personal and domestic service~~ ~~pro~~ providing traveling comforts for passengers.

In fact, ~~it appears~~ the summary shows that there are two Negro officials and superintendents of rail lines, located in Ohio and Florida. Nowhere Negro telegraphers, voice detectives over the country, are actually engaged in safeguarding the passage of trains.

There are 111 firemen and 6,478 firemen; 202 roadmasters of way and structures; 202 telegraph and telephone linemen; 33 conductors; 111 baggagemen and freight agents; 2,874 pointsmen and flagmen; 1,145 foremen and overseers; 2,379 track walkers and

regular battles; 4,485 laborers; 45,713 laborers; and 1,961 other workers not classified in general listings. The table includes an appreciable number of female negro employees who work as porters, laborers, telegraph operators, etc. The need for state rail lines, in fact, boasts of 4 female negro telegraphers. Delaware, with the Negro J. H. Kelley, who, for more than forty years, has been a telegraph for the Delaware Central Railroad Company, takes first place in the proportion of Negroes.

In geographic lines, these negro railroaders are well distributed; throughout every state in the Union. Georgia leads, with 10,865; and is followed by Tennessee with 9,141; Virginia, 9,010; Alabama, 8,844; Texas 8,381; Florida 8,100; Mississippi 7,733; North Carolina 5,321; Illinois, 5,041; Ohio, 4,554; Arkansas, 4,184; Ky 3,916, NC 3,858 Mo., 3,906

Pa. 3,569; Ohio 3,219; Md. 2221. Iowa 2,052; Mich. 1,807; Ind. 1,167. Ky. 1,127.

Each of the remaining states, ~~but~~ has less than 1,000 votes; New Hampshire, ~~with~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~two~~ 1 Democrat, 3 Republicans and 1 Nullifier, completing the list.

The preceding Condensed shows the ~~the~~ the extent, abundance and permanency of those exertions which have ~~made~~ taken place in our settlement to protect and defend the Country.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1925.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary

In accordance with your personal instructions to me, the statement upon Negro migration has been revised, and I trust that the attached release may embody your full thoughts upon the subject.

Upon approval and return, I shall be glad to make release direct from this office, direct to selected papers of the Negro press.

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Not to be released until January 11, 1925.

Office Copy

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

January 9, 1925.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS
URGES FULL TRAINING EVERYWHERE

-- NEGRO MIGRATION --

Washington,_____.-- Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation in the Secretary's office, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the whole world.

The Secretary of Labor said:

"We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but, rather, as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and the same Government. Hence, all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.

The Negro migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, towhom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man-power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong sturdy, intelligent and contented citizenship, -- one which would be unswerved by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people, far beyond any desire to depart therefrom.

Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but wherever he may be, it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then, he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness, which should have been fulfilled elsewhere."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

For immediate release

January __, 1925.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS
URGES FULL TRAINING EVERYWHERE

-- NEGRO MIGRATION --

With Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, Office of the Secretary

Washington,_____.-- Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration, expressed the sincere hope that adequate funds for the education of the Negro people may soon be available in every state in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, without exception as to race or locality, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the whole world.

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****

Excerpts

From ADDRESS, delivered by --

Karl F. Phillips, LL. D.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,

June 10, 1928 -- Banks Street Baptist
Church, NORFOLK, Va.

****

Norfolk, Va., June 10, 1928.-- Speaking at the exercises of the Norfolk Chapter of the Virginia Normal & Industrial Institute Alumni Association, today, Commissioner Karl F. Phillips, of the Division of Conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor, said, in Part:

"The day is doubly full of inspiration for me -- the inspiration which always comes along with Virginia comradeship and hospitality -- and the inspiration and peace which always come when American citizens gather together in the one great forum which has never yet been closed -- THE FORUM OF THE CHURCH OF GOD."

"The Christian Church was the shrine sought by the first settlers of America; it was the bulwark of peace when American Independence sought freedom from the rule of England. To the ancestors of us who meet here today as free American citizens, it was the solace to which they could go, when seemingly all else had failed."

Education is Service

"One of America's greatest educators and philosophers has said that true education is such training and poise as prepare one for a complete living -- for a service to society. And so, in thinking of Education, I love to think of, and to honor America, the land of opportunity, the land of democracy, the country in which the educational creed of Spencer, of a complete living, will eventually be established permanently."

"Among the great fundamentals of Education -- of complete living -- are the Home, the Church, and the School. From our homes and our churches emanate the virtues of our very souls. Into the public schools, our children react the faith and good will which they derive from our teachings and our conduct. These three cornerstones, -- the foundation of the national structure which we are building, when joinedtogether, create the kind of a citizen who is ever going to deem it to be his patriotic duty to serve the people and the Nation. It is the stock which has been "ground" out from the home firesides, where the Family Bible and the U. S. Constitution form the chief creeds of human conduct, that has saved the Country in the years gone by."

"Tolerance is another virtue of true Education -- of complete living. -- The patience to tolerate the struggles of others, and to sing encouragement to the strugglers, rather than hymns of hatred and criticism."

"The heritage of Education is the heritage of complete living -- of service to mankind. It is for the mighty as well as the weak to absorb and practice the virtues of service. Service calls for Love, Truth, Tolerance, and the patience to seek the good that within others lies."

"We have ever at our command the two greatest documents the world has ever known -- the Holy Bible and the Constitution of the United States of America. Show me the man who, with heart, head and hand clings unfalteringly to the Bible and the Constitution, and I will show you the man who is truly helping to make America the land of the free and the home of the brave."

"It is for all -- the classes and the masses -- the strong and the weak, -- to revere and practice the fundamentals of good Government and good living. It is for all to enshroud our hearts with love and kindness -- with reverence and respect for American institutions."

******

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

3052

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

NEGRO EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
SHOW TREMENDOUS EIGHTEEN-YEAR GAIN

Washington.—From 22,540 employees in 1910, whose total yearly salaries aggregated $12,456,760, to 51,882, on June 30, 1928, whose yearly share of pay from the United States Treasury totals $64,483,133, is the story of the Negro workers who are at this time being carried on Uncle Sam's pay roll, as efficient and well-paid servants of the public trust of governmental service. During the interim, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the Negro civil-service personnel of the Federal Government was surveyed and found to number approximately 51,805 workers, with a total annual earning capacity of $52,655,959.

These are the facts disclosed in a report which has just been released by the Secretary of Labor.

The tremendous gain of 29,265 workers and the lump total salary sum of $40,199,199, caused by the increase from 22,540 workers and $12,456,760 in yearly salaries in 1910, to 51,805 workers and $52,655,959 in 1923, is no more remarkable than the salary total of $64,483,133 for the fiscal year 1928, a gain of $11,827,174 over that of 1923, a year which represented the close of an era in the rapid recovery of prosperity from the economic ravages of the World War. The personnel totals of 51,805 for 1923 and 51,882 for 1928, while varying but little, following the return to normalcy after reductions of war-time personnels, clearly show, when considered in connection with the monetary gain in annual salaries of the army of Negro civil-service employees, that this efficient group of governmental workers made a large per capita gain in income as well as a significant gain in numbers and occupations.

NEGROES IN UNITED STATES SERVICE 1/

AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1928.

Where employed	Number 1/	Total salaries 1/
T O T A L — ALL EMPLOYEES	51,882	$64,483,133
Alien Property Custodian	16	19,120
American Battle Monuments Commission	1	1,200
Capitol	187	184,040
Chief Coordinator	1	900
Claims Commissions (U.S. and Mexico)	2	2,200
Congressional Library	69	65,678
Department of—		
Agriculture	1,086	907,068
Commerce	686	675,629
Interior	459	473,940
Justice	68	104,720
Labor	92	118,702
Navy	5,427	6,537,278
State	76	81,360
Treasury	5,407	6,024,499
War	5,914	5,149,488
District of Columbia government	3,674	5,141,807
Federal Board for Vocational Education	11	12,360
Federal Reserve Board	22	24,232
Federal Trade Commission	7	6,960
General Accounting Office—Treasury	143	183,380
Government Printing Office	934	1,344,524
Inland Waterways Corporation	3	2,520
International Boundary Commission	1	900
Interstate Commerce Commission	15	16,860
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	17	7,389
Mixed Claims Commission	2	2,400
National Military Home	181	81,651
Panama Canal Office 2/	23	23,787
Pan American Sanitary Bureau	1	1,470
Personnel Classification Board	2	2,220
Post Office Department 3/	25,390	35,127,433
Public Buildings and Parks	1,189	1,149,865
Smithsonian Institution	161	120,318
United States Board of Tax Appeals	9	11,390
United States Botanic Garden	7	7,500
United States Bureau of Efficiency	3	3,540
United States Civil Service Commission	12	14,580
United States Employees' Compensation Commission	2	2,760
United States Railroad Administration	1	1,020
United States Shipping Board	7	7,560
United States Shipping Board—Merchant Fleet Corp.	34	34,980
United States Soldiers' Home	27	18,480
United States Tariff Commission	7	8,460
United States Veterans' Bureau	495	762,805
War Finance Corporation	1	1,260
White House, The	10	12,900

1/ Includes (1) service at Washington, D.C.; (2) service at large.
2/ Also employs 10,867 native Negro Panamanians, whose aggregate yearly salaries total $6,810,229.
3/ Computed upon base estimate of the United States Postmaster General.

— Labor Survey. Sample Industries

Barber + Ross.

Gallagher + Hagheley.

Hechinger.

~~Lear~~ Workman Construction Co.

Murray Dove.

Washington Gas Light Co.

Washington Terminal Co.

Potomac Electric Power Co.

Phillips

Total No of Employees

" " " Colored Employees

Lines of Work	No	Wage

Blank lines

Are you employing more or less colored help than formerly?

Labor Survey. Department Stores

12. Woodward & Lothrop, Kaufman's, Palais Royal — Lansburgh, Goldenberg, Hecht & Co., Kings Palace, Nussens, Munger, Hub.

1 Total number of Employees.

2 " " " Colored Employees.

3 Types of work & average wage in each open to Colored help.

Elevator. — — — — —

Stock Porters — — — — —

Wagon & Delivery Service — — — — —

Packing & Shipping Dept. — — — — — —

Other lines — — — — — —

4. ~~Do~~ Have you any colored Employees in special skilled or advanced lines of work —

5. Do you find colored help reliable? Are you Employing more or less colored help than formerly?

Labor Survey.

I Ten Hotels { 5 Large = Wardman Park, Willard, Raleigh, Washington,
5 Smaller National, St James

1. Total number of Employees
2. Total " of Colored Employees.
3. Distribution of Help + Average wage (Each line)

Waiters + Busboys - - - - - - - -
Bell boys - - - - - - - -
Kitchen Help - - - - - - - -
Porters - - - - - - - -
House men - - - - - - - -
Elevator men - - - - - - - -
Chambermaids - - - - - - - -

4. Do you find colored help reliable ? Are you employing more or less colored help than formerly ?

Labor Survey. Apartment Houses.

Large (Cathedral Mansions, Stirling Court.

6 Small

1. Total Number of Employees.

2. Total Number of Colored Employees.

3. ~~Lines of work — wage~~

~~Switchboard Operators~~

~~Elevator Boys~~ 16

Kinds of work	No	Wage

4. What is your experience with colored help? In what lines are you employing ~~them regularly~~ them regularly?

Are you employing more or less colored help than formerly?

Labor Survey - Apartment Houses

U.S. Department of Labor.

Name of Apartment _____.

1. Total number of employees? _____.
2. Total number of Colored employees? _____.

Kinds of Work.	Number	Wage.

4. What is your experience with colored help? _____

5. In what lines are you employing them regularly? _____

6. Are you employing more or less colored help than formerly? _____

Negroes Guests Of 7 Presidents, Report Shows

Labor Department Official's Statement Issued Through Office of Secretary Davis

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Occasions on which Negroes have been received by Presidents of the United States were summarized in a report made public today through the office of James J. Davis, Secretary for Labor.

The report was prepared by Karl F. Phillips, a Negro, who is Commissioner of Conciliation in the department, apparently as an outgrowth of the discussion created when Mrs. Herbert Hoover included Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro Congressman from Illinois, among a group invited to a White House tea. Although Mr. Phillips's report remarks that his inquiry was directed by Mr. Davis, there was no explanation of the reasons for the research. Mr. Davis authorized issuance of the statement this afternoon shortly before he left Washington for the holidays, but he volunteered no comment.

Mr. Phillips, whose duties are somewhat like those assigned to the Bureau of Negro Economics during the war, pursues the history of Presidential receptions of Negroes since 1864. In that year, he reports, President Lincoln dined with Frederick Douglas, a field worker for the abolitionist movement. Mr. Douglas, it is added, also was received at the White House by President Cleveland and President Hayes.

The text of the report follows:

"June 28, 1929.

"Preliminary report to the Secretary.

"Subject: Various entertainments at the White House.

"Through Mr. H. L. Kerwin.

"1878—President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton, of Howard University, and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met Mr. John M. Langston, the first Dean of the University Law School, on whom President Hayes later called, socially, at the Langston home.

"1886—The Minister to Hayti was entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903—Hon. John C. Dancy (Recorder of Deeds) and wife were entertained at the White House.

'1904—Hon. Judson W. Lyons (Register of the Treasury) and wife were entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt.

"1903—Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, dined at the White House with President Roosevelt.

"1864—Frederick Douglas dined with President Lincoln at the White House.

"1878—Frederick Douglas was entertained by President Hayes at the White House.

"1885—Frederick Douglas dined with President Cleveland at the White House.

"1912—President Roosevelt entertained Hon. William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General, at the former's home at Oyster Bay, N. Y., as over-night guest.

"1870—Senator B. K. Bruce was entertained by President Grant, and Mrs. Bruce entertained the members of the diplomatic set at her home at a reception.

"1871—P. B. S. Pinchback (at one time Acting Governor of Louisiana) was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

"At President Lincoln's second inaugural reception, 1865, Frederick Douglas was entertained at the White House, and as he entered the reception hall the greeting that Lincoln gave him, in leaving a group of friends to greet Douglas, was so very marked in its warmth that certain historians have spoken of it in their publications.

"President Coolidge entertained the President of Hayti when he was here in attendance at the Eucharistic Conference.

"President Coolidge entertained President Borneo of Hayti at a diplomatic reception.

"The additional search, directed by the Secretary, is in progress.

"Respectfully,

"KARL F. PHILLIPS,

"Commissioner of Conciliation."

Mr. Phillips declined to discuss the report or the reasons for its preparation.

RACE GUESTS OF 7 PRESIDENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(Special)—Preliminary investigation shows that colored people have been entertained by seven presidents at the White House.

The investigation was made by Carl S. Phillips, former teacher in the Baltimore colored high school and now commissioner of conciliation under the Secretary of Labor.

The text of his report is as follows:

"June 28, 1928.

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"1871—P. B. S. Pinchback (at one time Acting Governor of Louisiana) was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

"At President Lincoln's second inaugural reception, 1865, Frederick Douglass was entertained at the White House, and as he entered the reception hall the greeting that Lincoln gave him, in leaving a group of friends to greet Douglass was so very marked in its warmth that certain historians have spoken of it in their publications.

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"The additional search, directed by the Secretary, is in course of progress.

"Respectfully,

"KARL F. PHILLIPS,

"Commissioner of Conciliation."

Mr. Phillips declined to discuss the report or the reasons for its preparation.

—o—

We Never Get too Old

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

Division of Conciliation

June 28, 1929.

Preliminary Report:

To: The Secretary
Subject: Various Entertainments at the White House

Through Mr. H. L. Kerwin

1878: President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton, of Howard University, and was entertained by him at the University. At this entertainment President Hayes met Mr. John M. Langston, the first Dean of the University Law School, upon whom President Hayes later called upon, socially, at the Langston home.

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President Coolidge entertained President Borneo of Haiti at a diplomatic reception.

1929: Mrs. Hoover, the President's wife, entertained the wife of Congressman Oscar de Priest, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

The additional search, directed by the Secretary, is in course of progress.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Mexican Soldiers Pursue And Capture Entire Band

MEXICO CITY, July 3—(UP)—The bodies of 23 bandits who raided the town of Atotonilco, state of Jalisco, were hanging from telegraph poles near the scene of their raid Wednesday night, according to press dispatches, describing the attack.

The bandits rode into Atotonilco Monday, shooting wildly. Seven residents of the town were wounded, one of them fatally. The raiders then fled into the hills.

WIND VEERS COURSE OF MOUNTAIN BLAZE

Millions Of Dollars Damage Done In California Fire

MILL VALLEY, Calif., July 3—(AP)—Fire that raged down Mount Tamalpais upon this community Tuesday night, destroying 110 dwellings, retreated up the mountainside Wednesday before a veering northwest wind, still burning fiercely in a dozen places.

Property loss was estimated at several million dollars and only continuation of the present wind it was believed would prevent the flames from sweeping through the palatial residences in the Throckmorton Canyon.

In the wake of the fire, to the west of Blythedale Canyon, on the hogback of Throckmorton Canyon and in other areas licked by the fire in crazy-quilt fashion, lay ruins of fashionable homes, burned in their woodland settings. Among them were more than 20 show places containing art treasures ranging from Persian rugs to oil paintings. Many of the owners were absent.

Included in homes destroyed were those of Col. A. S. Rowan, U. S. A., retired, noted bearer of the "message to Garcia," and Kurt Ziegler, German counsel general of San Francisco. Persian rugs valued at $100,000 were lost in the $25,000 home of Mrs. Mary Webber Fiske.

SUBPOENAS HINTED FOR MOTOR HEADS

Tariff Bill May Call Ford, Sloan, And Others

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP)—The possibility that Henry Ford and other automobile manufacturers may be forced to appear or send representatives here July 11 to testify regarding the practicability of lowering the tariff on passenger cars and trucks was discussed at the capitol Wednesday by those close to the tariff revisors.

Senator Reed (R), Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee on metals, last Monday invited Mr. Ford, Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors; Alvin Macauley, head of the Packard interests, and W. T. White, president of the White Truck Company, to come to Washington and testify, but up until late Wednesday, no replies had been received.

Should answers not be forthcoming within a reasonable time, it was said on good authority that the subcommittee may exercise its right to subpoenae witnesses, and thereby command the manufacturers or their representatives to state their views on the subject of a lower tariff.

The Pennsylvania senator understands there has been some talk among the manufacturers for the past year or so as to the necessity of a tariff as high as the present rate of 25 per cent, and he wishes to bring their views into the open by public testimony.

BANK QUIET ON NEW RATE

NEW YORK, July 3 — (AP) — The New York Federal Reserve Bank made no announcement concerning its rediscount rate of 5 per cent after the directors' meeting Wednesday.

fellow singers did a noble work, will as much as refer to the fact that the day also marks such events as the anniversary of the disappearance of Charley Ross; the completion of the Philippine cable; or the commencement of construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Some may recall the Battle of Gettysburg; out in mid-Pacific celebrators in the Hawaiian Islands probably will remember the proclamation of the Hawaiian republic; Northampton, Mass., will likely be glad it is Calvin Coolidge's birthday; but probably none of the thousands who will crowd the roads with their motor cars whilst they gorge with hot dogs and pop, will realize that just 35 years ago the first hardy souls went touring in motor cars.

Other Historic Eras

True it is that it took the Declaration of Independence to make July 4 famous, but a lot of other things, some tragic and some not have happened on that same date.

Just two years after the ink was dry upon the declaration—July 4, 1778—for instance, Indians and Toing Valley of Pennsylvania and carried out the massacre which still stands as a bloody page in history, the Wyoming Valley Massacre.

Then, just 101 years ago, the first railroad construction began. Earth was turned on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad July 4, 1828. Probably no one there dreamed for a moment that a century hence railroads like the one they were beginning to build, would form a network over the continent and be joined with airplanes to take people from Atlantic to Pacific and back in five days' time.

The next time July 4 came prominently into history, was in 1848, when it was the day chosen for signing the treaty which ended the Mexican War and gave the United States that vast section which now is New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and much of Utah.

Mit had been unable to hold his gain; and perhaps the most tragic battle in history had been fought. Wednesday the state of North Carolina sent its governor, Angus W. McLean North, to Gettysburg to dedicate to Pickett and his men a

Continued on Page 2, Fourth Column

Terror Grips Jersey Mothers As Tots Die By 'Green Death'

TRENTON, N. J., July 3—(UP) Fear that threatens to mount to terror gripped mothers of this community Wednesday night as officials were unable definitely to explain the "green death" that has killed three children and stricken 20 other youngsters and an adult.

In each case the bodies became progressively discolored to a marked greenish hue.

State health officials joined with those of the city in an attempt to trace to its source the strange malady, which they believe has something to do with milk.

A dog was fed some of the milk from a suspected dairy. It died.

But analysis of the milk by City Chemist Parobek revealed nothing unusual. Whatever the milk contained, if anything, was of too subtle a nature to be revealed by usual methods.

The day was passed without additional fatalities. Gloria Dunning, 6 weeks old, died Tuesday night, a few hours after being stricken. Her body turned green before death.

Gloria's other symptoms, like those of her fellow victims, were similar to acute intestinal poisoning.

Shirley Shaddow, 2, and her sister Jean, 7 weeks old, died at the Chambersburg Hospital Monday a few hours after they were stricken. Death came before their illness could be diagnosed.

LONG LIST OF NEGROES GUESTS IN WHITE HOUSE

Davis, Cabinet Officer, Undertakes To Show Hoover Follows Example Of Other Executives Who Have Entertained Visitors Of Race

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP)—The office of Secretary Davis Wednesday made public a report described at the Labor Department as listing negroes who had been entertained by presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, negro, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

The "preliminary report" to Mr. Davis was signed by Karl F. Phillips, a negro, commissioner of conciliation, and covered "various entertainments at the White House" from 1878 to 1929. At the end it said, "The additional search, directed by the secretary, is in course of progress."

The White House disclaimed knowledge of the report. Secretary Davis had left the city for the holiday before it was made public.

Text Of Report

"1878 — President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton (white), of Howard University, and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment, President Hayes met Mr. John M. Langston, the first dean of the university law school, upon whom President Hayes later called upon, socially, at the Langston home.

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Continued on Page 2, Fourth Column

LEGION MEN TALLY BEAUTIES' BALLOTS

Decatur Veterans Count Bathing Revue Votes

DECATUR, Ala., July 3—Votes are being tabulated in the American Legion's bathing beauty contest, which featured Tuesday evening's celebration in progress here.

Selection of the winning beauty was made by casting ballots, following appearance of the young women at the park Tuesday night before a large crowd. The ballots were turned over to a legion committee for tabulation.

STRIKING CARMEN GIVEN ULTIMATUM

New Orleans Service Company Demands Return To Work

NEW ORLEANS, July 3—(AP)—The first definie gesture toward truce or settlement in the New Orleans street car men's strike came late Wednesday when New Orleans Service, Inc., handed an ultimatum to officials of the local union declaring that unless the striking workmen returned to their jobs by 6 p.m. July 4 on the terms the company offered the railway company would proceed to "operate our property upon such basis as we deem best in the interest of the company and of the public."

The employes last Monday night rejected the new contract on the grounds that the company had failed to give the union proper recognition.

"The statement of public service officials said: "We agreed that no street railway employe could remain in our employ unless he became a member of your union within 60 days, and remained a member by paying or offering to his his dues to the union. There is accordingly no just basis for the statement of your officials that the contract we offered did not give recognition to the union."

NEW CURRENCY TOPIC

Mills Will Tell Why And Wherefore Of Altered Money

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP)—Some first hand information will be given the country on the new small-sized paper money Saturday night by Ogen L. Mills, undersecretary of the treasury, speaking in the National Radio Forum arranged by The Washington Star. Mr. Mills will deliver his address through Station WABC in New York over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Mills plans to tell why the currency is being changed; the methods of distribution; further plans of the issue and some of the details connected with its manufacture.

The first of the smaller new bills will be available at banks on July 10.

You'll Be Proud of Your Catch . . .

—but you will sure be glad to have the news of the "Old Home Town" every day of your vacation . . . just tell your carrier, or call 3-1121 and have your News and Age-Herald forwarded to your vacation address . . . no extra

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr Karl Philips
Please send to the
negro press.

Thanks
AEC

No. 204
Ed. 9-1-23—200,000

"INFRINGEMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN RESISTED" -- SAYS MOOSE HEAD

Secretary Davis Comments Upon Litigation

(Preston News Service)

Washington,_____.-- Expressing regret over the pending litigation which has necessarily followed the infringement by Negro groups upon the name and purposes of the Loyal Order of Moose, Secretary of Labor Davis, who is Director-General of the original Loyal Order of Moose, emphasized that his organization had always sought to protect itself from unlawful duplication, in the same manner that a patentee sought to avail himself of the exclusive rights and privileges accruing from his own device.

"This attitude," declared Secretary Davis, following the close of an official conference with Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation in his office, has been uniformly taken by the Loyal Order of Moose ever since the order was formed. Consequently, it has been necessary, more than once, to invoke extraordinary legal writs against infringers of the Moose rights in order to see that the Order might at least have the sole privileges of its own creation, rather than to sit idly by and see the works of years stolen away.

"The present injunctions pending against colored organizers of so-called Moose lodges are merely repetitions of similar suits instituted in the United States and Canada against previous infringements attempted long before this present attempt was made by colored organizers. They have merely followed others who, rather than create a strongly-organized, efficient order of their own, have sought to enjoy the privileges and rights of others, without effort therefor; and it is the purpose of the Loyal Order of Moose to resist all such present and future attempts as vigorously as the law will permit."

See Dept + Courthouse

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"Supreme Lodge of Bucks" name of former "Moose".

The Order of Moose, enjoined from further operation by the white order bearing the same name has been supplanted by the Supreme Lodge of Bucks of the World. R.V.Ridley of Chicago is director general of the Bucks, with Judge W.C.Hueston of Gary,Ind., supreme dictator and Col.Otis B.Duncan of Springfield,Illinois past Supreme Dictator. Warnings have been issued against joining the Moose after the injunction from Secretary of Labor James Davis.

Other officers of the Supreme Lodge are; Dr.Philip A.Scott, Newport News,Va. General Dictator; Edward H. Wright,Chicago, Chief Justice; Harry D.Lewis,Chicago, Supreme Secretary; Dr.S.A.Ware, Springfield,Ill. Supreme Medical Director; Harry S.Morgan, Chicago, Supreme Assistant Secretary; Rev.Bradby,Detroit,Mich., Supreme Prelate; Wesley Sheppard,Chicago Supreme Treasurer; Harry Burns,Louisville,Ky., Supreme Sergeant-at-arms; Rush Sheldon Pittsburgh,Supreme Outer Guard. An excursion to Buck Haven at Springfield,Illinois has been planned by officials of the order early in June.

Saturday June 27th, The Chicago Defender

New York Moose Order Wins in Court Battle.

New York, June 29th - A great victory was won in a fraternal suit here Friday June 19th. The Loyal Order of Moose (White) were suing the Independent, Benevolent, Protective Order of Moose on a charge of infringing upon their rights and numerous other nonsensical charges. The case came up in the Supreme Court special term before Justice Mahoney and after being on trial for three days, the action came to an abrupt ending after all the evidence submitted by the white order had been adjudged incompetent. The Loyal Order of Moose withdrew from the case and discontinued all action and paid the cost.

The Race order of Moose was ably represented by Assemblyman Pope B. Billups, who made a vigorous protest at this character of victory, because he desired to get on record the fact that the Race order is a native fraternal corporation doing business under a charter granted by the office of the Secretary of State of New York, whereas the Loyal Order of Moose, XSupreme Lodge is a foreign corporation incorporated in the State of Indiana.

Assemblyman Billups is Supreme legal advisor of the I.B.P.O. of Moose. He was ably assisted by Attorney Vernal J. Williams of Mr. Billups' law firm.

Saturday June 27th, Chicago Defender

October, 1932.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
WASHINGTON

A List of Negro Newspapers, Magazines, Trade Journals, and Press Services in the United States.

Prepared by James A. Jackson,
Small Business Section, Marketing Service Division.

This compilation, made by the Marketing Service Division at the request of National Associations, includes all publications that have come to the attention of the Division, through direct communication with publishers, or through such authentic sources as the Associated Negro Press, Capitol Research Company, or the Secretary of the National Negro Press Association.

Unless otherwise indicated all papers are issued weekly.

PRESS SERVICES

BOSTON, MASS.
Carroll News Service,
88 Harold Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Associated Negro Press,
Claude R. Barnett, Director,
3423 Indiana Avenue.

ATLANTA, GA.
Rotagravure section,
Southern Newspaper syndicate,
210 Auburn Ave.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Contd).
Kelly Feature News Service,
William Kelly, Manager,
2289 Seventh Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Capitol News Service,
Robert Pelham, Director.
10th and You Streets, N.W.

Premier News Service,
R. H. Kendrick, Director,
2260 Sixth Street, N.Y.

NEWSPAPERS

AKRON, OHIO
Akron Post, (Syndicate Paper),
Al. D. Smith, Editor,
507 West 7th Street, (printed),
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ATLANTA, GA.
The Atlanta World, (daily),
Scott Brothers, Publishers,
210 Auburn Avenue.

The Independent,
Benjamin J. Davis, Editor,
200 Auburn Avenue.

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Afro-American,
John H. Murphy, Jr., Editor,
1422 Druid Hill Avenue.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS
Industrial Era,
O. Kirkland, Editor.
2296 Renaud Street.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
The Birmingham Eagle,
G. T. Buford, Editor,
1727 Third Avenue.

Birmingham Mouthpiece,
1630 Fourth Avenue, North.

The Birmingham Reporter,
Oscar W. Adams, Editor,
Colored Masonic Temple Building.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
The Cooperative News

BOLEY, OKLA.
The Boley News.

BOSTON, MASS.
The Boston Chronicle,
The Square Deal Boston Chronicle
Publishing Co., 794 Tremont Street.

The Guardian,
William Monroe Trotter, Editor,
103 Court Street.

BUFFALO, N.Y.
Buffalo American,
156 Clinton Street.

CADIZ, OHIO.
The Cadiz Informer,
Riley & Company, Publishers.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
The News-Weekly,
R. T. Jordon, Man. Editor,
K. of P. Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
The Charlotte Post,
H. Houston, Editor,
317 S. Caldwell Street.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Challenge Defender,
629 East 9th Street.

Chattanooga Tribune,
"Doc" Jones, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL.
The Broadaxe,
J. F. Taylor, Editor,
6206 S. Elizabeth Street

The Chicago Bee,
Anthony Overton, Publisher,
3621 S. State Street.

The Chicago Defender,
Robert S. Abbott, Publisher,
3435 Indiana Avenue.

The Chicago Review,
Percy Thompson, Editor,
35th Street and Michigan Avenue.

The Whip,- Courier,
Joseph Bibb, Editor
4322

CHICAGO, ILL. (Contd).
The World,
Jacob Tipper, Editor,
3611 Indiana Avenue.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Union,
W. P. Dabney, Editor,
412 McAllister Street.

Bulletin,
A. Dean Smith, Editor,
509 West 7th Street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
The Cleveland Call and Post,
Crusaders Publishing Co.,
2319 East 55th Street.

The Cleveland Guide,
Mr. Cheeks, Editor
2491 East 50th Street.

The Gazette,
Harry C. Smith, Editor,
226 West Superior Street.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
The Palmetta Leader,
N. J. Frederick, Editor,
1310 Assembly Street.

The COLUMBUS
The Columbus Recorder,
Elliot B. Henderson, Editor,
181 North 21st Street.

The Columbus Voice,
Florence W. Oakfield, Publisher,
385 Woodland Ave.

DALLAS, TEXAS
The Dallas Express,
Southwestern Negro Press,
W. H. Pace, Managing Editor,

DAYTON, OHIO.
The Dayton Forum, John H. Rives, Editor,
414 West 5th Street.

DENNISON, TEXAS
Gate City Bulletin,
Owen Publishing Company.

The Colorado Joseph D. D. Room 340 - 1
DENVER, Colo.
The Western Sentinel
H. O. Seyfried
2741 Welton

DENVER, COLO.
The Colorado Statesman,
Joseph D. D. Rivers, Proprietor,
Room 340 - 1824 Curtis Street.

The Western Ideal,
H. O. Seymour, Editor,
2741 Welton Street.

DES MOINES, IOWA.
The Iowa Bystander,
James B. Morris, Editor,
612 Mulberry Street.

DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit Independent,
William J. Robinson, Editor,
2906 St. Antoine Street.

Detroit Peoples News,
Beulah Young, Editor,
4326 Milford Avenue.

Detroit Telegram,
607 E. Adams Street.

DURHAM, N.C.
The Carolina Times,
Louis E. Austin, Editor.

GALVESTON, TEXAS
Galveston Banner.

GARY, IND.
The Commonwealth,
George M. Lavalla, Editor,
Suite 228, 708 Broadway.

The Gary American,
The Gary American Building.

HACKENSACK, N.J.
New Jersey News,
Theodore Stucker, Editor,
110 Overpeck Ave.,Ridgefield Park, N.J.

HAMMOND, IND.
Twin-City American,
Published as special edition,
Gary, Indiana American.

HANNIBAL, MO.
Hannibal Register,
1228 Broadway.

HELENA, ARK.
The Interstate Reporter,
H. W. Holloway, Editor.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
The Rising Sun.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
Arkansas Review.

HOUSTON, TEXAS
The Houston Defender,
C. F. Richardson, Editor,
Odd Fellows Temple,
Louisiana and Prairie Streets.

The Houston Informer,
G. H. Webester, President,
409-411 Smith Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
The Indianapolis Recorder,
Marcus P. Stewart, Editor,
Indiana Avenue.

The Indianapolis World,
Mrs. A. E. Manning, Editor,
152½ Court Street.

JACKSON, MISS.
Southern Register, M.L. Rodgers,Editor,
108 E. Amite Street.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
The Florida Sentinel,
Blythe Andrews, Editor,
P.O. Box 2527.

JOPLIN, MO.
Joplin-Springfield Uplift.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.
The Plaindealer,
404 Kansas Ave.,

The Wyandotte Echo,
I.F. Bradley, Editor,
606 North 6th Street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
The Kansas City American,
Kansas City American Publishing Co.,
1509 East 18th Street.

The Kansas City Call,
C.A.Franklin, Editor,
1715 East 18th Street.

KEYSTONE, W. VA.
The McDowell Times,
M. T. Whittaker, Editor.

(over)

KNOXVILLE
East Tennessee News,
Webster L. Porter, Editor,
202 East Vine Street.

LANSING, MICH.
The Lansing Eye-Opener,
W. C. McGee, Editor,
834 Williams Street.

LEXINGTON, KY.
Interstate County News,
115 West 3rd Street.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Arkansas Survey, P.L.Dorman, Editor,
511 West Muth Street.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
The California Eagle,
J. B. Bass, Editor,
847 Central Avenue.

The California News,
David Eugene Taylor, Editor,
3521 Central Avenue.

The New Age-Dispatch,
Frederick M. Roberts, Editor,
4200 Central Avenue.

The Pacific Defender,
Fred C. Williams, Editor,
3728 Central Avenue.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
The Kentucky Reporter,
R.T.Berry, Editor,
930 Walnut Street.

The Louisville Leader,
I. Willis Cole, Editor,
422-24 South 6th Street.

MARSHALL, TEXAS
Marshall Tribune, (monthly),
Albert J. White, Editor,
214 East Austin Street.

METROPOLIS, ILL.
Metropolis Gazette,
930 Pearl Street.

MIAMI, FLA.
Miami Times,
Third Street Near Eighth.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis Triangle,
T. J. Johnson, Editor,
212 Hernando Street.

The Western World,
James E. Washington, Editor,
1181 Trigg Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
The Wisconsin-Enterprise-Blade,
J.Anthony Josey, Geo.H. DeReef, Editor,
626 Walnut Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
The Twin City Herald,
J.E. Perry, Editor,
243 Fourth Avenue, South.

MURFREESBORO
Murfreesboro Union,
Mary Ellen Vaughn, Publisher.

MT.STERLING, KY.
Mt.Sterling Gazette & Courier,
Main Street, Off Fellows Hall.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
The Muskogee Lantern,
Suite Ten, Grand Building.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
The Baptist Union Review,
Henry Allen Boyd, Editor.

The Nashville Clarion,
Rev. E.W.D. Isaacs, Editor,
409 Gay Street.

The Nashville Globe,
447 Fourth Avenue, North.

The Nashville Independent,
413 Fourth Avenue North.

NEWARK, N.J.
The Newark Herald,
The Herald Publishing Co. (Publishers)
295 Bank Street.

NEWPORT NEWS, NVA.
The Newport News Star,
Miss B. L. Johnson, Mgr.,
511 Twenty-fifth Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The Louisiana Weekly,
537 South Rampart Street.

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
Westchester Tribune,
H. Courtney Pryce, Editor.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
The Amsterdam News,
William Kelly, Editor,
2293 Seventh Avenue.

The Dunbar News, (every two weeks),
Roscoe C. Bruce, Editor,
2594 Seventh Avenue.

The New York Age,
Fred R. Moore, Editor,
270 West 135th Street.

The Harlem Home Journal,
2305 Seventh Avenue.

NORFOLK, VA.
Norfolk Journal and Guide,
P.B.Young, Editor,
719 East Onley Road.

OAKLAND, CALIF.
California Voice,
Rev. Coleman E. Marshall, Editor,
225 Stiles Street.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
The Black Dispatch,
The Black Dispatch Publishing Co.,
225 Stiles Street.

Oklahoma Independent,
810 Twenty-seventh Street.

OKMULGEE, OKLA.
Okmulgee Observer,
B.G.Wilson, Editor.

OMAHA, NEBR.
The Omaha Guide, H.J.Ford, Editor,
2418 Grant Street.

The Monitor,
Rev. J.A.Williams, Editor,
P.O. Box 1204.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
The Colored Citizen.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
The Phoenix Tribune,
A.S. Smith, Editor,
P.O. Box 1052.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Philadelphia Independent,
Arthur W. Lynch, Editor,
Room 200 Allen Building,
19th and Pemberton Streets.

The Philadelphia Tribune,
E. Washington Rhodes, Editor,
526 South 16th Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Robert Vann, Editor,
2628 Center Avenue.

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS
The Port Arthur Herald,
406 West 7th Street.

PORTLAND, ORE.
The Advocate, E.D. Cannady, Editor,
Suite 312-31 MacLeay Building.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.
The Advance, 157 Waldo Street

RALEIGH, N.C.
Union-Reformer,
133 E. Hargett Street.

RED BANK, N.J.
The Echo, William L. Rock, Editor,
145 Beach Street.

RICHMOND, VA.
The Richmond Planet,
John Mitchell, Jr., Editor,
311 North 4th Street.

ROBBINS, ILL.
The Robbins Times,
P.O.Box 256,
Robbins, Ill.

(over)

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
The Public Informer,
S. H. Mosely, Pres.,
319 Tenth Street, South.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
The St. Louis American,
St. Louis American Publishing Co.,
11 North Jefferson Street.

The St. Louis Argus,
John E. Mitchell, Editor,
2312-14 Market Street.

The United World,
Rev. E.N. Bryant, Editor,
2220-A Market Street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
San Antonio Register,
Valmo Bellinger, Publisher.

SANFORD, N.C.
The Sanford Enterprise,
C. Heck, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
San Francisco Spokesman,
617 Montgomery Street.

SAVANNAH, GA.
The Savannah Tribune,
Dol Johnson, Editor,
1900 West Broad Street.

The Savannah Journal,
F.B.Pettis, Editor,
735 West Broad Street.

SEATTLE, WASH.
The Northwest Enterprise,
Wm. B. Wilson, Editor,
507 McDowell Building.

SHREVEPORT, LA.
The Shreveport Afro-American,
Albert J. White, Editor,
Room 24, Calanthean Building.

The Shreveport Sun,
M.L. Collins, Editor,
663 Texas Avenue.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
The Public Informer, N.J. Williams, Editor,
319 Tenth Street, South.

TAMPA, FLA.
The Tampa Bulletin, M.D. Potter, Editor,
P.O.Box 1107.

TEXARKANA
Afro-American Voice,
W. A. Preston, Editor,
1203 Buchanan Street.

TOLEDO, OHIO.
The Observer,
C. Edwoods, Editor,
351 Woodland Avenue.

TULSA, OKLA.
The Oklahoma Eagle,
117 No. Greenwood Street.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Tuskegee Messenger, (semi monthly).

URBANA, OHIO
The Informer, E.W.B.Curry, Editor,
709 S. Wittenberg Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
The Washington Eagle, (monthly),
1212 You Street, N.W.

The Washington Sentinel,
Col. West Hamilton, Editor,
1353 You Street, N.W.

The Washington Tribune,
William Walker, Editor,
920 You Street N.W.

WICHITA, KAN.
The Negro Star, H.T. Sims, Editor,
1241 Wabash Avenue.

The Wichita Protest,
Charles Bettis, Editor,
628 N. Main Street.

WILMINGTON, N.C.
The Negro Journal.

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.
The Winston-Salem Post,
C.A. Irvin, Editor.

OHICAGO, I
Abotts Monthly
Robert Abbott,
3433 Indiana A

The Bronzeman
418 East 47th

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS
GENERAL SERVICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Abbotts Monthly,
Robert Abbott, Editor,
3433 Indiana Avenue.

The Bronzeman,
418 East 47th Street.

Feature Magazine,
An insert Magazine Section for distribution as section of weekly newspapers. ZIFF and Co., Publishers,
608 S. Drarborn Street.

HAMPTON, VA.

The Southern Workman,
Hampton Institute.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Timely Digest,
Cecil Newman, Editor,
243 Fourth Avenue, North.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Crisis,
W.E.B. DuBois, Editor,
Thomas Galloway, Business Manager,
79 Fifth Avenue.

The Opportunity,
Elmer Carter, Editor,
Noah Thompson, Business Manager,
17 Madison Avenue.

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Negro Real Life Magazine,
A.T.Dickerson, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Journal of Negro History, (quarterly),
Carter G. Woodson, Editor,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.

The Parent-Teachers Journal,
1214 You Street, N.W.

Journal of the Columbian Educational Association (irregular).

BUSINESS AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Apex News, (a monthly for hairdressers),
Archie Morgan, Editor,
Sara S. Washington, Publisher,
1746 Artic Avenue.

BURLINGTON, N.C.

Official Journal, (monthly),
Tailors, Dressmakers and Designers,
M.K. Tyson, Editor, P.O. Box 168.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Colored Embalmer, (monthly),
Organ of the Natl. Independent Undertakers Association,
R.R.Reid and Sadie S. Kelly, Editors.
3201 S. Wabash Avenue.

The Colored Hairdresser and Barber,
Organ of Natl. Hairdressers and Barbers Association, (monthly),
E. Alfred Drew, Editor,
Room 3, 73 East 43rd Street.

The Supreme Liberty Guardian,
Insurance Company Organ,
3511 South Parkway.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Voice of the Beautician,
432 Beale Avenue.

NEWARK, N.J.

National Medical Journal, (quarterly),
Official organ Natl. Medical Ass'n.,
Dr. W. G. Alexander, Business Manager,
48 Webster Street, Orange, N.J.
Dr. John A. Kenny, Editor in Chief,
134 W. Kinney Street, Newark, N.J.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Harlem Business Men's Bulletin,
Organ of the Harlem Business Men's Club,
447 Lenox Avenue.

The Beauty Specialist,
Trotter Publishing Co., 103 West 141 St.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Modern Farmer,
Organ of Federation of Colored Farmer,
Leon R. Harris, Editor,
447 Fourth Avenue North.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Business Boosters Bulletin,
J.M. Sorjourner Publisher,
1604 Nineteenth Street.

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BUSINESS AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS (Contd).

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
The Bulletin,
W. W, Saunders, Editor,
Organ of Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Capitol Building.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Beauty Hints and News
716 South Nineteenth St.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Progressive Consumer,
1534 Ninth Street.

LABOR ORGANS

CHICAGO, ILL.
National Hotel Gazette,
Albert J. Barrett, Editor,
3659 Michigan Avenue.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
The Black Worker, published twice a month,
Organ of Sleeping Car Porters Brotherhood,
A. Phillip Randolph, Editor, 239 West 136th Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
The Postal Alliance, (monthly),
Organ of National Alliance of Postal Employees,
Joseph B. Brown, Editor,
2628 Compton Avenue.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS

A.M.E. Review,
J. G. Robinson, Editor-Manager,
235 N. Farson Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Christian Recorder,
J. H. Wilson, Editor,
2600 Central Avenue,
Los Angeles, Calif.

The Young Allenite,
A.M.E. Church Organ,
Ira T. Bryant, Editor,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate,
631 Baronne Street,
New Orleans, La.

The Christian Recorder,
R.R. Wright, Jr., Editor,
South 19th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Christian Review,
1423 Lombard Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Star of Zion,(published monthly),
A.M.E. Zion Church Organ,
Charlotte, N.C.

The Southern Christian Recorder,
G.W. Allen, Editor,
8th and Lea Avenue,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Baptist Union Review,
523 Second Avenue, North.
Nashville, Tenn.

The Sunday School Worker,
H. S. Bynes, Editor,
971 Fort Hill Street,
Macon, Ga.

The American Baptist,
443 South Ninth Street,
Louisville, Ky.

The Baptist Leader,
Rev. R. N. Hall, Editor,
1615 Fourth Avenue, North.
Birmingham, Ala.

National Baptist Voice,
L. D. Crenshaw, Editor,
412 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Baptist Vanguard,
1605 Bishop Street,
Little Rock, Ark.

The Christian Union
George O. Jackson
P.O. Box 39
Memphis, Tenn.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS (Contd).

The Christian Index,
George C. Parker, Editor,
P.O. Box 392,
Jackson, Tenn.

The Inter-Racial Review,
Rev. Wm. M. Markoe, Editor,
2721 Pine Boulevard,
St. Louis, Mo.

Vex Populi, Catholic Organ,
Francis Spriggs, Editor,
615 C. Street S.E.,
Washington, D. C.

The Amistad, (monthly),
Organ of Congregational Church,
239 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Afro-American Presbyterian,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, N.C.

The Evangelistic Herald,
1111 Walnut Street,
Cairo, Ill.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

ATLANTA, GA.
The Foundation,
Gammon Theological Seminary,

The Mentor,
Clark University.

The Moorehouse Alumnus,
Moorehouse College.

Moorehouse Journal of Science,
Moorehouse College.

The Spellman Messenger,
Spellman College.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Bear Fatcs, Morgan College.

BORDENTOWN, N.J.
The Ironsides Echo,
New Jersey State Training School.

BRICKS, N.C.
The Brick Eagle,
Bricks College.

CHARLESTON, W.VA.
The Bulletin,
Official Organ of the National
Teachers in Colored Schools.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The University Student,
Johnson C. Smith College.

ETTRICKS, VA.
Virginia Statesman,
Virginia State College.

HAMPTON, VA.
The Hampton Script,
Hampton Institute.

Southern Workman,
Hampton Institute.

INSTITUTE, VA.
The Yellow Jacket,
West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

JACKSON, TENN.
The Christian Index, Lane College.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
The Aurora, Knoxville College.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
The Lemoynite,
Le Moyne Junior College.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
The Greater Fisk Herald,
Fisk University.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The Crimson Courier,
Straight College.

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS
Prairie View Standard,
Prairie View College.

RALEIGH, N.C.
Shaw University Journal,
Shaw University.

(over)

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS (Contd).

RICHMOND, VA.
The Panther, Virginia Union University.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.
The Tuskegee Messenger
(Commercially edited).

WASHINGTON, D.C.
The Hilltop, Howard University.

Journal of Negro Education,
Published Quarterly by the
College of Education, Howard University.

HIGH SCHOOLS

ATLANTA, GA.
The Business Ladder,
Williams Business College.

The Washingtonian,
Booker T. Washington Jr. High School.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
The Lincolrite, (Student Edited),
Lincoln High School.

NORFOLK, VA.
The Clarion, (Student Edited),
Booker T. Washington High School.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Dunbar Observer,
Dunbar High School.

The Lantern,
Shaw Night High School.

COLLEGE, FRATERNITY AND SORORITY PUBLICATIONS

BALTIMORE, MD.
Boule Journal,
Sigma Pi Phi,
Covington Davis, Editor,
1821 McCulloh Street.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
The Crescent,
Phi Beta Sigma Organ,
A.W. Clark, Editor.

BRADDOCK, PA.
The Ivy Leaf (quarterly),
Alpha Kappa Alpha Organ,
Jesse H. Roye, Editor,
422 June Way.

The Sphinx,
Alpha Phi Alpha Organ.

FRATERNAL MONTHLIES

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
The Beausuant,
Knight Templars Organ,
Albert Lee, Editor.

CHARLESTON, S.C.
Charleston Messenger,
Orphan Aid Society,
20 Franklin Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
The Royal Messenger,
Organ of Supreme Council of Friends,
3517 Indiana Avenue.

HOLBROOK, MISS.
The Echo, Official Organ of the Holbrook
Benevolent Association.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
W.O.U. Monthly Messenger,
Official Organ of the Woodman of Union,
U.S.A.
Rev. L. S. Overall, Editor.
4322

MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.
The Woodman Banner,
Official Organ of the Supreme Camp of
American Woodmen,
L.H. Lightner, Editor,
404 N. Wesley Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Templar News,
Sir Henry Walker, Editor,
2[illegible] N. Atlantic Avenue.

SUMPTER, S.C.
The Samaritan Herald.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
National Notes, Womans Magazine,
National Association Colored Women,
Publishers,
Mrs. Minnie Scott, Editor,
1114 O Street, N.W.

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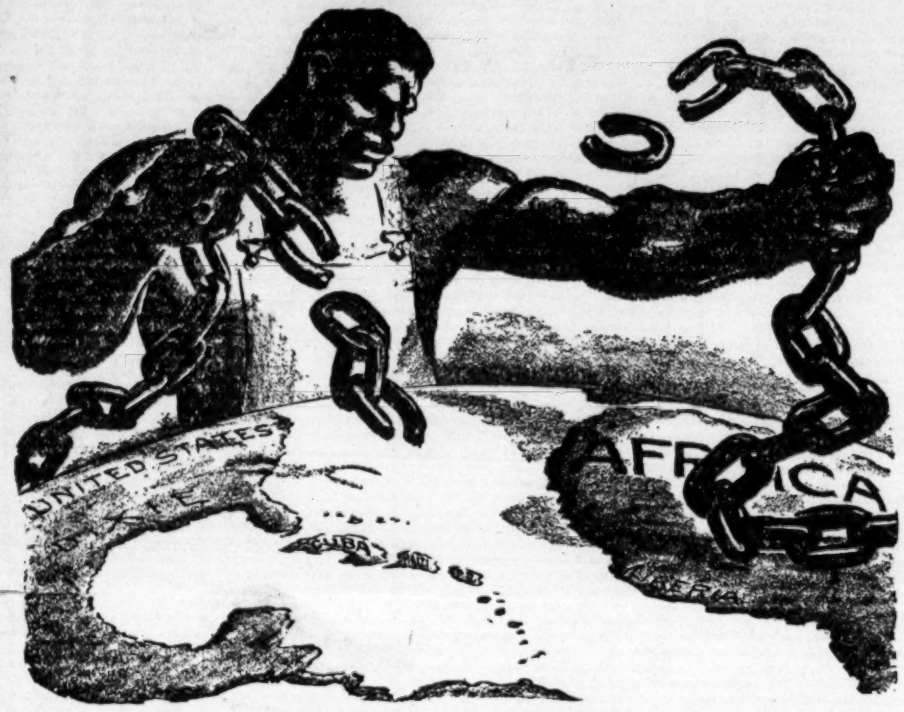
Negro Labor Congress

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



Provisional Committee for Organizing American Negro Labor Congress

WILLIAM BRYANT, Business Manager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD L. DOTY, Organizer of Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

H. V. PHILLIPS, Organizer of Negro Working-Class Youth, Chicago.

ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, President of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

EVERETT GREENE, Chicago Correspondent of "Afro-American," Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM SCARVILLE, of the Pittsburgh-American.

CHARLES HENRY, Representative of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, Chicago.

OTTO HALL, Waiters and Cooks Association, Chicago.

LOUIS HUNTER, Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Union, New Orleans, La.

OTTO HUISWOOD, African Blood Brotherhood, New York City.

LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, Organizer of Congress.

AARON DAVIS, Neighborhood Protective Association, Toomsuba, Miss.

JOHN OWENS, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal.

ROSINA DAVIS, Secretary of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

E. A. LYNCH, Fraternal Delegate from West African Seamen's Union, Liverpool.

JACK EDWARDS, Representative Negro Pullman Car Workers, Chicago.

SAHIR KARIMIJI, Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers, South Africa.

Send all inquiries to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, 19 S. Lincoln St. Chicago, Ill. Tel. Seeley 3562

October 16, 1925.

The American Negro Labor Congress to Fight

All Racial Prejudice.

Jim-Crowism.

For Equal Pay for Black and White Workers.

Against Discrimination in Labor Unions.

Against Lynching.

For a United American Workingclass.

290

GRAND OPENING OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Sunday Evening, 7 o'clock, October 25th

Dear Friend:

You are cordially invited to attend the American Negro Labor Congress which will have its Grand Opening Sunday Evening, 7 o'clock, October 25th at the Pythian Hall located at 207 E. 35th Street. The day sessions of the Congress will be devoted to business and the evenings will be given over to public mass-meetings accompanied by an elaborate musical program. The opening of the American Negro Labor Congress marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the American Labor Movement. The convening of the American Negro Labor Congress should be regarded as being much more than the getting together of some few hundred Labor union delegates from various parts of the country but the crystallization of a new line of political thinking which has slowly been sublimating among the Negro working class extended over a period of years. There will be many races represented at the American Negro Labor Congress concretly expressing the international outlook of those responsible for calling this, the first Negro Labor Congress.

The closing night, Saturday, October 31st, will be marked by a Grand International Ball and Program.

We hope that you will honor us with your presence. Please present letter at door if you desire to be admitted to business meetings.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman
National Organizer.

R-12755 O.E.A.

:-: :-: :-: *The Future of the World is in the Hands of the Working Class, Black and White.* :-: :-: :-:

R E P O R T

of the first American Negro Labor Congress, convened in Chicago by Lovet Forte-Whiteman, Oct. 25th, 1925.

In the lecture room of The Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the American Negro Labor Congress convened at 8 P. M. pursuant to a formal invitation as follows:

"Dear Friend:- You are cordially invited to "attend the American Negro Labor Congress which "will have its Grand Opening Sunday evening, 7 "o'clock, October 25th at the Pythian Hall located "at 207 E. 35th Street. The day sessions of the "Congress will be devoted to business and the "evenings will be given over to public mass-meetings "accompanied by an elaborate musical program. The "opening of the American Negro Labor Congress marks "the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the "American Labor Movement. The convening of the "American Negro Labor Congress should be regarded as "being much more than the getting together of some "few hundred Labor union delegates from various "parts of the country but the crystallization of a "new line of political thinking which has slowly "been sublimating among the Negro working class "extended over a period of years. There will be "many races represented at the American Negro Labor "Congress concretely expressing the international "outlook of those responsible for calling this, the "first Negro Labor Congress.

"The closing night, Saturday, October 31st, "will be marked by a Grand International Ball and "Program.

"We hope that you will honor us with your "presence. Please present letter at door if you "desire to be admitted to business meetings.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.

Note: Because of circumstances over which it had no control the Congress could not meet at Pythian Hall and was held at 3118 Giles Avenue.

The evening sessions were attended by the undersigned, with observations as follows.

Mr. Lovett Fort-Whiteman, "organizer," was actively in command of those preparing for the "Congress." The congress followed immediately a meeting of colored railroad porters convened for the purpose of forming an organization of railroad porters (having nothing to do with the congress), part of the afternoon's program being a debate on the proposition: "Resolved that it is to the interest of the Pullman porters to organize a union of, for and by themselves." The affirmative was conducted by Mr. A. Phillip Randolph of New York, one of the editors of "The Messenger" of that city. The negative was presented by Hon. Perry W. Howard of Washington, D. C., an assistant United States Attorney General.

As soon as the meeting last mentioned was over, decorators entered the room and soon transformed its appearance by the hanging of banners, reading as follows:

RALLY TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

PROMOTE UNITY AND HARMONY BETWEEN ALL WORKERS

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS TO FIGHT ALL RACIAL PREJUDICE, FOR EQUAL PAY FOR BLACK AND WHITE WORKERS; AGAINST LYNCHING; JIM CROWISM; AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN ALL LABOR UNIONS; FOR A UNITED WORKING CLASS.

Yellow lettering on a red background announced:

THE PROLETARIANS HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT THEIR CHAINS.

THEY HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITED --- Karl Marx.

ORGANIZATION IS THE FIRST STEP TO FREEDOM.

Exhibit "B" attached hereto is a picture of the platform on the night former Bishop William Montgomery Brown addressed the congress. Mr. Whiteman sits behind the pulpit.

Following is the list of delegates announced by the Credentials Committee:

W. C. Francis, International Alliance of Negroes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. L. White, African Blood brotherhood, Montgomery, W. Va.

A. Warreno, American Negro Labor Congress, local committee, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Henry, organized steel workers, Chicago, Ill.

W. D. Anderson, national committee, Chicago, Ill.

T. Dunjee, local committee, Chicago.Ill.

Roy Mahoney, local committee, East Liverpool, Ohio.

H. V. Phillips, national committee, Chicago, Ill.

John A. Johnson, local committee, Galveston, Texas.

J. E. Staton, Improved Janitors union, local No. 66, Chicago, Ill.

Darl Dubois, local union No. 66, Chicago, Ill.

A. Waris, local committee, Chicago.

W. M. Bills, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, local No. 142, Topeka, Kansas.

P. Tram, Freight andExpress Handlers, local No. 1773, Lake Charles, La.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer, A. N. L. C., Chicago.

Joe H. Roberts, unorganized building trades, Chicago, Ill.

B. B. Moore, Ethiopian Students alliance, New York city.

O. E. Huiswood, United Labor council, New Yorkmcity.

Mrs. Mattocks, Housewives union, San Jose, Calif.

C. W. Fulp, United Mine Workers, local No. 2012,Primrose,Pa.

Dan Rogers, local committee, Warren, Ohio.

E. H. Carruthers, local committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Norval Allen, national committee, Chicago, Ill.

Olive Cresthwaite, national committee, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Sadie White, African Blood brotherhood, Montgomery, W. Va.

F. H. Watson, Booker Washington local No. 218, McKeesport, Pa.

Sam Smith, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, local No. 39, Chicago.

E. L. Doty, urorganized plumbers, Chicago, Ill.

E. Griffin, M. Jordon, M. Phillips, Ethel Hall, Negro Women's Household League, Chicago, Ill.

H. W. Hall, Workers Party of America, Chicago, Ill.

Sara Vervin, Workers Club, East Liverpool, Ohio.

A. Rodriguez, unorganized Mexican workers, Brownsville, Pa.

Enclosed herewith are copies of The Negro Champion and the Daily Worker, devoting space to the success of the Congress---Exhibits "C" and "D".

On the opening night of the congress the hall was actually packed with a crowd of nearly 1,000, a very large percentage being white people. In the crowd could be seen certain types associated with anti-government movements and extreme socialistic ideas.

The welcome on the part of the press was delivered by A. Andrew Torrence whose keynote was "He who would be free must strike the first blow."

On behalf of the colored lawyers, Mr. N. S. Taylor, a colored lawyer of Chicago was recognized. Mr. Taylor was a candidate in the

last primaries against Congressman Martin B. Madden. Mr. Taylor carries the feeling that his race deserted him and though he smiles, he is nevertheless bitter on the subject? He opened by saying, "I love my freedom and my race." This received rounds of applause. He went on--- "I have demonstrated my love for America. I was a soldier in the Cuban war and I enlisted in this last war and was made a captain to go over and fight for America. I sometimes ask what has America done for me. .....I have done everything that a human being could do from the Atlantic to the Pacific and I come back home and get no consideration. I Raised all the cotton.....I made Thomas Jefferson what he was,---a man who owned a thousand slaves. ..... Right here in Chicago we are begging for something to do. I believe that the working men of this country ought to wake up and get ample pay for his labor. Mr. Coolidge could redeemd us if he wanted to but he doesnot want to. The president of the United States could make us the equal of anybody if he wanted to do it.

Mr. Whiteman, sponsor for the congress, spoke next. He was vociferously received. He said in part, "We of the committee have not received the solid support that you would expect coming from the Negro press. The greatest amount of support that we have received on the part of the press has not come from the Negro press but has come from th enlightened section of the white press of this country. I have found in every section---in every large city of this country---that there is a conspiracy of silence on the part of the Negro press or direct assault against the American Negro Labor Congress. We thank the Pittsburgh American. ..... We do not appeal to the employing class nor to th capitalist. The American Negro Labor Congress will be financed by

the workers---Negroes and the sympathetic workers among the white people. I would like to give refutation to certain charges made against those who are with me in organizing the American Negro Labor Congress. You have read statements and articles charging Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer, being a "red" communist. We have received quite a bit of cooperation from a number of organizations not only in this country but in Europe as well. We are appealing to all---communists, bolshevists or what not, to support the American Negro Labor Congress.

We see the beginning of a series of colonial wars. You and I should have the deepest interest in these changes that are taking place. Look at your map, study your geography andwe find more than three-fifths of the population of thenearth are under the heel of American and European imperialism. The future of the race rests with us---with the working class element of the race---with the Negroes, men and women, who are working in the industries, the mines, the steel mills, the factories and railroads and on the great plantations of the south.....We are extending our hands to the workersof the world to unite in a common cause against a common enemy---a spirit of common interest. Thenintention of the American Negro Labor Congress shall be to bring about a better feeling---a friendly attitude and spirit of mutual helpfulness on the part of white and black workers, bringing them together that they may see that the only enemy they have is the capitalist, the boss and the landlord.

A change in Smerican life is necessary. The American Negro Labor Congress is going to help you bring about that change regardless of what it costs. We have no fear. We have come to Chicago holding

the first American Negro Labor Congress. We are asking you to see us innthe light of a new agency crystallizing anew the life of the American Negro. No race under the sun would permit themselves to be as they are in America.

The congress will last for a week. There will be public mass meeti ings each night. The days will be given over to business sessions. The program has been carefully worked out. Hope that we will have you with us each night. Bishop Brown will be here to speak for the American Negro Labor Congress on Tuesday night. To-night we are making history."

.....

At the Tuesday night session which was not so largely attended, Mr. Whiteman spoke in part as follows: "I thank you indeed for the interest which you show tonight in appreciation of the nation-wide figure who has been so good as to come to us tonight from his home town in Ohio . Before introducing him I would like to state briefly the aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to serve as an agency --- an important and competent medium of contact between the white and black workers of this country to offset---to fight against agencies of the capitalistic class who keep the workers of both races fighting among themselves. In spite of charges that this is a "red" movement, we are going to fight on and we propose to establish in the life of tj the American worker a harmonious feeling and understanding---- a common understanding between the white and black workers of the earth. If you do not use care and caution the time is coming when you will be denied even the freedom of speech."

Bishop Brown followed Mr. Whiteman. His remarks in support of the communism idea dna down with capitalism, received great applause.

. . . . . .

While the speakers, numbering fifteen or twenty during thenight sessions, were seemingly temperate in their remarks it was plainly apparent that a certain restraint obtained. The firebrand talks and talkers were conspicuously silent. Some in the audience seemed sullen and were it not for the array of peace officials and the common talk that the "Department of Justice" was present, the speakers would undoubtedly have been the kind that many in the crowd came to hear. Uniformed policemen were present and city detectives mingled throughout the gatherings.

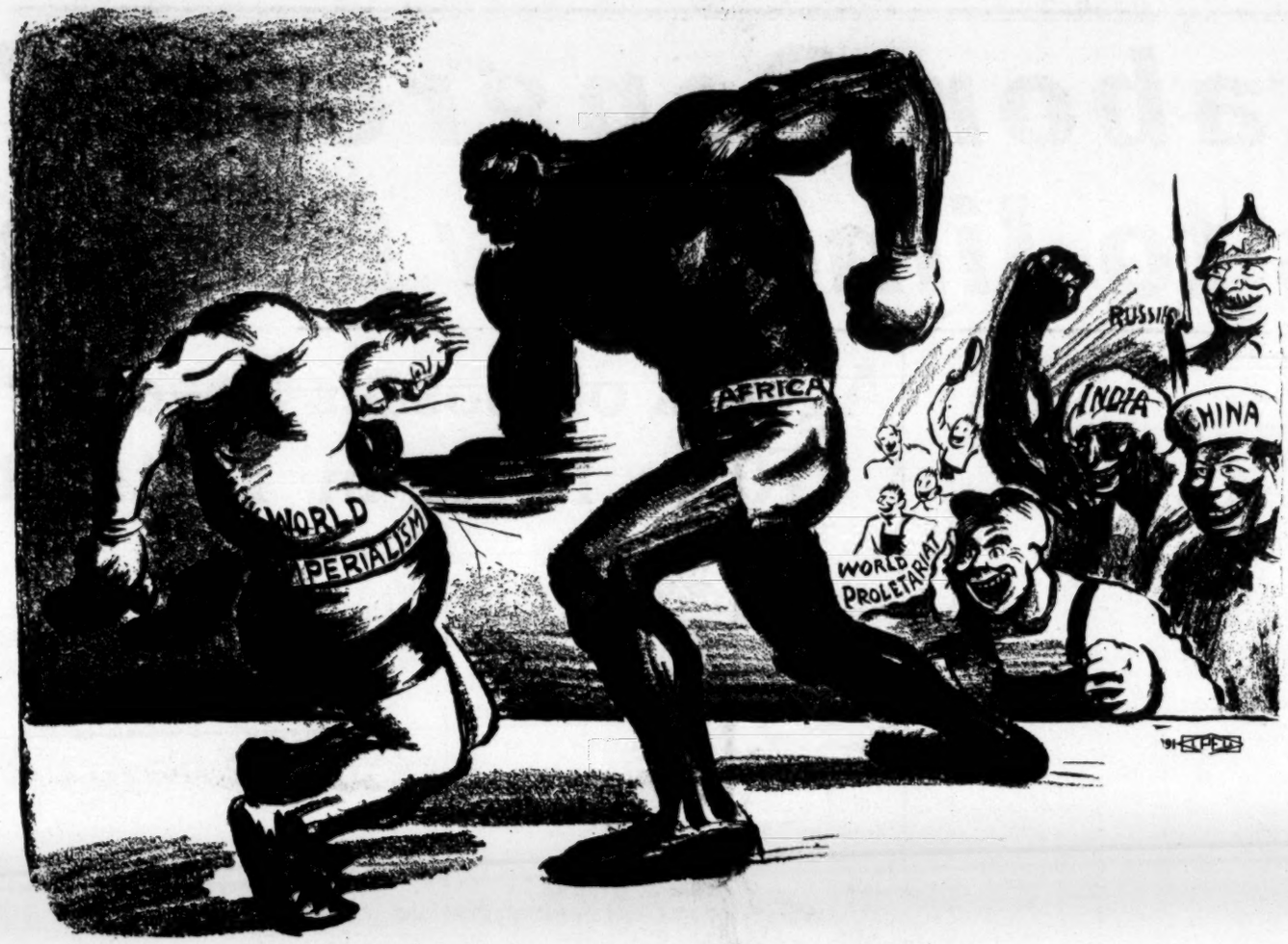
The first sessions were well attended but interest did not keep up to the high pitch although there were a large number who attended regularly. The delegates themselves were intensely interested in their programs. There were always a large number of white workers present. Robert Minor kept a seat in the audience and at no time was he calledon to speak although it was announced he would appear on one of the programs. He is greatly interested in lining up the Negro as a radical"worker" and there are apparently many to be had.

Respectfully submitted,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

EXHIBIT B



Negro Leaders Assembled at Chicago Preparing for Great Congress

NEGRO

VOL. I. No. 3. Supscription Rates:—$1.00 per year.
Published Twice Per Month By The National Committee For O

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Published Twice Per Month By The National Committee For Organizing The American Negro Labor Congress as the Organ of the Congress.

BIG LABOR CONGRESS MEETS OCTOBER 25

Chicago Scene of Great Gathering For Freedom of Colored Toilers

"NO MORE JIM CROW"–SLOGAN OF RACE CONGRESS

Negro Workers Will Get Into the Trade Unions--or Know the Reason Why.

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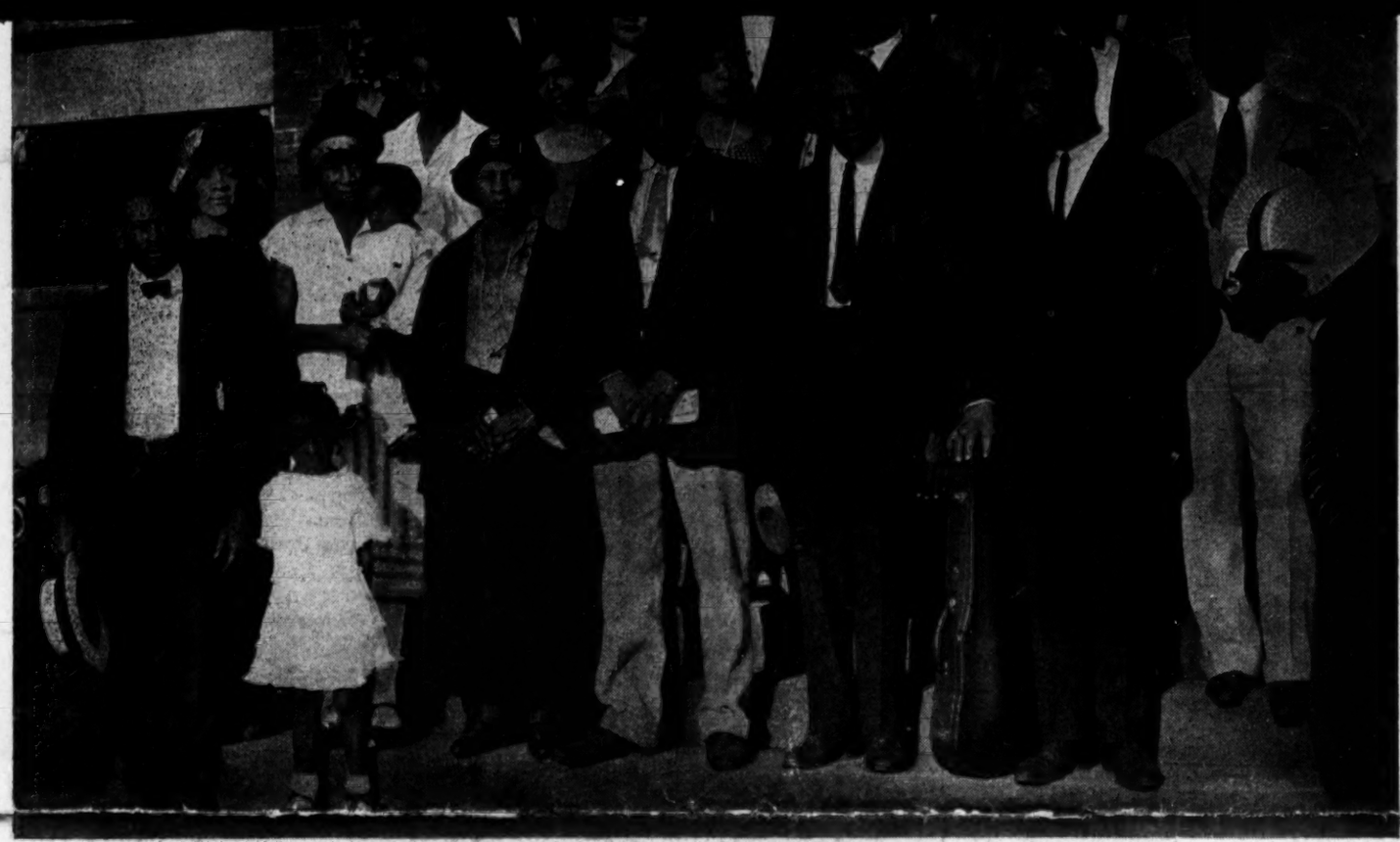

Some Members of the National Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress

In the bottom row, from left to right, are: William Jordan, Chicago organizer of the Congress; Mrs. Jordan, of the Negro Women's Household League; Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer of the Congress; Darl Dubose, of the Chicago Improved Janitors' Union; William Johnson, of Chicago.

Directly behind William Jordan is Miss Marguerite Phillips, of the Negro Women's Household League; next to her is Miss Dorothy Jones, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

In the next row are Miss Ethel Hall of the Negro Household League; Mrs. William Jordan, Household League; Mrs. Bessie Baker Golden, of South Carolina; O. J. Golden, of Mississippi; John Rogers, of Chicago.

In the top row, from left to right, are Lewis A. Renner, who visited Chicago on business with the Congress from British West Africa; Miss Myrtle Waters; A. C. Bailey, from the British West Indies; Dr. Yeizer.

TWO CONVENTIONS

American Federation of Labor Convention Refuses to Do Anything for Working People.—American Negro Labor Congress, Run by Negro Workers, Will Stimulate the Labor Movement to Action.

The American Federation of Labor convention has just come to a close at Atlantic City.

The AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS is about to open at Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor convention was a failure.

The American Negro Labor Convention will be a success.

Why?

The convention of the A. F. of L. did absolutely nothing for the working people. It was dominated by the "Aristocracy of Labor." It was led by the most reactionary misleaders. It did nothing except quarrel about the division of jobs between different groups of highly skilled workers. For the rest, there was a disgraceful and stupid attack by the highly paid officials against the radical members of the unions, who are trying sincerely to do something for the real working people. Every resolution that had any value for the working people was defeated or side-tracked. The fraternal delegate representing the great British Trade Union Congress, who asked nothing more than unity of the organized working people of all countries, was practically insulted and sent away with nothing accomplished.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor did nothing for the white workers, and nothing for the Negro workers.

There is something fundamentally wrong with the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. Those leaders prefer to collaborate with millionaire bosses rather than to organize the suffering toilers.

But especially we are concerned here with their attitude of hostility and contempt for Negro workers.

The colored People of the United States are first of all a working people.

We work in the fields of the South. We work in the shops and factories of North and South. Nearly all of us are working people of one kind or another. We have no means of living but by the sweat of our brow.

All the good things of the world are created by labor. The fields would not grow their crops without labor. The factories could not turn a wheel without labor. Labor makes the world wealthy.

But the laborers do not become wealthy. The crops of the field do not belong to the laborer, but to the rich man who owns the land and does not work. The products of the factory do not belong to the laborer, but to the rich man who owns the factory and who does not work.

The laborer lives in poverty. When he can get a job, he barely has enough to live. When he can't get work, he must go hungry, and his wife and children must go hungry. But the rich men who own the factories and land, do not have to go hungry, even though they do not work. Only the poor man, the laborer, must suffer.

There are more working people than there are rich people. If the working people would combine together, they would be much more powerful than the rich people. If the working people would organize themselves and stick together in their own interest, they could run the world for the benefit of human beings instead of letting it be run for the benefit of a rich class of people who do not work but enjoy the fruit of other people's work. The way out of our suffering is for the working people to ORGANIZE, and stand together.

The rich people, the owners of the land and the factories, do not want us to organize. The working people are confused they quarrel with each other, and do not organize all together.

As long as the working people do not stick together, they are helpless.

When one working man hates another working man, they will not help each other; and then both of them are helpless.

Many things keep the working people apart. One thing is the color of their skin.

Some working people are Black. Others are White. White working people are taught from the time they are children, to hate the Negroes; and naturally the Colored people hate those that hate them. The result is that they do not organize together. And the rich bosses reap the profits.

The white workers organize trade unions. But in doing so they carry with them the race prejudice which poisons and divides them.

Today many of the trade unions have clauses in their constitutions forbidding any Negro to be a member of the union. Other unions dont write it on paper, but they just don't let the Negro in. The result is that most of the colored workers have to remain out of the unions. They work for lower pay, and this also brings down the pay of the white workers, too. Negro workers are induced to take scab jobs when the white workers strike, and white workers are induced to scab against the Negro workers. And all the working people suffer as a result. The foolish white workers who keep us out of the unions, are injuring themselves as well as us.

The American Negro Labor Congress is determined to put an end to this. We are determined to get ALL COLORED WORKERS INTO THE UNIONS with complete equality. Then the working people, black and white together, will be better able to march ahead to freedom.

The American Federation of Labor convention did nothing for the working people.

In our AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS, we Colored workers, will do much to correct the mistakes of our white brothers who have been foolishly misled by the wrong kind of leaders.

For Freedom

"NO MORE JIM CROW"—

Negro Workers Will G Know the

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All delegates should immediately prepa you elected your delegates? If not you will h delegates off to Chicago. Pick your best men ful to the Colored working people! Raise fund cago! The Congress will open on Sunday mo let anything hold you back. History will be Labor Congress in Chicago!

A magnificent big hall has been obtaine 35th Street, in the heart of the south side in C ple, will be the scene of great festivities, great of the Race!

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Do not delay! Now is the time to come tober 25th. Come earlier if possible. Bring for the steps necessary for the freedom of the reach some solution for the sufferings of our p

Come one, come all to Chicago!

Every man or woman elected by organi a delegate. Especially delegates from Colore Also delegates from labor unions having a m All Negro farmers' organizations are entitled not discriminate against Colored people will women who have rendered conspicuous servi age, will be welcome at the Congress.

Understand, everybody! This is a con and farmers. We are not building a rival org and build up all bona fide organizations work

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NOTICE TO DELEGATES: On arri Negro Labor Congress, 3456 Indiana Ave., The office telephone is: Douglas 67 The address of the Pythian Hall is: diana Avenue street car and get off at 35t and get off at 35th St.

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All delegates should immediately prepare for the great journey to Chicago! Organizations, have you elected your delegates? If not you will have to act quickly. Call a special meeting and get your delegates off to Chicago. Pick your best men or women—the most loyal to the Race! The most faithful to the Colored working people! Raise funds for their expenses, and get them on the train for Chicago! The Congress will open on Sunday morning, October 25th, at 10 o'clock. Don't be late. Don't let anything hold you back. History will be made for the Negro working people in the First Negro Labor Congress in Chicago!

A magnificent big hall has been obtained for the Congress. It is the Pythian Hall, at 207 East 35th Street, in the heart of the south side in Chicago. The splendid auditorium, seating 2,000 people, will be the scene of great festivities, great intellectual enjoyment, and great work for the freedom of the Race!

Arrangements are being made for sleeping rooms at the Vincennes Hotel at a special low rate for delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress. Other delegates will be taken care of in the hospitable homes of Chicago working people who will be glad to welcome you.

Do not delay! Now is the time to come. Reach Chicago not later than Sunday morning, October 25th. Come earlier if possible. Bring your ideas with you. Bring your recommendations for the steps necessary for the freedom of the Race. We must confer together and once and for all reach some solution for the sufferings of our people.

Come one, come all to Chicago!

Every man or woman elected by organizations of the Colored working people will be seated as a delegate. Especially delegates from Colored trade unions, for this is a Negro workers' congress. Also delegates from labor unions having a mixed membership of colored and white will be welcome. All Negro farmers' organizations are entitled to send delegates. Sympathetic organizations who do not discriminate against Colored people will also be allowed to send delegates. All sincere men and women who have rendered conspicuous service toward the liberation of the Negro people from bondage, will be welcome at the Congress.

Understand, everybody! This is a congress for ALL organizations of Negro working people and farmers. We are not building a rival organization—we are coming together to help strengthen and build up all bona fide organizations working for the benefit of our class and people.

All such organizations should immediately get their delegates started for Chicago!

The big Congress meets October 25. All is ready. Let's begin.

Yours for Emancipation,

LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN,
National Organizer.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES: On arriving in Chicago, come to the Office of the American Negro Labor Congress, 3456 Indiana Ave., to register your credentials and receive your badges.

The office telephone is: Douglas 6726.

The address of the Pythian Hall is: 207 East Thirty-Fifth Street, Chicago. Take the Indiana Avenue street car and get off at 35th St. Or, take the South Side Elevated Local train and get off at 35th St.

Labor Congress
e Congress; Mrs. Jordan, he Congress; Darl Dubose,
Household League; next to
Jordan, Household League; of Chicago.
ss with the Congress from . Yelzer.

Do Anything for Run by Negro o Action.

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"On to American Negro Lab
Answer of Colored Workers to

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RAILWAY MECHANICS, HELPERS & FREIGHT HANDLERS.

Birmingham, Ala., August 19th, 1925.

Negro Champion:
Dear Sirs & Brothers:

I am taking the liberty to send you herewith clippings from the Birmingham News. You will note that this is an open letter of warning from Mr. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to all Negro Trade unions, advising them not to attend the meeting of the Negro Labor Congress.

As I understand it, this Congress is called to stage a demonstration against industrial discrimination now being perpetrated against our race, and to create a mutual understanding between the various crafts of labor among us. Then why should we heed the warning of Mr. Green, whose desire it is to enslave us under the discriminatory laws of the A. F. of L.

God forbid that a single Negro give any consideration to his false alarm. Let us get together regardless of the wishes of Mr. Green; let us begin thinking for ourselves, and if we fail we can say we have tried.

Kindly forward me 10 more copies of the last issue of the Champion. Assuring you that an early reply will be highly appreciated,

Fraternally yours,

A. B. THOMPSON,
National President.

**Editor's Note: It's not discriminatory laws of the A. F. of L. that bar Negroes from the unions. But the discriminatory laws of some of the unions composing the A. F. of L do bar the Negroes; and furthermore the discriminatory practice of some of the A. F. of L. unions in the various crafts are entirely different from their "laws." The whole question of discrimination in the trade unions will be the center of the fight of the American Negro Labor Congress.*

A LETTER FROM MR. LEIGH OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La.

To the Negro Champion:

A petition requesting that sleeping car accommodations be furnished for Negro travelers on all railroads out of New Orleans, adopted at the recent fifteen day convention of the Universal Negro Improvement association has been received by all passenger agents of railroads entering this city. The petition states that certain classes of Negro women who have been forced to travel in day coaches or whose children had been born deformed due to the same cause had been brought to their attention, and had prompted this appeal. It further states that there were hundreds of Negro women forced to travel long journeys when in this condition who can and will pay for better accommodations. It states that there are hundreds of Negro physicians, lawyers, ministers, business men, and women, who will support the measure. It requests that through a spirit of human sympathy and fairness to all races, a sleeping coach be attached to a seperate compartment used by Negroes on all railroads throughout the South. The matter has attracted considerable attention in New Orleans and no doubt the request will be complied with as the colored population are sufficiently strong to be reckoned with.

Yours fraternally,

LEIGH.

Editor's Notes The American Negro Labor Congress will not

A. F. of L. Must Make Good On

really to organize us into
both now and after the A
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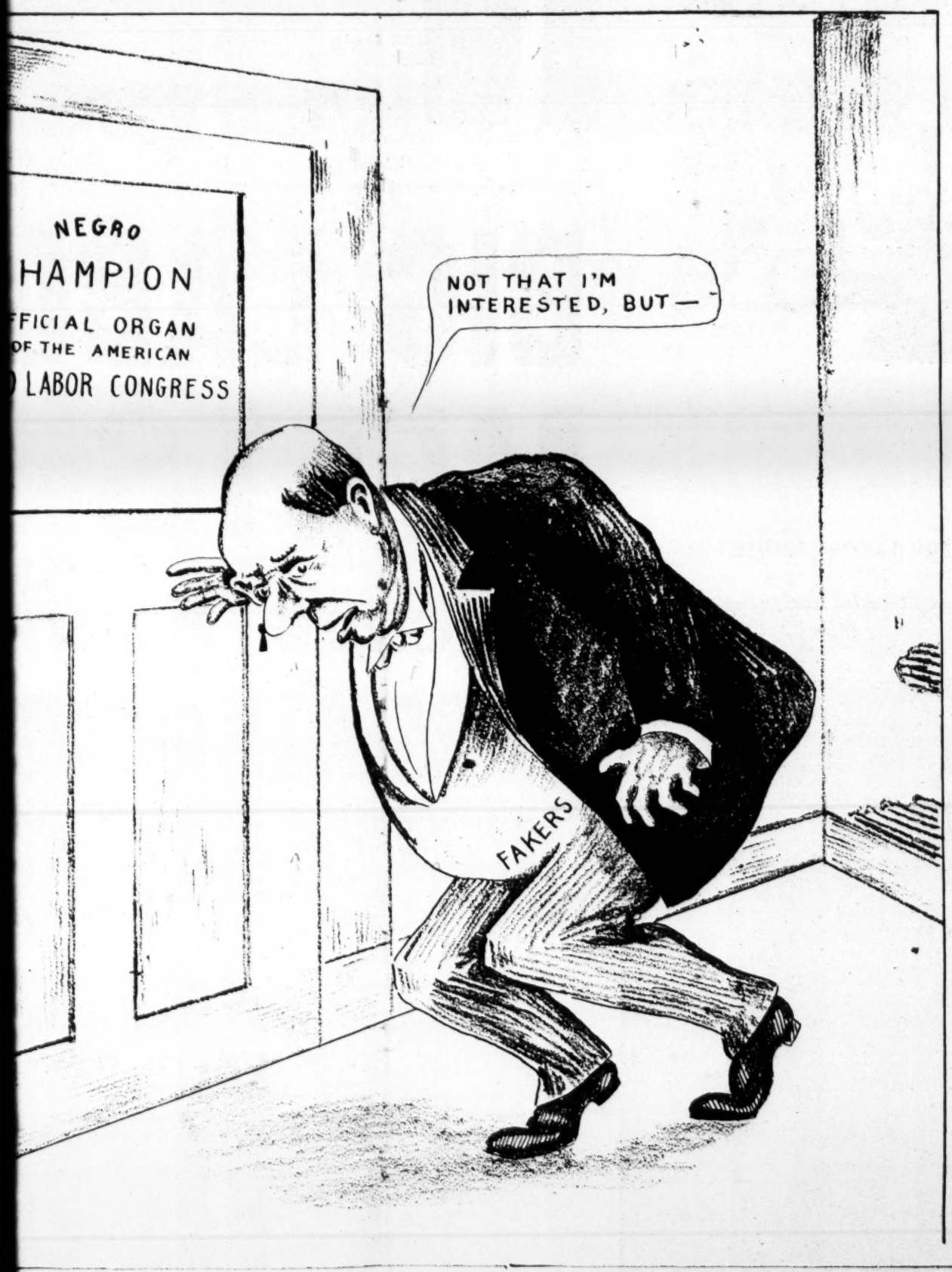
red Workers to Jim-Crow Green



f L. Must Make Good On

really to organize us into their unions, both now and after the American Negro Labor Congress.

No Jim Crow Unions, Mr. Frayne!

Agents of Bosses Breed Race Riots in Detroit

MANUFACTURERS in Detroit need cheap labor power. Immigration from Europe has been stopped by the new immigration laws. Therefore, the manufacturers are looking for cheap labor to the south, to the Negroes. Thru newspaper advertisements and special agencies, they bring to Detroit thousands of Negro workers, mostly from the farms of the south.

The Negroes at first tried to live in various parts of the city, among the white people. At first there was no race antagonism. But reactionary newspapers raised the slogan of race antagonism. The reactionary Polish aily News, "Dziennik Polski," in an editorial printed on July 23, 1925, said:

"The American constitution recognizes all born or naturalized citizens of this country as equal before the law. It does not recognize any special privileges for the white race. Neither has it any clause against the black race. And we are having in Detroit a spontaneous protest against the innovation of black people. Not only the powerful organization, the ku klux klan, but even the people who have nothing to do with the hundred per centers are thinking of organizing themselves against the dangers of neighborhoods which are not pleasant to them. In these parts of the city, where Negroes live, real estate drops to half of the former price. We are therefore, witnessing more and more racial disturbances. And these are not insignificant disturbances. For the Negroes are preparing and arming for them as if for a real war."

This article, in its provocatory nature, is not an isolated thing, but rather part of the political policy of this scab paper, which is owned by a banker by the name of Wujcik, at the present time a candidate for city councilor. In an editorial on September 8, the same paper writes:

"Many people are very much disgusted that Detroit is slowly becoming the Negro capital, and they are

ploited by the same capitalists, with only this difference—that the Negro workers are exploited worse than the white workers.

Mob Attacks Negroes.

Many Negroes are living in white districts—in many cases, among Polish workers. These Negroes are attacked. A few weeks ago the mob attacked the home and private office of a Negro physician and destroyed it. The police arrived after the mob had completed its job, and advised the doctor to move out of the district. This happened on American street, near Warren avenue.

On Labor Day, September 7, a mob of youths attacked a Negro because he chased away some white children who had attacked Negro children. That happened at Otis and Goldner street, near Michigan avenue. Another Negro came to rescue the first, but was forced back. While this attack was going on, two policemen dressed in civilian clothes appeared, and tried to capture the Negro who was running from the mob. The Negro did not know that they were policemen. Shots were exchanged. One of the policemen was killed by a Negro named Percy Baxton. Another policeman killed Baxton. The mob threatened to murder every Negro on the street. More police were sent. The mob was finally pacified. After this some of the Negroes tried to leave the district.

Mob of 5,000 Attack Negroes' Houses.

On September 9, a mob of whites attacked a Negro family living at 2905 Garland avenue. According to the capitalist press, some of the Negroes fired on the mob. A man by the name of Leon Brienner was killed. After this the mob of 5,000 ranted about the district, threatening to lynch the Negroes. Two hundred police were sent, and arrested twenty Negroes, ten of whom are held on charges of conspiracy to murder!

Down With Provocation!

We workers of Detroit must not be provoked into a racial war! That is the aim of that reactionary paper, the

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Yours fraternally,
LEIGH.

Editor's Notes The American Negro Labor Congress will not [illegible] ness men, [illegible]yers, etc., but will demand that all Negroes be permitted to ride in any car and all cars that other races are permitted to use.

Youngstown, Ohio.

Editor, Negro Champion.

The bundle of the papers, "Negro Champion" I have received and the subscription blanks. The papers were distributed among the Negro workers and you ought to see with what an enthusiasm they read them. To every worker I have given the paper, he read it from beginning to end. They read it just as a hungry man get a piece of bread to eat. Without any words, they have given me the dollar and filled up the subscription blanks to send to you. They know very well that they, the colored fellows, are the most oppressed people in this country and only from this paper they are able to find out the truth about the conditions their brothers are in.

In this letter you will find six filled up blanks with a check. I will send you the rest of the subs in a couple of days.

Hoping that your paper will develop from a semi-monthly to a daily. I am,
Yours, L.

New Orleans, La.

American Negro Labor Congress:

Will you kindly mail me literature detailing the fundamental principles of your organization? If there are any tendencies about your organization that means helpful toward the laboring class of Negroes in the south, I am ready to join heart and hands with you in the movement.

If it means organization, I am ready and willing to take the field; even work my way to Chicago to unite my efforts with your movement.

Thousands of Negroes throughout the southland are without work and thousands of those employed are scarcely getting subsistence wages, to say nothing of a decent living. The average wage paid common labor throughout the south is from 18 to 20c per hour with a certain percentage of this amount deducted daily for insurance and doctor fees. So you may imagine the rest.

Respectfully, William H. Simpkins.

Auburn, N. Y., August 20th, 1925.

Editor, The Negro Champion:

The colored inmates of Auburn Prison very gratefully beg to acknowledge the receipt of donation of copies of your publication.

It is indeed a pleasure to see and learn that somewhere there is one who at least have no fear in championing the cause of a people, especially when there is so much at stake. From the viewpoints gathered here and there among the little group of men and women here, it seemingly conveys this thought which I would like to pass over to you, my dear sir. Through your fearless and rightful manner of exploiting the truth of things, many of them have been awakened to the realization that there is a vast amount at stake, and their ability to do and dare will eventually bring about the desired effect.

It is very gratifying to receive your paper, and I am looking forward with great anticipation to the arrival of later copies in the future.

Thanking you for your interest and favorable response, I beg to remain,
Gratefully yours,
James T. Edwards, Sec'y., The Colored Emancipation Committee

Cleveland, Ohio.

American Negro Labor Congress:

Enclosed you will find money order for $1.00, subscription for the Negro Champion. I'm a white worker, but I'm very enthusiastic about the awakening of our colored brother workers. I'm working with them and I do much propaganda among them. Their suffering is my suffering, their victory is my victory.

White, Yellow, Red, Brown, or Black doesn't exist for me. I know only that much, that we must be one family—the human race.

Yours for success, Anthony Halamek.

A. F. of L. Must Make Good On Promises to Negro Workers

WHEN the call for the American Negro Labor Congress went out to the colored workers, organized and unorganized, and when it became clear that this congress intended to fight tooth and nail for the admission of workers of our race into the unions, William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, attacked and condemned the congress. He made every effort to convince Negro workers that their participation in this congress was unwise.

Green's attack was a flat failure. We Negro workers have had too much experience with the attitude of reactionary trade union officials on the question of admitting us into their organizations on an equal basis to imagine that we can expect any sincere utterances from this direction. We know this man Green and his kind. They regard the trade unions as monopolies for certain highly skilled workers. Some of these "leaders" even boast that they keep Negroes out of the union. Mr. Green's personal interests demand that he keep the great mass of workers in the United States helpless and unorganized.

But we refuse to consider the unions or the A. F. of L. the private property of Mr. Green and his kind. We intend to get squarely into the A. F. of L. with both feet, and to call it home. We see in the program of the congress, our only hope for real action against the customs that oppress us. We can't get into the unions, or get our full rights in the unions, unless we raise hell against this injustice. And we noticed that in all of his denunciations of this movement, not once did Mr. Green invite us into the unions of which he is the head, nor did he make any promises of future organization and of removing the barriers which keep us out of these unions.

And now Mr. Green and his fellow officials have been forced to realize that our fight for admission into the trade unions is a fight that we intend to put thru. And in this way we have forced them to take steps, or at least to make a bluff at wanting to organize Negroes.

The American Federation of Labor, at a conference held in New York, has formed a Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, which has established its headquarters in Harlem.

The trade union drive which the committee says it will organize among the 150,000 Negro workers of New York is at least a pretense of conceding to the efforts of those militant members of the race who have for years fought for admission to the unions. Especially is it a victory for those workers associated with the American Negro Labor Congress, which is making a special issue of the barring of Negroes from the A. F. of L. unions. It is an attempt of William Green, A. F. of L. bureaucrat, to save his face, while he tries to discredit the congress in the eyes of the oppressed working class of our race.

All right, we will join the unions, all right, if Mr. Green will let us. But we will go ahead with the American Negro Labor Congress just the same.

It is now up to the Negro workers, and especially to the American Negro Labor Congress, **to force the A. F. of L. officials to make good the promise of organization implicit in the formation of this committee.** It is also up to us to see to it that the **efforts of this committee shall not go to the organizing of Jim-Crow unions,** but shall be directed to gaining for us colored workers **admission into the already existing unions.** Wherever these unions now draw the color line, **they will have to stop it.** And we must convince the colored workers that their place is in the unions, fighting side by side with their white working class brothers for the advancement of their race and their class.

We will respond gladly to any real efforts of the American Federation of Labor to bring us into the unions.

But we must remember that Mr. Green has shown that in his heart he despises the workers, black and white. He has shown that he disregards as far as he dares the interests of even the workers already in the A. F. of L., so that he may better serve their bosses. Such a man has not in the least changed his mind about the undesirability (from his point of view) of organizing the Negro workers. And so there are several points we must look out for.

And the first of these points is that Mr. Green, in his efforts to keep us away from the militant group of Negroes which has proposed this congress, is probably hoping that with promises of organization he can keep us away from the congress, to keep us quiet at least until after October, and then, unmindful of our needs and the needs and desires of the workers already in the unions, can forget all about us as soon as he has accomplished his purpose.

We think it unlikely that Hugh Frayne, the representative of the A. F. of L., who spoke at this New York conference, and who has spent most of his life playing a very dirty sort of politics in the democratic party, would have much interest in the genuine organization of our workers into the unions.

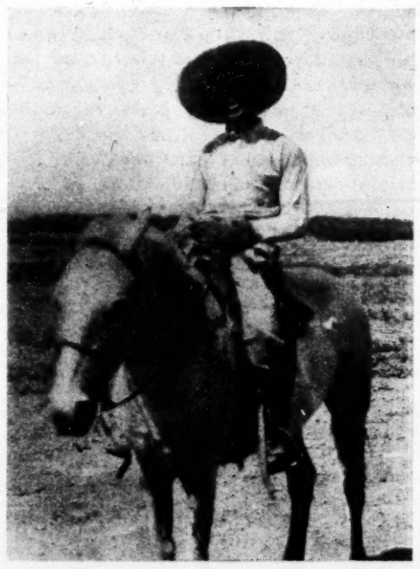
And so it is up to us, in co-operation with those of our white brothers who understand that our fight is their fight, to force the A. F. of L. officials to make good their promises and really to organize us into their unions, both now and after the American Negro Labor Congress.

No Jim Crow Unions, Mr. Frayne!

Another point. **We do not want Jim-Crow unions.** We do not want to form unions separate and apart from those of the white workers, members of our own class. What we must demand of the A. F. of L. is the tearing down of the barriers that have been set up to keep us out of the already existing unions. This we must make clear, and insist that it is carried out.

Quite aside from any question of the sincerity of this attempt at organization, any hope that Mr. Green may entertain, that he can by this means keep us from working with the American Negro Labor Congress is ridiculous. Of the delegates who are now planning to attend the sessions of this congress, a large majority are already members of trade unions, and many of them are members of A. F. of L. unions. For admission into the unions, altho one of the most important issues for which the congress will fight, is by no means the only goal we have set ourselves. The fact that we are barred from many unions is not the only factor with which we Negro workers have to contend. There is Jim-Crowism in other fields. There are segregated districts, restaurants, hotels and theaters. There is inadequate schooling for our children, high rents for our homes. There is lynching.

Against all of these customs that oppress us as a race, the American Negro Labor Congress will organize a determined fight. And in addition, we will demand admission on equal terms into all existing trade unions. No bluff! No empty promises and half-hearted action! No Jim-Crow unions! The American Federation of Labor must come through on these promises.



JOHN OWENS, a farmer friend of the Negro Labor Congress, who distributes the Negro Champion on mule-back in California.

F. of L. Must Make Good On Promises to Negro Workers

IEN the call for the American Negro Labor Congress went out e colored workers, organized and ganized, and when it became that this congress intended to tooth and nail for the admission orkers of our race into the unions, am Green, the president of the rican Federation of Labor, attack- nd condemned the congress. He every effort to convince Negro ers that their participation in congress was unwise.

een's attack was a flat failure. Negro workers have had too much rience with the attitude of reac- ry trade union officials on the tion of admitting us into their or- zations on an equal basis to im- that we can expect any sincere ances from this direction. We this man Green and his kind. regard the trade unions as mon- es for certain highly skilled ers. Some of these "leaders" boast that they keep Negroes of the union. Mr. Green's per- l interests demand that he keep great mass of workers in the ed States helpless and unorgan-

t we refuse to consider the ns or the A. F. of L. the private erty of Mr. Green and his kind. intend to get squarely into the . of L. with both feet, and to it home. We see in the pro- of the congress, our only hope eal action against the customs oppress us. We can't get into nions, or get our full rights in unions, unless we raise hell st this injustice. And we notic- at in all of his denunciations of movement, not once did Mr. invite us into the unions of he is the head, nor did he make promises of future organization of removing the barriers which us out of these unions.

d now Mr. Green and his fel- fficials have been forced to real- hat our fight for admission into rade unions is a fight that we d to put thru. And in this way ave forced them to take steps, least to make a bluff at want- o organize Negroes.

e American Federation of Labor, conference held in New York, ormed a Trade Union Committee rganizing Negro Workers, which established its headquarters in m.

e trade union drive which the nittee says it will organize among 150,000 Negro workers of New is at least a pretense of con- g to the efforts of those militant bers of the race who have for fought for admission to the s. Especially is it a victory hose workers associated with the rican Negro Labor Congress, h is making a special issue of the barring of Negroes from the A. F. of L. unions. It is an attempt of William Green, A. F. of L. bureaucrat, to save his face, while he tries to discredit the congress in the eyes of the oppressed working class of our race.

All right, we will join the unions, all right, if Mr. Green will let us. But we will go ahead with the American Negro Labor Congress just the same.

It is now up to the Negro workers, and especially to the American Negro Labor Congress, **to force the A. F. of L. officials to make good the promise of organization implicit in the formation of this committee.** It is also up to us to see to it that the **efforts of this committee shall not go to the organizing of Jim-Crow unions,** but shall be directed to gaining for us colored workers **admission into the already existing unions.** Wherever these unions now draw the color line, **they will have to stop it.** And we must convince the colored workers that their place is in the unions, fighting side by side with their white working class brothers for the advancement of their race and their class.

We will respond gladly to any real efforts of the American Federation of Labor to bring us into the unions.

But we must remember that Mr. Green has shown that in his heart he despises the workers, black and white. He has shown that he disregards as far as he dares the interests of even the workers already in the A. F. of L., so that he may better serve their bosses. Such a man has not in the least changed his mind about the undesirability (from his point of view) of organizing the Negro workers. And so there are several points we must look out for.

And the first of these points is that Mr. Green, in his efforts to keep us away from the militant group of Negroes which has proposed this congress, is probably hoping that with promises of organization he can keep us away from the congress, to keep us quiet at least until after October, and then, unmindful of our needs and the needs and desires of the workers already in the unions, can forget all about us as soon as he has accomplished his purpose.

We think it unlikely that Hugh Frayne, the representative of the A. F. of L., who spoke at this New York conference, and who has spent most of his life playing a very dirty sort of politics in the democratic party, would have much interest in the genuine organization of our workers into the unions.

And so it is up to us, in co-operation with those of our white brothers who understand that our fight is their fight, to force the A. F. of L. officials to make good their promises and really to organize us into their unions, both now and after the American Negro Labor Congress.

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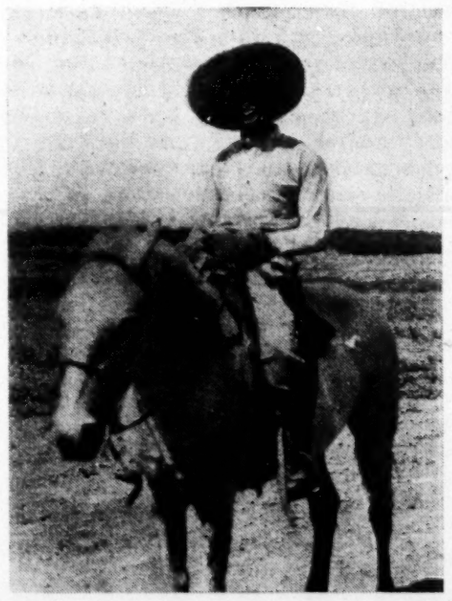

JOHN OWENS, a farmer friend of the Negro Labor Congress, who distributes the Negro Champion on mule-back in California.

special privileges for the white race. Neither has it any clause against the black race. And we are having in Detroit a spontaneous protest against the innovation of black people. Not only the powerful organization, the ku klux klan, but even the people who have nothing to do with the hundred per centers are thinking of organizing themselves against the dangers of neighborhoods which are not pleasant to them. In these parts of the city, where Negroes live, real estate drops to half of the former price. We are therefore, witnessing more and more racial disturbances. And these are not insignificant disturbances. For the Negroes are preparing and arming for them as if for a real war."

This article, in its provocatory nature, is not an isolated thing, but rather part of the political policy of this scab paper, which is owned by a banker by the name of Wujcik, at the present time a candidate for city councilor. In an editorial on September 8, the same paper writes:

"Many people are very much disgusted that Detroit is slowly becoming the Negro capital and they are looking for means to stop it if they can. Increase of the Negro population in the industrial centers is proceeding faster and faster. It may be that this will force white workers to move to the farms left by the Negroes."

These articles are nothing else than an appeal against the Negroes, to create a racial war between the workers in Detroit, which will only have the effect of helping the capitalists. This will divide the workers into two camps, fighting against each other, when as a matter of fact, they hold interests in common. They are ex-

dressed in civilian clothes appeared, and tried to capture the Negro who was running from the mob. The Negro did not know that they were policemen. Shots were exchanged. One of the policemen was killed by a Negro named Percy Baxton. Another policeman killed Baxton. The mob threatened to murder every Negro on the street. More police were sent. The mob was finally pacified. After this some of the Negroes tried to leave the district.

Mob of 5,000 Attack Negroes' Houses.

On September 9, a mob of whites attacked a Negro family living at 2905 Garland avenue. According to the capitalist press, some of the Negroes fired on the mob. A man by the name of Leon Brienner was killed. After this the mob of 5,000 ranted about the district, threatening to lynch the Negroes. Two hundred police were sent, and arrested twenty Negroes, ten of whom are held on charges of conspiracy to murder!

Down With Provocation!

We workers of Detroit must not be provoked into a racial war! That is the aim of that reactionary paper, the Polish News. On the contrary, the white and the colored workers must join in meetings and organize themselves against the attempts of lackeys of the manufacturers to start a racial war among the slaves of the industrial barons. Both colored and white workers must learn their interests are common interests, that they belong to one class, and their common enemy is the organized capitalist class and its government, which exploits them and rules them—the workers of all nationalities, religions and races.—**Translated from a Detroit Polish Workers' newspaper, the "Tribuna Rabotnitza."**

A Negro Worker's View Of the Race's Problem

By HAYWOOD HALL.

THE Negro should realize that his is the most exploited group in America today and that his condition is getting worse in spite of his cultural attainments.

One of the peculiarities of the capitalistic system is, that racial minorities have always been exploited; and this condition will continue as long as capitalism itself exists. The knowledge of this fact does not necessarily give cause for pessimism and yet, taking into consideration the ideological effect of the Negro's present environment, we find that the Negro masses have tremendous difficulties to overcome.

If the Negro looks deep enough into the cause of race prejudice, he finds the main factors to be of economic origin. He also finds that the integrity of the capitalistic system is maintained by the racial and group antagonisms in the working class. The capitalists know this; that is why they are ever ready to foment racial dissension so as to divert the minds of the working class from their own interets, so long as they are successful in doing this, their position will remain secure.

Superior organization is the reason for the supremacy of the capitalists today, and the Negro as well as the white worker should learn this lesson.

The great, unorganized Negro working class constitutes an immense reserve in the hands of the capitalists for further exploiting and lowering the living conditions of the white workers. The intelligent, class conscious elements among the white workers are fast coming to realize this fact. The white workers are also coming to realize that without the support of the Negro worker their fight against the bosses in this country will be fruitless. The problem that exists now is to bring the Negro into full understanding of these facts and to make him realize the futility of trying to better his condition by following the mistaken leadership which makes him believe that if a few individuals advance themselves culturally and acquire more property, the race will be freed.

It is to the benefit of these upper-class leaders to foster segregation and jim-crowism, for if they did not, they would be without jobs. This was brought out in the last Sanhedrin of Negro intellectuals which convened in Chicago a year ago, where the majority of the Negro teachers voted to maintain separate educational institutions for the benefit of their own jobs, regardless of the lowering of the standard of education in our own group that would accrue from this. For it is known that where separate schools exist, the curricula in the colored schools has always been inferior to those of the white schools. This is a glaring example of the egotism and gross betrayal of the Negro masses. This attitude is common among the Negro petty bourgeoisie. They would put their own selfish interests above those of the race.

The Negroes should realize that the majority of their "leaders" today are nothing but tools in the hands of the white capitalists. We should refuse to be hypnotized by their jingoism. We should also realize that our interests are the interests of the working class. The only final solution of the problem is to unite the working class of all nationalities and races, making them see the idiocy of race prejudice among them, and to work for the ultimate overthrow of the whole capitalist system which is fundamentally the cause of all our ills.

The Negro Champion

Official Organ of the National Committee for organizing the American Negro Labor Congress, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Secretary. 3456 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Douglas 6726.

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LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN.....Editor

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

By H. H.

American workers are displaying a growing antipathy to the actions of the American aviators now fighting in Africa on the side of the French forces against the Riffs. These aviators are seeking notoriety and "excitement." To get it they bomb defenseless villages and kill and maim old men and women and children.

The air men are trying to clothe their brutality in the garb of chivalry, and attempt to fool the American workers by claiming to be the champions of "white supremacy" against the rising tide of "barbarism."

We might point out that these same "barbarous" Moors, during the middle ages, had a civilization far surpassing the civilization of Europe at that time. It was through the agency of these Moors that Aristotle was made known to Europe. The Moors also brought to Europe the sciences of astronomy, medicine and higher mathematics, which were comparatively unknown to the Europeans. During the time that the great Moslem empire existed in Northern Africa and Southern Spain the Moorish universities were the seats of learning for the entire world. Practically all the scholars of Europe during the middle ages received their training at the hands of the Moors of these universities.

It is time for us to shed light upon the robber designs of France, and other capitalist nations, and to expose their pretense of "carrying civilization" to the so-called "backward races." What they take these races is brutal exploitation—long hours of work in factories at miserable wages, and the conditions which come in the train of factory life—poverty and disease. What they take away from the Riffs is their land, their health, and their peace.

France is well aware of the fact that the militant and aggressive Riffians constitute a menace to her in her imperialistic designs upon Morocco. She knows that if the Riffians succeed in freeing themselves from her imperialism, the other exploited colonial countries will be stirred by the Riffs' success to make similar attempts, thereby weakening France's position as a great European power. This is also the attitude of other nations which have colonies in Africa, who look with concern upon these struggles of the colonial peoples

In Egypt, England has made a hypocritical pretense of granting the Egyptians their freedom and then retaining the most valuable part of that country, the Egyptian Soudan, thus insuring British economic domination for the future.

We see America keeping abreast of and even surpassing the rest of the imperialist nations in the race to get at the world's sources of raw material and cheap labor-power. Notice America's policies in China, Haiti, the Philippines, and her "peaceful penetrations" in the Central and South American Republics. In the hostile atitude of these nations towards each other in the headlong rush for world domination, we see the causes for future wars.

The exploited groups in more advanced capitalistic nations should support any movement on the part of subject peoples towards national expression, for in doing this they automatically weaken the power of these nations, thereby hastening the disintegration of capitalistic society and making possible the success of the ultimate emancipation of the subject peoples of the world.

Imperilaism today is tottering. It is futile to try now to stay the tide of revolt.

Here's Your Answer, Mr. Green!

We republish, without fully endorsing, an editorial from the Pittsburgh American.

THE coming Negro Labor Congress, to be held in Chicago, has been held up to the Negro worker as one more effort of Moscow to drive a wedge into American affairs. Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. has "warned" Negro laborites that it will be well for them to remain away from this congress. He says that it is financed from Russia and that it is Communist in color.

We don't konw about this. It may be Red. And there are other organizations that are red as far as the Negro is concerned. If red means something that means us no good then the American Federation of Labor is the deepest scarlet. The colored worker has tried for years to enter one union or another. He has made little headway except in those unions that are composed almost entirely of strong backs and plenty of muscle.

The machinists have in their constitution that only white men can be members. There are others that have this same restriction. The A. F. of L., as a whole aids the employers to keep the Negro worker a common laborer. As soon as he begins to try and do something for himself the aristocrats of the unions begin to yell "Red" and "Bolshevik."

What difference does it make to the black peons in Aemrica who it is that helps him to extricate himself from the servile status into which he has been pushed? ike any other man lower down the Negro is interested in freeing himself, not in the color of the freeing agent, be it red, white, or black. The Negro is more interested in getting somewhere than he is in the means used to get there. It may be reasoned that one can use wrong methods but

Negro Housewives to Organize Despite Yellow Sheet's 'Warning'

By ELIZABETH GRIFFIN.

AT last the Negro has gained publicity! For some reason, he has created lots of interest of late among certain elements. Mr. Green's attack on the American Negro Labor Congress was really a boost, especially with class conscious workers. You know when the slaves get together, the masters begin to tremble. This is the position Mr. Green and others who have made the attack, find themselves in. Every working man and woman should belong to a union; but when you can't join a union because your face is black, what is left for you to do? When the members of unions strike and walk out of the shop, and Negroes are placed on their jobs, they are called scabs for working when the strike is on; but under any other conditions their chances are very slim for getting a decent job. But if the union doors were open to the Negro workers, when the white workers walk out, the black workers would go with them and there would not be any one to do the scabbing. Altho there are unions that accept Negroes as members, when the question of placing men and women on jobs is considered, white members are taken care of first and the black man's chance with the present union officials is not so good. So in organizing the black man, you must not forget that officials of the unions are lending little or no aid.

The Chicago Evening American carried an expose of the American Negro Labor Congress Saturday, Aug. 22, and they said that I was agitating among Negro household workers. They were right, I really am. As a Negro woman, I think it is time, because the Negro woman has been the foot stool for every exploiter and the time is ripe for her to wake up. When a decent appearing woman goes to work she is sought by the bosses, if she resents the advances she is discharged and many times she has children to support or a mother or sick husband. All the income to pay expenses for the home is made by her and she cannot afford to lose the job and therefore she is forced to submit to the biddings or go home and starve. She is also faced with many other things that her white sister is not faced with. Many white workers can make a living for their women but the Negro man can seldom get a decent job. Every dollar he makes is wet with sweat and blood, and his women are forced to scrub, cook and clean for her "highness" the bosses' wife to help her man make ends meet. These and many other reasons are why the Negro woman needs to organize. Our condition warrants it

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Prospects of American Negro Labor Congress

By Lovett-Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer

The date draws near for the opening of the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, October 25. There are an abundance of reasons to believe that this day, the 25th of October, will bring a new page to the history of the Negro in this country, and the American labor movement.

Having recently returned from an extensive tour in the east and middle west, attending conference after conference of the various local committees of the American Negro Labor Congress of the cities of the east and middle west, I cannot help but feel a glowing satisfaction with the widespread response and active participation of the more enlightened Negro workers to be met in the mines, steel mills, factories, railroads, etc. The middle west embraces the most important section of the industrial life of the nation. It is these parts that hundreds of thousands of Negroes have come up from the South and settled during and since the war.

These Negroes are thoroughly class-conscious insofar as they recognize that though, having left a most miserable system of racial persecution in the Southern States, they find themselves under the most painful system of industrial exploitation. Having been less fed up on the teachings of the capitalists' press, capitalists' institutions of learning and other agencies of "public opinion," they ever stick close to the realities of life and clearly understand their needs and the social degredation of their ace. They represent the most healthy element of the Negro working class in America and the working class of the race, being overwhelmingly in the majority, possesses as its potent weapon its industrial strength for the struggle of the race for its complete emancipation.

The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to gather, to mobilize and to coordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class conscious workers of the race in the struggle of the race for the abolotion of lynching, jim-crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, segregation, etc., of the race.

In witnessing the many local conferences which have taken place in Pittsburgh, Warren, Ohio, Youngstown, Washington, Birmingham, Savannah, Norfolk and many other communities, these conferences having for their purpose the electing of local delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, the national organizer feels justified in saying that the citizens of Chicago will witness a conference of labor in this city, numbering many delegates and representing hundreds of thousands of organized proetarians of the race. It has indeed been quite gratifying to note the fine spirit of solidarity manifested between white and black workers at many of these conferences where many white unionists were elected as fraternal delegates to the congress by their respective organizations and this is an aim realized yet only on a small scale for which the American Negro Labor Congress is being called: that is to establish in the mind of both white and black worker a spirit of amicability and class solidarity.

For the wide representation as evidenced by the large aggregation composing the American Negro Labor Congress, the permanent organization that shall be evolved out of the Congress cannot help being a network embracing an immense area of the working class in America.

The American Negro Labor Congress indeed marks the beginning of a new era in the history of American labor, the dawning of that period in the understanding of the American workers both black and white of the fact that neither can achieve much without an absolute partnership and spirit of brotherhood existing between them.

Thousands of Negroes in the iron and coal mines of Alabama, steel mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois, coal mines of the Virginias, great turpentine distilleries of Georgia and Florida, cotton and sugar cane plantations of Arkansas and Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been aroused by the urgent call for a Congress representative of American Negro labor and their delegates are coming in great numbers to lay before this deliberative body the grievances [illegible]

For Better Conditions

By WILLIAM JORDAN.

WHILE investigating the economic conditions of the Negro in the great steel sections of the United States, Ohio and Pennsylvania, I note with interest that Negroes and foreigners living in the same communities feel no racial distinctions. In many localities we find each race mingling with the others.

Many times during my trip I was very proud to see the new militant spirit expressed by many members of our race. In two places especially, in Newcastle, and in Farrell, Pennsylvania, I met many people who are thinking seriously about the race problem in the United States, and planning to organize to achieve a solution. In the past, public institutions, such as the newspapers, the churches and the schools, have worked to instill in the mind of the Negro the idea that his is an "inferior" race. So long and so insistently have they harped on this idea that unfortunately some members of the race have become timid and afraid to assert their rights. Of course, that is just the result these lying institutions hoped to achieve.

In Newcastle, Pennsylvania, for example, the aristocratic officials of the American Federation of Labor have forbidden the local unions to give active support to the American Negro Labor Congress until a hand-picked committee could "investigate the aims of the Congress." Of course, this meant that the local unions would be forbidden to support the Congress at all, since the Congress plans to organize and fight tooth and nail against those conditions that oppress the Negroes, and which the fat, well-paid aristocrats of the labor movement, as well as the employing class, find it to their advantage to retain. And the Negroes, not knowing their own strength, allowed their hands to be tied. These shrewd "leaders" of the labor movement in America make the Negro believe that they are looking out for his interests, while in reality

Moorish universities were the seats of learning for the entire world. Practically all the scholars of Europe during the middle ages received their training at the hands of the Moors of these universities.

It is time for us to shed light upon the robber designs of France, and other capitalist nations, and to expose their pretense of "carrying civilization" to the so-called "backward races." What they take these races is brutal exploitation—long hours of work in factories at miserable wages, and the conditions which come in the train of factory life—poverty and disease. What they take away from the Riffs is their land, their health, and their peace.

France is well aware of the fact that the militant and aggressive Riffians constitute a menace to her in her imperialistic designs upon Morocco. She knows that if the Riffians succeed in freeing themselves from her imperialism, the other exploited colonial countries will be stirred by the Riffs' success to make similar attempts, thereby weakening France's position as a great European power. This is also the attitude of other nations which have colonies in Africa, who look with concern upon those struggles of the colonial peoples to free themselves.

England, who is jealous of the rapid development of France since the war into one of the foremost imperialist powers of Europe—a power that menaces England's own position—can afford to remain passive on the subject of the Riffs. But this does not mean she is at all sympathetic with her own colonials, or that she will soften any in her treatment of them.

We don't konw about this. It may be Red. And there are other organizations that are red as far as the Negro is concerned. If red means something that means us no good then the American Federation of Labor is the deepest scarlet. The colored worker has tried for years to enter one union or another. He has made little headway except in those unions that are composed almost entirely of strong backs and plenty of muscle.

The machinists have in their constitution that only white men can be members. There are others that have this same restriction. The A. F. of L., as a whole aids the employers to keep the Negro worker a common laborer. As soon as he begins to try and do something for himself the aristocrats of the unions begin to yell "Red" and "Bolshevik."

What difference does it make to the black peons in Aemrica who it is that helps him to extricate himself from the servile status into which he has been pushed? ike any other man lower down the Negro is interested in freeing himself, not in the color of the freeing agent, be it red, white, or black. The Negro is more interested in getting somewhere than he is in the means used to get there. It may be reasoned that one can use wrong methods but the under dog feels that any method that will get freedom for him is the right method.

Of course as far as we are concerned we would prefer that Negroe strike on their own account for recognition in the industrial world. We prefer that they do this without domination from Moscow, Washington or any other place or group. We should like to see them do something for themselves once. The Negro Labor Congress is a good start.

The Colored Workers of South Africa

Race Prejudice or Class Solidarity

THE competition between the white and colored workers of South Africa is a tremendous problem, urgently demanding solution. There are 1,522,924 white workers; 4,619,000 colored native workers, and 667,146 colored workers imported from Portuguese Africa, Mozambique, India, etc. That is, about a million and a half whites and more than five million colored. The gold and diamond mines employ white workers as skilled labor, and colored workers as unskilled, whose wage is only 20 per cent to 25 per cent that of the whites. Owing to this difference in wages, employers tend to exploit colored workers wherever possible in place of white. The government insures the employers plenty of cheap labor thru measures such as the agrarian policy, which leaves the natives too little land to make a living on; high taxes which force the natives to look for work away from their farms; a complicated system of passports applicable only to the natives which forbids them to spend more than one week in the towns looking for work, and thus forces them to take the first job without regard to the wages; the system of working contracts, the breaking of which by the worker is severely punished by law; and the importation of workers under Portuguese West African contracts.

The white workers, fearing the competition of this cheap colored labor, exclude the colored workers from skilled work, from labor organizations, etc. Many rules of the Federation of Miners limit the right to certain kinds of work to white workers. These rules and customs make up the "color bar system."

The white workers of South Africa are organized in powerful unions, most of which are closed to colored workers. The majority of the Negro workers are not organized at all. Strong and permanent organizations among the colored workers is prevented by the unwillingness of the colored native working population to let themselves be exploited at wage work. In times of bad harvest, cattle disease, pressure of taxes, and so forth, they are forced to work for wages. After earning the necessary money they usually return to their flocks, making room for new arrivals. From the standpoint of numbers and of the possibility of effective organization, the semi-proletarian colored population is very variable. The organization of these Negro workers is further hindered by differences of language, of tribe, and by the severity of the law of working contracts. The real black proletariat, made up of workers who have lost all contact with the land and who live only by wages, is very small in South Africa.

The relations between white and black labor vary in different parts of the country. In the Cape Colony they are better than anywhere else. The General Confederation of Labor, affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions since 1921, fights for the organization of all workers without exception. Some of the federations have even succeeded in putting this in practice, such as the (Federation du Livre) which put forth the slogan "equal pay for equal work, without distinction of color or sex," and obtained comparatively high wages, the same for colored and for whites.

In the same Cape Colony the building workers, the masons and the plumbers had a different idea; they closed their union against colored workers. As a natural result, colored labor sapped the strength of the union and drove the whites from these trades. The new Building Trades Federation, in course of organization fights against race prejudice, but has not yet succeeded in uniting all the building workers. The Federation of Metal Workers according to its by-laws admits all workers without distinction of color, but it is in fact purely a white organization. The union which is the most conservative and which most strictly discriminates against colored membership is the Federation of Miners.

In the Transvaal, at Natal, and in the Orange Republic race prejudice is still extremely strong, and the question of admitting colored workers to the unions is not even discussed, so impossible does this seem to the white workers.

At present the colored workers have the following organizations:

Masons—350 Workers Cape Colony)

Employes of Commerce—4,400 workers (Cape Colony)

Workers Union of S. A.—1,017 workers (Cape Colony)

National Union of Employes of Commerce—277 (Bloemfontein)

Total—6,044 workers.

In spite of the severity of the law on working contracts the colored workers are beginning to make use of strikes as the only means of improving their economic situation. The first strike of natives took place in 1918 in the mines. In 1920 there was an industrial crisis. The cost of living rose sharply, resulting in much agitation among the workers. Of 66 strikes in that year, 7 were of native and two of imported colored workers. It is to be noted that among thsee nine strikes, seven were for raises in wages, which were nowhere granted. This failure was due to the employer's skillful use of race hatred to divide the workers. In the strikes of the whites the natives were used as scabs, as in the great mine strike of Witwatersland in 1922, when the whites refused to include the natives and so lost the strike. During the native strikes, the white workers in turn were used as scabs. It seems impossible to the whites to make common cause with the colored workers, or to organize white and colored workers together for a common aim, even temporarily. The strike was doomed in advance, entirely thru the fault of the white workers, who put **race-prejudice** above **class solidarity.**

In October, 1923, the supreme court of South Africa tried to serve the employers by lowering wages in a clever way. Knowing that the Negro workers were working for only a small fraction of what was paid to white workers, the employers thought That by putting Negro workers into the skilled work at a lower wage than the whites, they could gain enormously increased profits in unpaid wages. The employers counted on the short-sighted prejudice of the skilled white workers, who would not let the Negro workers into the unions. Upon this they banked their hopes that the skilled Negro workers would remain unorganized and would therefore continue to work for pitiful wages even while doing the same work as an expensive, skilled white worker. The supreme court, acting in behalf of the employers, made a decision to the effect that the exclusion of Negro workers from skilled labor is "in contradiction to the fundamental law of the land."

At this point it was up to the white workers' trade unions, either to be fools and continue to bar the Negroes from their unions, or else to welcome the Negro workers into the unions and thus raise the wages of the Negroes to the same level as the whites were receiving. But the bosses counted on the white workers to be fools—and fools they were. The Federation of Miners again refused to let the Negro workers into the union. The result is that the Negro skilled workers go to work at a much lower wage and t white workers are thrown out of e ployment, the union is severely wea ened, and all of the workers suffer a result.

Such a situation spells defeat f the workers of South Africa, bo white and colored. Only if the whi workers learn to stand together wi

ried an expose of the American Negro Labor Congress Saturday, Aug. 22, and they said that I was agitating among Negro household workers. They were right, I really am. As a Negro woman, I think it is time, because the Negro woman has been the foot stool for every exploiter and the time is ripe for her to wake up. When a decent appearing woman goes to work she is sought by the bosses, if she resents the advances she is discharged and many times she has children to support or a mother or sick husband. All the income to pay expenses for the home is made by her and she cannot afford to lose the job and therefore she is forced to submit to the biddings or go home and starve. She is also faced with many other things that her white sister is not faced with. Many white workers can make a living for their women but the Negro man can seldom get a decent job. Every dollar he makes is wet with sweat and blood, and his women are forced to scrub, cook and clean for her "highness" the bosses' wife to help her man make ends meet. These and many other reasons are why the Negro woman needs to organize. Our condition warrants it. I do not say we will do all these things but I will say I mean to try to carry out our program which is as follows:

First, we advocate shorter hours and more pay for working women.

Second, promotion of unionism among Negro women.

Third, state regulation of house rentals.

Fourth, better working conditions for women.

Fifth, increased opportunities of employment for Negro women.

Sixth, leisure hours for study for Negro women.

Seventh, more public schools to be built.

Eighth, opposition against all racial discrimination.

Ninth, against all forms of militarism.

Tenth, abolition of segregated dressing rooms.

Eleventh, reduction of cost of living thru collective buying of foodstuffs.

Twelfth, to undertake at once special work for improving conditions and shortening the hours of work among women doing day work, those employed in laundries, meat packing industries, lamp shade factories, and garment factories thru organization in the A. F. of L.

Thirteenth, systematizing the management of the household for women.

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The headquarters of the Negro Women's Household League is at 3456 Indiana avenue. All communications to the league should be addressed to Elizabeth Griffin.

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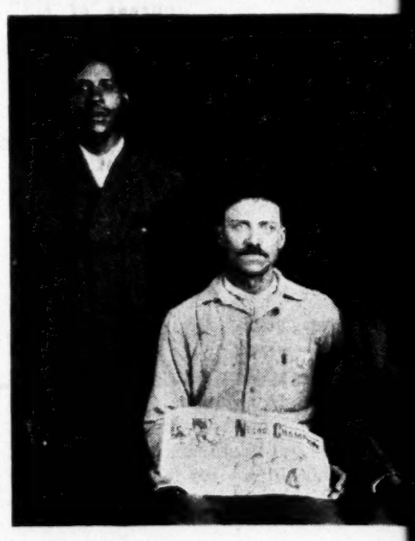
Warren, Ohio, Wo Labor



Local Committee of Warren

Left to right, standing: Dan
Seated, left to right: H. Be

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Such a situation spells defeat for the workers of South Africa, both white and colored. Only if the white workers learn to stand together with their black brothers regardless of color, in one general organization for the class struggle of the workers against the exploiters, can the white workers save themselves from the short-sighted folly of their present course. The most exploited class of labor, which happens to be black, will free itself regardless of all obstacles.

...and many other communities, these conferences having for their purpose the electing of local delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, the national organizer feels justified in saying that the citizens of Chicago will witness a conference of labor in this city, numbering many delegates and representing hundreds of thousands of organized proetarians of the race. It has indeed been quite gratifying to note the fine spirit of solidarity manifested between white and black workers at many of these conferences where many white unionists were elected as fraternal delegates to the congress by their respective organizations and this is an aim realized yet only on a small scale for which the American Negro Labor Congress is being called: that is to establish in the mind of both white and black worker a spirit of amicability and class solidarity.

For the wide representation as evidenced by the large aggregation composing the American Negro Labor Congress, the permanent organization that shall be evolved out of the Congress cannot help being a network embracing an immense area of the working class in America.

The American Negro Labor Congress indeed marks the beginning of a new era in the history of American labor, the dawning of that period in the understanding of the American workers both black and white of the fact that neither can achieve much without an absolute partnership and spirit of brotherhood existing between them.

Thousands of Negroes in the iron and coal mines of Alabama, steel mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois, coal mines of the Virginias, great turpentine distilleries of Georgia and Florida, cotton and sugar cane plantations of Arkansas and Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been aroused by the urgent call for a Congress representative of American Negro labor and their delegates are coming in great numbers to lay before this deliberative body the grievances daily weighing heavily upon the life of this great mass of black workers and to formulate forthwith plans of organization and methods of combat for the liberation of their class. Each day, each and every one promoting the American Negro Labor Congress notes a growing uneasiness in certain quarters of the ruling class thruout this country in contemplation of the coming American Negro Labor Congress. They cannot help feeling that when the Negro workers, the most exploited, plundered and oppressed of all workers in America are beginning to organize on class lines and with the aim of not only establishing the idea of class solidarity with the white workers of this country but with workers of the world regardless of race, color or clime—that then indeed a new day is dawning for the oppressed. Indeed the spirit is adrift that these who create the wealth of the earth should be permitted to enjoy it. The man who builds the palaces should live in them.

The American Negro Labor Congress shall assume an attitude of helpfulness towards the many groups in every part of the country which are at present agitating a nation-wide campaign for shorter hours of the working day for both men and women.

And in view of the many futile appeals to our national congress at Washington to make lynching a federal crime, the American Negro Labor Congress shall propose that the seat of action be changed to the masses themselves and shall endeavor to stimulate and promote the organizing of inter-racial committees thruout the nation with the aim of bringing about a better feeling between black and white workers as a remedy against lynching and race riots. Racial antagonisms arise from class exploitation. Racial antagonism is not an inherent thing in the makeup of the individual, the child it may be noted in the most remote sections of the southern states does not affect racial arrogance until brought in touch with public institutions—the school, the church, the press, etc.

The American Negro Labor Congress will be composed of delegates from various independent Negro labor unions, from mixed unions (white and black), from unorganized factory groups of Negro workers, or representatives of Negro agricultural workers and of individual advocates, both Negro and white, who are well known by their championship of the cause of the Negro working class in particular.

Warren, Ohio, Workers Organize for Big Labor Congress

Local Committee of Warren, Ohio, for Organizing Congress.

Left to right, standing: Dan Rodgers, Dis Osborn, G. W. Butler.
Seated, left to right: H. Bennett, Irvine Williams, Joe Smith.

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the idea that his is an "inferior" race. So long and so insistently have they harped on this idea that unfortunately some members of the race have become timid and afraid to assert their rights. Of course, that is just the result these lying institutions hoped to achieve.

In Newcastle, Pennsylvania, for example, the aristocratic officials of the American Federation of Labor have forbidden the local unions to give active support to the American Negro Labor Congress until a hand-picked committee could "investigate the aims of the Congress." Of course, this meant that the local unions would be forbidden to support the Congress at all, since the Congress plans to organize and fight tooth and nail against those conditions that oppress the Negroes, and which the fat, well-paid aristocrats of the labor movement, as well as the employing class, fiind it to their advantage to retain. And the Negroes, not knowing their own strength, allowed their hands to be tied. These shrewd "leaders" of the labor movement in America make the Negro believe that they are looking out for his interests, while in reality they betray him and keep him from understanding the reasons for his troubles and to keep him from fighting against the conditions that keep him down.

The American Negro Labor Congress will be especially glad to welcome delegates from Farell and from Newcastle.

Negro Sleeping-Car Porters Organize Fighting Union

THE Negro Sleeping Car Porters constitute the only group among the railroad workers who are without any organization for the improvement of their working conditions. The principal efforts which have been made for organizing the Negro porters have more or less come from agents of the Pullman company itself. This attempt on the part of the company to organize porters has been for no other purpose than to forestall any effort on the part of the porters to organize themselves. Company unions are brought into existence solely in the interest of the particular company. There is no group of workers connected with the railroad industry which is so heartlessly exploited, plundered and robbed as the Negro Sleeping Car Porters. Their hours of work are unreasonably long, the pay small, and too often the individual porter is required to suppress his spirit of manhood in order to hold his job.

A rule of the Pullman company is that the passenger must always be pleased. The Negro Pullman car porter has no rights that a passenger is bound to respect. The only means by which sleeping car porters will be able to secure more pay, better working conditions and win some rights from both the company and traveling public will be through organization. No man should have to depend upon tips and the suppression of his manhood in order to secure a living.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters now is being set up in New York City. The National Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress appeals to every common sense sleeping car porter throughout America to join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, headquarters 2311 Seventh Ave., New York City, A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer. One union created among the Negro workers is worth infinitely more than all the sentimental pleading on the part of the middle class liberals of both races for the betterment of the conditions of the Negro workers. A union is an instrument with which the worker can fight his own battles and with effect.

L. F. W.

HOW THEY TREAT OUR YELLOW BROTHERS!

This picture was taken on June 23 at a street corner in Shameen, China, after the British and French soldiers had fired upon the rebellious workers and students. The Chinese were having a demonstration in sympathy with the strikers in Shanghai, who had revolted against the brutalities imposed on them by their English, French and American bosses.

The Colored Races in the Twentieth Century

WE may speak of the nineteenth century as belonging to the white man. During that time the powerful white nations extended their civilization into all parts of the world and had nearly all nations paying tribute to them. It is true many of the white man's achievements rested on the hard labor of the dark races, but all credit was given to the white man and this was called his civilization. He finished colonizing the U. S. A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, and Mexico, and subjugated India and Egypt. During this time the white people were sure they were the superior race, and were sure the dark people, being inferior, would gradually die out, leaving the white nations in undisputed sway over an all-white world.

However, the beginning of the twentieth century brought a change in attitude on the subject of color. By that time it was apparent that the unmixed white race as represented by the Englishman, could not colonize a white ruling class in the torrid zone to rule over the dark races there, because a white population could not live there. Ages ago the white man, thru an unfortunate environment, lost the pigment producing power of the skin, and he cannot now regain it. This fact brought home to the white man his limitations, and gave him the first doubt of his superiority for all purposes.

Then, in 1902, a yellow race, the Japanese, defeated a white race, the Russian, in a long, serious war, and we have never felt th[illegible] since. In 1912

ancestors absorbed in the past ages. And his greater strength and greater sympathy has made possible his adaptation to his changing environment.

Because the Negro when brought to America directly from Africa was unused to the arts of the white man's civilization, they insisted upon saying we were unintelligent and incapable of education. Yet in 1864 the black people were doing nearly all the work of civilization that was being done in the South. And with the few schools and the meagre educa-

the labor movement with the idea of tearing down that wall, we see that it is necessary for the working class Negro to get busy and get into that labor movement and help push over that wall. Behind that wall only a few citizens of each nation are rich and happy, but the masses everywhere are in misery and uncertainty. That wall is the exploitation of man by man. It must go.

Now that the white workers are beginning to understand that they are slaves—which the Negro always knew, but the white working people didn't—now it is time for all to get to work and get freedom for all. The white people in the labor movement have been awful fools to keep the Negro out.

Now, you white men of the labor movement, if you have at last begun to understand that you are slaves almost the same as we are, and that we have got to get together and win the freedom of the whole working class—you will find that the same environment that gave us a dark skin gave us a sympathy and a willingness to co-operate. You will find that we have been trained in a hard school. The way that we have struggled forward under disadvantages and the cruelest suffering, shows that we are able to fit ourselves by organization and self-education and discipline for the job of re-organizing society on a new basis of freedom for all and no exploitation by man.

All you have got to do is to let us into the labor movement as full equals, and you will find that the black man can hold his place in the front line trenches along with any white worker. But we are not going to take any talk like Mr. Bill Green

Liberia Enslaved By American Millio

Firestone Rubber Company Gr Negro Republic in Africa

EVERY American Negro of the working cla take warning of the event of the Firestor Co. in intruding into Africa. This is the mo menace for the future of the African Negro pe

This event, in which a multi-millionaire Coolidge, with the help of Coolidge and th States government, becomes the slave-ma the "once-free" Republic of Liberia. A col white millionaire of Akron, Ohio, by using th States government as his own real estate simply walks in and buys up a whole nation people, like an old-time Virginia planter. Th we say, stinks of graft and the sweat of slave is sure in the future to smell of the BLOOD C

The one remaining foot of earth that we taught to believe was the own land of free Ne African soil! Sold on the slave market!

Hereafter, if Harvey Firestone's and Coolidge's plans go through, the Negro workers of Liberia will sweat under the whip of Harvey Firestone's slave-drivers.

No more liberty for you, Liberia! You don't govern yourself any more. Negroes can't have anything in this capitalistic world—you've got to work for the white master, the same in Africa as in Georgia. American millionaires are going to use you as slave labor—**real slave labor**—for a while, to try to break into the rubber market in competition with the English and Belgian slave-masters in Africa. And then will come the carnage! The imperialist war for the control of Africa, between the white ruling class of Britain and the white ruling class of America, which is absolutely sure to come—and which is guaranteed by Harvey Firestone, now, for sure.

Then the Negroes of Liberia will be Harvey Firestone's cannon-fodder—fighting for their own slave-master against other slaves!

Negroes Thought They Had Liberia!

A few short months ago some foolish Colored men in America thought they had made an arrangement with Liberia, through which a Negro organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, would have the right to develop the rubber lands of the great country of Liberia. The Liberian government had closed a deal, so we were told, with the American Negroes, by which the American Negroes would help Liberia to develop her own resources in freedom and happiness.

But it was a foolish thought—just like all utopian pacifist schemes

help the Liberian people their country—found hims penitentiary. The govern that he went to jail for a term. And the big white found himself the owner an Liberia and the rubber land

The weak Negro preside Liberian republic—a Negro not know yet that millionai companies are not out to h dy but themselves—Presider Liberia let his ears listen t of dollars. Liberia was in The American government ised loans of money that Li ed. The creditors were pr the repayment of money that borrowed before, and Liberi money to pay. The America ment kept on promising an ing a loan. But the Ameri ers kept on demanding repa past loans. And Liberia ke and hoping, and begging Co a loan.

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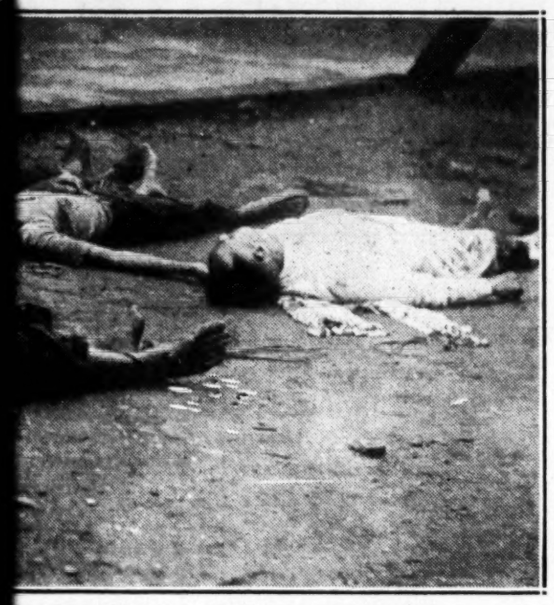
ROTHERS!



ter the British and French soldiers had fired onstration in sympathy with the strikers in r English, French and American bosses.

e labor movement with the idea of aring down that wall, we see that is necessary for the working class egro to get busy and get into that bor movement and help push over at wall. Behind that wall only a w citizens of each nation are rich d happy, but the masses everywhere e in misery and uncertainty. That all is the exploitation of man by an. It must go.

Now that the white workers are beaning to understand that they are aves—which the Negro always new, but the white working people dn't—now it is time for all to get work and get freedom for all. The hite people in the labor movement ave been awful fools to keep the Nero out.

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Liberia Enslaved By American Millionaire

Firestone Rubber Company Grabs Negro Republic in Africa

EVERY American Negro of the working class should take warning of the event of the Firestone Rubber Co. in intruding into Africa. This is the most terrible menace for the future of the African Negro peoples.

This event, in which a multi-millionaire friend of Coolidge, with the help of Coolidge and the United States government, becomes the slave-master over the "once-free" Republic of Liberia. A cold-blooded white millionaire of Akron, Ohio, by using the United States government as his own real estate agency, simply walks in and buys up a whole nation of Negro people, like an old-time Virginia planter. This affair, we say, stinks of graft and the sweat of slaves; and it is sure in the future to smell of the BLOOD OF WAR.

The one remaining foot of earth that we had been taught to believe was the own land of free Negroes on African soil! Sold on the slave market!

Hereafter, if Harvey Firestone's and Coolidge's plans go through, the Negro workers of Liberia will sweat under the whip of Harvey Firestone's slave-drivers.

No more liberty for you, Liberia! You don't govern yourself any more. Negroes can't have anything in this capitalistic world—you've got to work for the white master, the same in Africa as in Georgia. American millionaires are going to use you as slave labor—**real slave labor**—for a while, to try to break into the rubber market in competition with the English and Belgian slave-masters in Africa. And then will come the carnage! The imperialist war for the control of Africa, between the white ruling class of Britain and the white ruling class of America, which is absolutely sure to come—and which is guaranteed by Harvey Firestone, now, for sure.

Then the Negroes of Liberia will be Harvey Firestone's cannon-fodder—fighting for their own slave-master against other slaves!

Negroes Thought They Had Liberia!

A few short months ago some foolish Colored men in America thought they had made an arrangement with Liberia, through which a Negro organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, would have the right to develop the rubber lands of the great country of Liberia. The Liberian government had closed a deal, so we were told, with the American Negroes, by which the American Negroes would help Liberia to develop her own resources in freedom and happiness.

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help the Liberian people to develop their country—found himself in the penitentiary. The government saw that he went to jail for a good long term. And the big white millionaire found himself the owner and ruler of Liberia and the rubber lands.

The weak Negro president of the Liberian republic—a Negro who does not know yet that millionaire rubber companies are not out to help anybody but themselves—President King of Liberia let his ears listen to the talk of dollars. Liberia was in a bad fix. The American government had promised loans of money that Liberia needed. The creditors were pressing for the repayment of money that had been borrowed before, and Liberia had no money to pay. The American government kept on promising and promising a loan. But the American bankers kept on demanding repayment of past loans. And Liberia kept hoping, and hoping, and begging Coolidge for a loan.

And then suddenly Coolidge said, "Alright, we'll lend you some money—that is if you will **GIVE LIBERIA TO MR. HARVEY FIRESTONE!** If you will become slaves of an American rubber company, you can get some money from—Mr. Firestone!"

So we see that the American government is Mr. Harvey Firestone; and Mr. Harvey Firestone is the American government. Garvey goes to jail—put in there by the American government—and **Harvey Firestone becomes "Provisional President of Africa;"**—put there also by the American government through its diplomatic representatives.

What Will the Negroes Do About It?

First of all, what will Liberia do about it?

First, for a while, Mr. King, the President of Liberia, will feel very happy and prosperous. The Firestone

NEGRO WORLD-LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.
In the center of the picture is J. Gothon-Lunion, of France, famous representative of the struggling Negro people of French West Africa. At the right is Lovett Fort-Whiteman, organizer of the American Negro Congress, who was touring Europe in the interest of the American Negro Labor Congress.

World Farmers' Body Demands Garvey's Release

Peasants' International Declares Negro Organizer Is Victim of Bosses' Persecution

BUT CRITICISES GARVEY'S UTOPIANISM.

The following Manifesto has been issued by the "Peasants' International," a world-wide organization of farmers of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It calls upon all of the farmers of the world to take up the defense of Marcus Garvey. We give this appeal our heartiest endorsement. It is indeed inspiring to learn that a powerful world organization with headquarters in far-away Moscow, has been reached by the call of the American Negro for freedom.—Editor.

MANIFESTO TO THE FARMERS THRUOUT THE WORLD
In Support of the Negro Emancipation Movement.

Dear Comrades and Brothers:—

AT the moment when at the height of the world butchery the American people, doped by the servile capitalist press, was dragged into the imperialist war; when the simple-hearted Negroes of America permitted to draw from their ranks two millions of their toiling brothers, who were drafted by the American government into the army and into the factories to produce weapons of destruction; when some of the leaders of the Negro masses, amid the suffocation of blood, called upon the Negro slaves in the colonies to "close their ranks" in order to join the white imperialists in the destruction of their fellow-toilers in the interests of the predatory capitalists—at that very moment there was among the Negroes a man who attempted to stop this madness, this sacrifice of Negro blood to the moloch of

that the movement led by Garvey, the movement for Negro independence even under the modest slogan of "Back to Africa," contained the embryo of the future revolutionary movement which, in alliance with the workers and peasants, is to threaten the

[illegible] U. S. A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, and Mexico, and subjugated India and Egypt. During this time the white people were sure they were the superior race, and were sure the dark people, being inferior, would gradually die out, leaving the white nations in undisputed sway over an all-white world.

However, the beginning of the twentieth century brought a change in attitude on the subject of color. By that time it was apparent that the unmixed white race as represented by the Englishman, could not colonize a white ruling class in the torrid zone to rule over the dark races there, because a white population could not live there. Ages ago the white man, thru an unfortunate environment, lost the pigment producing power of the skin, and he cannot now regain it. This fact brought home to the white man his limitations, and gave him the first doubt of his superiority for all purposes.

Then, in 1902, a yellow race, the Japanese, defeated a white race, the Russian, in a long, serious war, and we have never felt th[illegible] since. In 1912, [illegible] China overthrew her [illegible]d-fashioned government and established a republic, and she is still struggling to realize the ideals that prompted her to make that change. And now we see India and Egypt and other dark-skinned colonial peoples are moving steadily forward, demanding better conditions of living, and governments of their own choosing.

In 1924 the world war occurred and black and brown men were recruited from their home lands to help with the fighting. They responded intelligently to their training, they fought fearlessly on all the battle fronts, and returning home carrying the scalp of a dead illusion. Since that time the white man has been a little bit worried about his black brother's "inferiority," and, what is more important, the black man has been forced to allow himself a certain degree of self-respect.

The world war brought the American Negro to attention in another way. The call for labor in the steel and coal and other industries caused large numbers of Negroes to be brought from the South, and placed in the cold climate of the factory districts of the North. That was ten years ago and we are still here, doing the hardest work, getting the least wages, living in the worst homes, eating the poorest food, but living and raising our families. In 1864 there were about four million Negroes in the U. S.; now there are at least twelve million. That is a fair increase for the number of years, and we seem to be here to stay. And we are questioning what is this wonderful capability of the Negro, that makes him thrive alike in the hottest and the coldest climates; in the worst conditions of slavery and the worst conditions of freedom; and in spite of intolerance and inhuman treatment, enables him to adjust himself to all demands?

A very careful examination of the different colors of men, shows us that the differences between them are merely matters of sunshine. The white man has had too little of the life giving sun, and the black man has had too much. The pigment in the black man's skin was not sent on him as a punishment for some "sin" (as the preachers would have us believe), nor as a mark of inferiority, but was a provision of nature which protects him from the sun. His more rapid growth and development in childhood, his greater vitality and fertility, and his more kind and loving disposition, are due to the excess of the sun's rays which his ancestors absorbed in the past ages. And his greater strength and greater sympathy has made possible his adaptation to his changing environment.

Because the Negro when brought to America directly from Africa was unused to the arts of the white man's civilization, they insisted upon saying we were unintelligent and incapable of education. Yet in 1864 the black people were doing nearly all the work of civilization that was being done in the South. And with the few schools and the meagre education we have been allowed since then, and in spite of every persecution, our people have made progress. In the public schools the Negro child keeps pace with the white child, in spite of being handicapped and suppressed. During the past twenty-five years, in America as well as in other countries, the colored races have produced a large number of men and women of unusual mental ability.

But while the colored people continue to struggle slowly forward, trying to reach equality with the white people, we discover that there is a solid stone wall in our way. This stone wall says, "The Negro Shall Not Pass!" It seems that the white nations which have always exploited us do not want to give up the privilege of making us slave for them. And now not only the Negro, but also the Chinaman and the brown men of India, and the Riffians, and all the other dark peoples have got to be slaves. Painted all over the wall it says: "White Supremacy," and it says, "K. K. K."—"Nigger, stay in your place!"—"Chinaman and Hindu and Riffian and brown Filipino, you are born slaves, and you must remain slaves to make the rich white man richer!" We find that the discrimination against the Negro in America is growing stronger, and at the same time the power of the big white nations is turned against the colored races everywhere. It seems that the power of "white civilization" says the colored man (yellow and black) shall not be the equal of the white man.

At the same time we are beginning to discover something that we had not thought of before. The condition of the average white man is **not good enough for us.** Look around you. You see hundreds and thousands of poor white men and women, hungry and ragged and without a home, or else if they get a job they have to slave like dogs to make some other white man rich. See the poor white fellows begging for work, and if they get it they have to work like slaves! Is this all that we want? We are working people, and they are working people. Even if we get to be "equal" to the white people of the same class as we are, we will still be slaves. Is that all we want? No. We want more. Also we see that the white slaves want more. Everywhere the white working class, the same class as ourselves, are beginning to fight for their freedom. The same stone wall that is in our way is also in their way. Now that we look at it again, it says, "Capitalist Supremacy," "K. K. K.," "Working men of ALL colors, you are slaves."

Now that the most intelligent working people are beginning to organize [illegible] and get freedom for all. The white people in the labor movement have been awful fools to keep the Negro out.

Now, you white men of the labor movement, if you have at last begun to understand that you are slaves almost the same as we are, and that we have got to get together and win the freedom of the whole working class—you will find that the same environment that gave us a dark skin gave us a sympathy and a willingness to co-operate. You will find that we have been trained in a hard school. The way that we have struggled forward under disadvantages and the cruelest suffering, shows that we are able to fit ourselves by organization and self-education and discipline for the job of re-organizing society on a new basis of freedom for all and no exploitation by man.

All you have got to do is to let us into the labor movement as full equals, and you will find that the black man can hold his place in the front line trenches along with any white worker. But we are not going to take any talk like Mr. Bill Green is giving us—the Jim Crow stuff has got to go out of the labor movement. The American Negro Labor Congress has got to shake a black fist in the face of these Jim Crow labor leaders, but give the glad hand to all white workers who are ready to join with us as equal brothers in the fight for freedom of all.

The sessions of the American Negro Labor Congress will last from October 25 to October 31.

Every night of the week, there will be at the meeting place of the Congress, 207 East 35th Street, some special meeting or festivity. On the last night of the Congress, there will be a grand international ball.

market in competition with the English and Belgian slave-masters in Africa. And then will come the carnage! The imperialist war for the control of Africa, between the white ruling class of Britain and the white ruling class of America, which is absolutely sure to come—and which is guaranteed by Harvey Firestone, now, for sure.

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But it was a foolish thought—just like all utopian pacifist schemes which do not take into account the crooked diplomacy and the power of wealth and the battleships and armies of the enemy class!

The trouble was that the Negroes had run across something that was VALUABLE. Anything that is **valuable**—well, watch the white millionaires grab! Watch the white imperialist governments grab, when a Negro Nation has something valuable!

Harvey Firestone saw some "damn Niggers" with some of the best rubber land of all the world in their possession. Harvey Firestone went to see Coolidge—and Coolidge needs campaign funds!—and Firestone had a talk with him. A poor, weak, handkerchief-head Negro republican politician was appointed as the representative of the American government in Liberia—but he wasn't the representative of the common, ordinary working people of America. He turned out, of course, as they always do, to be the representative of the hand that feeds him—the big capitalist class. Well, Firestone went to see Coolidge—and the result is:

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Alone we are weak. Tog[illegible] are the vast majority of the [illegible] population. Together we can [illegible] dom. China and India and Af[illegible] the working class of the wo[illegible] upset the Harvey Firestones.

Peasants of Italy Hail Negro Labor Congress

The great Congress of Negro workers which will be held in Chicago on October 25 is creating a stir among the oppressed peoples in places as far away as Italy.

Here are two letters received at the Chicago office of the American Negro Labor Congress. Both are from organizations of the oppressed peasants of Italy, and both hail the Congress as a great step forward in the fight for freedom of the down-trodden all over the world.

Peasants' Council of Italy.
(Section of Krestintern)
Rome, September 20, 1925.

To the First Negro Labor Congress Chicago.

The Peasants Council of Italy, comprising peasant masses of all creeds and political opinions who are convinced of the necessity of a united front of the workers and peasants of the world in their struggle against capitalism, with glad hearts send greetings to the first Negro Labor Congress. This movement which is of tremendous historical importance, is the first step toward the emancipation of the black workers from the bondage of imperialism.

Negro comrades!

Unite with the peasantry and with the workers of the whole world and your victory will be certain!

Hurrah for the first Negro Labor Congress in Chicago.

Signed,
RUGGERO, GRIECO,
GUIDO MIGLIOLI.

Defense League of Italian Peasants.

Rome, September 20, 1925.

To the First Negro Labor Congress, Chicago:

The League for the Defense of the Peasants of Italy sends fraternal greetings to the first Negro Labor Congress called in Chicago.

We see in this first Congress the first great historical step for the realization of a united front between the black and the white workers of the world. The League for the defense of the Italian peasantry salutes the movement for emancipation of the peasantry of the Orient and of the slaves of the colonies of imperialism.

Long live the Crestintern, the world general staff of the movement for the liberation of the peasantry of the whole world.

Secretary of the League,
GUISEPPE De VITTORIA.

American Negro F[illegible] Speaks to Wor[illegible] Congress

A great International [illegible] gress of Farmers from a[illegible] the world was held this s[illegible] in Moscow, Russia. Ther[illegible] delegates from nearly all [illegible] tries of the world, includi[illegible] Aaron Davis, an Americ[illegible] gro farmer from Mississip[illegible]

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What Will the Negroes Do About It?

First of all, what will Liberia do about it?

First, for a while, Mr. King, the President of Liberia, will feel very happy and prosperous. The Firestone Rubber Co. will spend lots of money there. A few Negroes on top will get good jobs and will have more money to spend than they ever spent before But they won't get the money for nothing. In return for the money they will have to **help to enslave their own Negro people!** Harvey Firestone wants rubber. Pretty soon the Negro masses of Liberia will find themselves working like slaves to get that rubber. It will be like the Belgian Congo again. Slave-driving.

Then the Negro masses will learn. Wage-slavery under Harvey Firestone will teach them. They have been dreaming a pacifist dream. Harvey Firestone's whip will wake them up.

Harvey Firestone will set up a Handkerchief-Head government of weak men whose faces are black, but whose livers are white, and Firestone will rule Liberia like a plantation-owner ruling a plantation through a black overseer. The government of Liberia has already become a government of colored overseers for the Firestone Rubber Co.

Then the Negro laboring masses of Liberia will learn what Abd el Krim and the Riffian heroes have learned. Liberia will be revolutionized. It will be waked up. There will be rebellion of the slaves.

There is no doubt whatever that there will soon be a war for the control of Africa by the great imperialist nations. And the Negro slaves of Africa will do what the Riffians are trying to do—drive the invaders out and take Africa for the natives of Africa.

What is the duty of American Negroes toward their brothers and sisters of Liberia? Can there be any doubt about it? Our duty is to stand by Liberia! Stand by the working people of Liberia—the wage slaves of Liberia!

Everywhere the American Negro working masses must sympathize with the Liberian people. We must understand, and we must be prepared to give them a helping hand. We must learn by this lesson that the only way for the Colored Race to be free is for all the toiling masses to stick together, and organize—ORGANIZE and form alliances with the oppressed workers and colonial peoples all over the world, to win our freedom.

Alone we are weak. Together we are the vast majority of the world's population. Together we can win freedom. China and India and Africa, and the working class of the world—will upset the Harvey Firestones.

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The League for the Defense of the Peasants of Italy sends fraternal greetings to the first Negro Labor Congress called in Chicago.

We see in this first Congress the first great historical step for the realization of a united front between the black and the white workers of the world. The League for the defense of the Italian peasantry salutes the movement for emancipation of the peasantry of the Orient and of the slaves of the colonies of imperialism.

Long live the Crestintern, the world general staff of the movement for the liberation of the peasantry of the whole world.

Secretary of the League,
GUISEPPE De VITTORIA.

American Negro Farmer Speaks to World Congress

A great International Congress of Farmers from all over the world was held this summer in Moscow, Russia. There were delegates from nearly all countries of the world, including Mr. Aaron Davis, an American Negro farmer from Mississippi. We shall endeavor to have Brother Davis present at the American Negro Labor Congress to explain his ideas. Brother Davis spoke as follows:

I BRING to you greetings from the Negroes of the world, and especially from those of America and Africa, where the masses of the Negroes of the world are to be found. The Negroes of the world congratulate the people of Russia for freeing themselves from the yoke of imperialism. The Negroes are endeavoring to free themselves just as you have done.

In order to bring about an understanding with the Negroes of the world. I suggest a world conference of Negroes should be organized, in order that they may be able to get a unified program to bring about a solution of their many problems. This conference should be fostered by the Peasants' International at some opportune time and place.

International, a world-wide organization of farmers of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It calls upon all of the farmers of the world to take up the defense of Marcus Garvey. We give this appeal our heartiest endorsement. It is indeed inspiring to learn that a powerful world organization with headquarters in far-away Moscow, has been reached by the call of the American Negro for freedom.—Editor.

MANIFESTO TO THE FARMERS THRUOUT THE WORLD
In Support of the Negro Emancipation Movement.

Dear Comrades and Brothers:—

AT the moment when at the height of the world butchery the American people, doped by the servile capitalist press, was dragged into the imperialist war; when the simple-hearted Negroes of America permitted to draw from their ranks two millions of their toiling brothers, who were drafted by the American government into the army and into the factories to produce weapons of destruction; when some of the leaders of the Negro masses, amid the suffocation of blood, called upon the Negro slaves in the colonies to "close their ranks" in order to join the white imperialists in the destruction of their fellow-toilers in the interests of the predatory capitalists—at that very moment there was among the Negroes a man who attempted to stop this madness, this sacrifice of Negro blood to the moloch of war. That man was a son of a Negro peasant from the isle of Jamaica, Marcus Garvey. He was the only Negro who in his weekly "Negro World" raised his voice against the war, against the use of Negro peasants as cannon fodder.

In 1917, Marcus Garvey came to America and founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association whose aim was to form an independent Negro state in Africa and to return to that country the millions of dark-skinned slaves from America and the colonies. Taking advantage of the indignation accumulated among the Negroes against the brutal treatment and depriyation of political rights, against the degrading laws and lynchings (for Negroes in America have less rights than the Jews had in czarist Russia), Marcus Garvey established in the course of three years a tremendous movement among the American Negroes, gaining four million adherents and establishing fraternal ties between the American Negroes and their exploited countrymen in Africa and other colonies. Marcus Garvey, however, shunned the mass struggle in America proper. He acted within the bounds of the capitalist order, by half measures, like the Utopian plan of returning the Negroes to Africa and the promotion of a series of commercial enterprises (like the Negro Factory Corporation and the "Black Star Line" of steamships) for the exclusive use and employment of Negroes.

In seeking for new ways for the emancipation of Negroes, Garvey lost sight of the fact that the establishment of an independent Negro state and the transportation from America of the black slaves—the cheapest labor yielding super-profits to the capitalists—could not be realized unless the political power in America as well as in other countries should have previously passed into the hands of the toilers. He lost sight of the fact that under the conditions of modern capitalist society his attempt was doomed to failure for the simple reason that the capitalists, from the sheer instinct of self-preservation, would not relax their hold upon their colonial slaves.

This was the very thing that happened.

The American capitalists realized that the movement led by Garvey, the movement for Negro independence even under the modest slogan of "Back to Africa," contained the embryo of the future revolutionary movement which, in alliance with the workers and peasants, is to threaten the reign of capital. And the American government decided to smash Garvey's organization by killing him politically as a leader, by drowning him in a flood of mud-slinging and calumny. The American capitalists did not shrink from staging an outrageous judicial comedy, accusing Marcus Garvey of grand larceny. Marcus Garvey was sent to jail by the verdict of a prejudiced, venal court in America. The whole of his trial was an orgy of revengeful capitalism bent on destroying the man who had ventured to raise his hand against the American robbers and who has organized millions of colonial slaves.

The International Peasants' Council (Krestintern) has proposed to all Negro organizations to take up immediately a campaign for the liberation of Marcus Garvey as the victim of political and racial revenge.

But this is not enough. We appeal not only to the Negro masses, but also to the peasants and to their faithful allies, the workers of all countries, to join their voices in protest against this contemptible outrage penetrated by the American capitalists upon the Negro movement, to demand the liberation of Garvey, and to put an end to the indignities to which the Negroes are subjected.

Demand the liberation of Garvey!

Demand for the Negroes political, social and economic equality with the whites!

Down with Jim-Crowism, Black-Beltism, Lynching and other brutalities!

Long live the unity of the Negro workers and peasants!

Long live the unity of the white and black toilers!

Long live the free hundred and seventy million people of Negroes!

Long live the rule of the toilers thruout the world!

Peasants and workers of the world, unite!

On behalf of the presidium of the International Peasants' Council:

(Signed.)—Dombal (Poland), Renaud Jean, Vazeilles (France), Otto Rydle (Czecho-Slovakia), Gorov (Bulgaria), Richard Buergi (Germany), Orlov (U. S. S. R.), Leng (Norway), Hero (Sweden), Nouay-Ai-Quack (Indo-China, Colonies), Alonzo (Spain), Teng (Esthonia), Ken-Hay Ashi (Japan), Knutson (America), Ruggiero Grieco (Italy).

Moscow, August 21, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1925.

Confidential Memorandum:

To: The Secretary Through the Director of Conciliation
From: Karl F. Phillips
Subject: American Negro Labor Congress

"Down with Capitalism, -- up with Communism, no matter what the cost may be."

The above-quoted theme, sounded by "Bishop" William Montgomery Brown, (white) unfrocked Bishop of the Episcopalian diocese, was the climax of the convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, held at 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, October 25 - 31, 1925.

Descriptive:

Probably 600 attendants were present in the smoke-filled hall, when Lovett Forte-Whiteman, Organizer, called the American Negro Labor Congress to order Sunday evening, October 25, 1925. "Red" was the dominant color of settings, banners, decorations, and other quasi-identification marks, from neckties up. Karl Marx's precept of "Workers of the World, unite!" was displayed in red, in connection with such suffixes as "For good pay -- against lynching -- against Jim Crowism -- against discriminations in labor unions." Young women of both races were busily engaged in pinning red ribbons upon all who would accept them, asking a small silver contribution in return therefor. "The Daily Worker," "The Liberator," "The Negro Champion," and "flyers," samples of which are attached hereto, were sold. The delegates and at-

tendants were probably colored and white on a respective basis of 1 to 10. In actions and words, with the exception of the leaders, the Negroes appeared to be a semi-illiterate but hard-working class, while the whites, men and women, appeared to be of the types of foreign-born whites such as are found on the East Side of New York. Robert Minor, (white), cartoonist for, and contributor to, "The Liberator" -- a Communistic magazine -- was an interested attendant at each meeting.

Pictures of leaders of revolts in this and foreign lands decorated the meeting place. Directly above the platform was a picture six feet wide showing a Negro worker and a Negro farmer clasping hands. Saklatvala, the Parsee Communist member of the British Parliament, who was recently denied admission to the U. S., looked down upon the meeting as a representative of the revolting peoples of India.

Abd-el-Krim, chief of the Riffian peoples, revolting against Spanish and French rule in Morroco, and Sun Yat Sen, late President of the Chinese republic, were given places of honor as "resisters of white imperialism."

Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey, Americans, who led slave uprisings in the pre-civil war years, and Toussaint L'Overture, who led the Haitians in their revolt a century ago, were also given places of honor. Booker T. Washington was repudiated.

Lovett Forte-Whiteman, Organizer:

After reading a telegram from Dr. O. H. Sweet, now on trial for alleged murder, in Detroit, Mich., and a cablegram from Saklatvala,

who was recently barred from this country, Lovett Forte-Whiteman, an American Negro, National Organizer of the Congress, opened the meeting. Whiteman, a brilliant scholar of about 30 years of age, who, two months ago, offered my press associate, William P. Bayless, of Pittsburgh, a large sum of money to syndicate propaganda for the American Negro Labor Congress, is an American Negro of high mentality. He is otherwise known as "James Jackson," honorary member of the Fourth Cossack Cavalry of the Red Army. He is recognized by the Soviet police through an identification card as an American newspaper correspondent of the official newspaper of railway workers of Soviet Russia and special representative of the Moscow Government on several occasions in international relations.

Whiteman, who admitted from the stage that he has performed diplomatic work in Russia, Turkestan, and Asia, is said to be a "tool" of Robert Minor, author of "The Negro Finds His Place -- and a Sword," who, in turn, is said to be an accessory of William Z. Foster.

My good friend, Sheridan A. Bruseaux, Principal of the Keystone National Detective Agency, Inc., 129 East 31st Street, Chicago, Ill., showed me records which he had compiled, stating that --

> "The real purpose of the Labor Congress is the organization of American Negroes into a branch of the Labor Congress of Soviet Russia, or, rather, into the Third Communist Internationale, of which Whiteman is a recognized member and worker. Amazing details of the Soviet Government's plan to ensnare the American Negro are apparent; but there is no evidence that the scheme is making any headway among the loyal Negroes of America.

"Whiteman admits that he has been in Russia and acknowledges an acquaintance with Soviet Russia. He refuses to discuss the purpose of his visits or his identification as 'James Jackson.

"Revolts of the dark-skinned races of Northern Africa are also held by the Reds to be an incentive and spur to group and racial unity and racial awakening, as they put it, of the American Negroes. Lovett Forte-Whiteman, Edward Davis, Otto Huiswood and H. V. Phillips are among the American Negroes who have junketed to Russia recently at the expense of the Soviet Government. Davis was sent to Russia by the Workers' Communist Party of America to attend the Peasants' Internationale. Whiteman's first contact with the Third Communist Internationale was established through Robert Minor, cartoonist for the American Communist papers and leader in extremist circles"

Communist Students from America:

According to Carroll Binder, of the Chicago Daily News, three American Negro young women and seven American Negro young men, of whom three are from Chicago, are now in Russian schools taking a three-year training course for the Russian "diplomatic service," for the furtherance, upon their return to America, of work among American Negroes. "Diplomatic Service" is the Russian vernacular for communist agitation in fields deemed by Moscow to offer possibilities for bolshevism. Two of the youths who are said to have left for Russia three months ago have been to American colleges and the others have had high school or normal school training; but their economic and social outlook was the chief entrance requirement ascertained by the Russian leaders.

"Leak" in U. S. State Department:

Detective Bruseaux asserts that there is a "leak" in the United States Department of State, whereby Negro students procure passports with which they finally make their way to Moscow for instruction in communistic dostrines. He states that, as a

private agency, there is no obligation upon him to dispose of his information for moral consideration only. He states that he can procure photographs, letters, and amazing documents, in original form, which expose the entire scheme of cooperation between the Soviet Government, white communists, and Negro communists. Were he subpoenaed by Congress, he says he would be glad to reveal the information; but as a private detective, operating for his own personal profit, he states there is no obligation to yield up to inquirers, federal or otherwise, information which he has acquired at considerable expense.

Oratorical Climaxes:

Following are certain quotes phrases used by various speakers:

"Tear down the social barrier."
"Fight for better educational facilities."
"What has America done for me? Nothing." (N.S.Taylor,Atty.)
"Negroes have nothing to say in the Government."
"We must begin to think in a revolutionary way."
"We want aid from everybody, -- Communists and Bolshevists."
"We are going to make a change, regardless of what it costs."
"Do away with racial bitterness."
"Break down the social barriers"
"All who would be free must strike the first blow."

Departmental Release:

At the request of a number of newspapermen, who visited me at the Vincennes Hotel, I issued upon my own responsibility the following release, in order to acquaint the Negro laboring people of Chicago that the Negro worker did have a voice in the Government and was reaping daily the rewards of honest labor:

> "The American working man or woman, white or black, native born or naturalized, busily engaged at a fair wage and under such favorable normal working conditions as are usually the rule, rather than the exception, is the happiest, best-paid, most contented worker in the world.

This is the kind of worker, who, as U. S. Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, says, has more gold in his teeth than other workers have in their pockets.

This man or woman fully realizes that the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, holds just as high hopes out to him as it does to any other American citizen. He is satisfied to grow as his Country grows; and to progress as it progresses. That the false hopes of some imaginary, over-night transition do not disturb his work or his life is evidenced every day in the happy homes and the many other rewards of labor, distributed all over America under the theory and practice of the most representative form of Government that man, under the divine guidance of God, has yet perfected."

A. N. L. C. Leaders:

Among those American Negro Labor Congress leaders whom I endeavored to check up, I found the following: Otto Hall, Howell V. Phillips, Lovett Forte-Whiteman, and Otto Huiswood. The peculiar twang and accentuation of their speech indicated that something besides the English language had influenced their vocal tones and modulations. I was unable to find any trace of Essie Phillips, Drury Jones, John Owens, James H. Lewis and Cyril V. Briggs.

Results: Recommendations:

It is my official opinion that until a rigid investigation is made by federal authorities or by Congress, the innermost results of this communistic movement cannot be known. Apparently its influence upon the typical Negro workers of America is very slight; yet, there must be behind it a firm plan of finance, training, and offensive, scientifically executed and logically arranged. This presumption, it seems to me, is worth a rigid investigation. Therefore, I respectfully recommend that --

(1) The State Department be advised of Bruseaux's assertion that "arrangements" for passports to Moscow are being made for American Negroes, who finally, perhaps through circuitous travel, reach their destination.

(2) Congress be asked to subpoena Lovett Forte-Whiteman, Robert Minor, and all oeaders of the American Negro Labor Congress for a rigid direct and cross examination.

(3) The Department of Justice be asked to exhaust its remedies to acquire the working truths of the entire A. N. L. C. plan.

(4) Negotiations be entered into with Bruseaux for whatever assistance he is in a position to render, upon a professional basis.

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

News Clippings

CATHOLICS IN CONFERENCE AT BALTIMORE

Discuss Economic and Labor Problems

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6.—Catholics from all sections of the United States were here from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2, attending the fifth annual convention of the Federated Colored Catholics of America.

The Father Dorsey council of the organization extended a welcome to the delegates and visitors, who held their sessions at St. Peter Claver's church on Fremont Ave. Prof. Royal Addison, chairman of the council, assisted by committees from four parishes in Baltimore, arranged the welcome and entertainment program. Father Francis Tobin, pastor of St. Peter's, assisted by Father Houlihan, [illegible]ided in making the delegates wel[illegible]me, the church hall at Carey and [illegible]esstman Sts. being used for the [illegible]sions.

[illegible] conference on the "Negro in [illegible]ican Industry," under the aus[illegible] of the Catholic conference on [illegible]ustrial problems, was an important [illegible]ture of the program. Commis[illegible]oner Karl Phillips of the U. S. department of labor; Miss Anita Williams, social worker in local Catholic charities, and Mrs. Sarah Fernandis, municipal social worker, were among the contributors to the discussion of wages, living and economic problems at the morning session, over which Dr. Thomas Turner of Hampton institute, presided. John Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades union of the American Federation of Labor, and William Jones, managing editor of the Afro-American, spoke at the afternoon meeting. The Very Rev. Louis Pastoelli, S. J., of St. Joseph's seminary of this city, presided. An interesting view of the work of Cardinal Gibbons institute, located in Maryland, near here, was presented by Principal Victor Daniels.

Hold Parade

A large congregation filled to capacity St. Peter Claver's church Sunday when high mass was celebrated by the pastor, Father Tobin, after which luncheon was served at the Knights of St. John hall. Rev. John McNamara, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore, delivered the principal address at the afternoon session. Other speeches were given by Hon. Warner T. McGiunn of the municipal city council, and Hon. U. Grant Tyler and Charles F. Woodland of the Maryland council of the federation.

A street parade and reception at the Elks auditorium Monday marked the closing events of the convention. Officers of the Father Dorsey council are Royal Addison, president; Charles Gladden, vice president; C. Marcellus Dorsey, financial secretary; Jerome Briscoe, recording secretary, and U. Grant Tyler, treasurer.

Karl Phillips to Talk At Negro Conference

Karl Phillips, commissioner of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, will be among the principal speakers at an industrial negro conference to be held in Baltimore, Saturday August 31, it was learned today.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems. Phillips will discuss the wage and working condition of the negro in this country.

Among the other speakers will be Victor Daniels, president of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, Ridge, Md., the Rev. Henry Fisher, of St. Paul's College of this city, and John Frey of the American Federation of Labor.

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT

Duty Will Consist Of Making State-Wide Industral Survey

Appointment of Frank R. Beckwith of this city, as director of Bureau of Negro Economics, was announced this week thru the office of Governor Harry Leslie. The bureau will be connected as an auxiliary to the Indiana State Industrial board.

Mr. Beckwith, who has been active in Republican state politics for a number of years, at one time organized the Negro Voters' league, an organization to foster Republican principles. He is at present commander of the American Woodmen, a local organization and president of the Elephants a G. O. P. organization and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

FRANK R. BECKWITH

Mr. Beckwith was at one time appointed by the Marion county commissioners as custodian of the Court house from which he later resigned.

The work of the bureau will be mainly to survey industrial plants thruout the state with special consideration given to health and safety features. Recommendations to plant owners will be made to promote the interest of employes.

At the beginning of the present state administration, Mr. Beckwith was mentioned as superintendent of the capitol building and grounds, but later Dr. S. A. Furniss, Harry B. Dynes, commissioner of conciliation for U. S. department, The Indianapolis Recorder and Burt Fuller recommended the position he now holds. The office was then created by Gov. Harry Leslie.

Mr. Beckwith is a graduate of Technical High school and is at present studying law.

"I am keenly alive to the responsibility which has been placed upon this bureau. It is a vast missionary field where a much needed service can be administered to the needs of humanity. I have abiding confidence in the governor of Indianapolis. I know that he possesses a sympathetic understanding of some our state's needs. For this and other reasons. I shall, with diligence and sincerity, safeguard the great trust imposed in me and to this end I solicit the hearty cooperation of all concerned," Mr. Beckwith stated.

His office will be located in the state house.

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Clippings, News

CONVENTION CLOSED BY COLORED WOMEN

Association Is Making Plans Bettering Industrial Conditions in U. S.

PLAN PLACEMENT BUREAU

The first national conference of colored women in the interest of bettering working conditions in the industries closed yesterday with sessions at headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women, Twelfth and O streets northwest. The final sessions were visited by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the American Negro Labor Congress, the federation studying the work of the conference with especial reference to plans for increasing efficiency of the colored woman worker.

Mrs. Bessie Plotnick, representing the labor congress organization, explained a plan of organization of workers' clubs for groups of unskilled women, but discovered that the industrial department of the colored women's association had effected organization along dissimilar lines and had embodied in its resolutions a recommendation for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor wherever possible.

The conference, Mrs. M. Moselle Griffin of Philadelphia, national chairman, stated, following a cursory survey, found a widespread lack of training among colored women for industrial pursuits, the work being new to those who had engaged previously only in personal and domestic service. To effect a better adjustment State organizations and local branches of the industrial department were directed to make an appeal to boards of education everywhere.

In localities where vocational and trade schools exist they were directed to ask for vocational and placement directors to find employment for women particularly fitted for the industries. In other localities they were directed to urge establishment of vocational and trade schools. President Hoover and the Secretary of Agriculture were subjects of an appeal for rectification of conditions in the South, where colored women are engaged in agricultural work, so that it may become possible for them to obtain assistance from the Farm Loan Bureau. This assistance, testimony indicated, was practically impossible to obtain under present conditions.

The month of June was designated as "national industrial month" for the National Association of Colored Women, during which time an educational program and a drive for organization of 5,000 women in industrial pursuits will be directed by the national chairman, Mrs. Griffin, with Mrs. Emma Carter Thompson, of Philadelphia, as statistical secretary and Mrs. Marian D. Butler as territorial chairman in charge of work in eleven States from Maine to the District of Columbia.

A special placement bureau will be opened here, Mrs. Griffin stated, not only to cater to women in domestic service, but to women in all pursuits. This bureau will be financed by the department through its 40 directors and 5 territorial directors, with Mrs. Lillian Coleman as national industrial secretary. House dresses will be manufactured as the basis of financial independence.

NEGRO POLITICIANS STRIVING FOR OFFICE

Positions of Importance Are Being Sought of Hoover Administration.

MASCERATION IS CHARGED

Colored politicians, it has been learned from men within the service whose positions are sought by outsiders and from others who worked with the colored voters' division of the Republican national committee for the election of President Hoover, are seeking responsible places in the Government service at the hands of the administration. Some, like Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, are said to desire the post of Envoy to Abyssinia now held by Addison E. Southard, while others follow the beaten track and are preparing to obtain political plums by ousting from office other colored men now in the service.

No aggressive political leadership has evinced itself, however, as was demonstrated in all Republican administrations up to Taft, and there is said to be a disposition on the part of those who would be recognized for leadership to emasculate each other. Of a large number of colored politicians approached during the past fortnight, none expressed great expectations from the Hoover administration, but there appeared a consensus that the President would make approximately the same number of significent appointments of colored politicians during his term as his predecessors have.

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, appointed Fred R. Moore as Minister to Liberia, Robert H. Terrell as judge of the municipal court, James L. Curtis as Liberian Minister also, William J. Yerby as consul at Dakar, John E. Green as military attache at Monrovia, Richard C. Bundy as secretary of the Monrovian Legation, and James G. Carter as consul at Tananarivo, Madagascar. Mr. Hoover's list of appointments, negro political leaders expect, will exceed that of the Democratic President, if not that of Roosevelt or Taft.

Coolidge Appointed 12.

Of 44 national posts and 49 foreign posts filled by negroes since 1864, practically all of which required confirmation by the United States Senate, Roosevelt made eighteen appointments, Taft made thirteen, and Coolidge made twelve. Of the Coolidge appointments however, only those of Walter Cohen as customs superintendent at New Orleans, Arthur G. Froe as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and W. T. Francis as Minister to Liberia, have been considered as of larger political significance, unless the designation of Perry W. Howard as special assistant to the Attorney General may be so classed.

Oscar DePriest, first negro representative from the North, finds that he has been preceded in the House of Representatives by more than a dozen colored men, principally from South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He finds also that the negro has been shorn of traditional appointive positions, especially those requiring senatorial confirmation, with the exception of Recorder of Deeds and Minister to Liberia, and that, therefore, he stands out most prominently in the eyes of the country not only as representative of the First District of Illinois, but also as a leading national political figure.

The office of highest rank ever held by a negro in the Government of the United States was that of the senatorship from the State of Mississippi, held by Blanche K. Bruce. He was senator in the seventies before primary days, when a man had to capture a legislature before he could represent his State. Later he was named Register of the Treasury by President Garfield. The highest paid office ever held by a negro was that of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, held by Frederick Douglass, in 1881, after he had served as a police commissioner and United States marshal here. The office then was on the fee basis.

Bassett Made Minister.

President Grant, in 1869, appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett as minister resident and consul general to Haiti. This office was later held by John M. Langston, one time representative in Congress from Virginia, who was sent to the insular republic by President Hayes. Douglass was named by Cleveland to the Haitian post, and was succeeded there by John S. Durham, and Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, under President Harrison. William F. Powell, of New Jersey, was named as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Haitian post by President McKinley, who also named Bruce again Register of the Treasury.

Henry W. Furniss, of Indiana, was a Roosevelt appointee to Haiti, the last colored minister to be sent there. He was succeeded by Madison R. Smith, of Missouri, and Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, of Louisiana. This position has been vacant during the American occupation of the island. Negro politicians expect this occupation soon to cease, and candidates are cropping up for this $10,000 plum.

The position of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia has been accorded to a colored man for many years, with the exception of the period of the Wilson administration. While Garfield first appointed to this position the best known of negro leaders—Frederick Douglass—President Cleveland appointed James C. Matthews, of New York, to the position, as well as James Monroe Trotter, of Boston, during the second term of his administration.

Cheatham Recorder Here.

Henry P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, was named Recorder of Deeds by President McKinley and was succeeded by John C. Dancy, of North Carolina, under Roosevelt. He served nine years. Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, came to the post under President Taft, in 1910, served until the Wilson administration, and was renamed by President Harding, but failed of confirmation by reason of senatorial courtesy accorded Senator Tom Watson, of his State. Arthur G. Froe, incumbent, was then named.

Since J. H. Smythe, of Virginia, was appointed internal revenue agent by President Grant, many colored men have served in the Internal Revenue Service. P. B. S. Pinchback, onetime lieutenant governor of Louisiana, served in 1882 as surveyor of customs at New Orleans, and Col. James M. Lewis was surveyor general of the State. Robert Smalls was named by Roosevelt as collector of the port at Beaufort, S. C., and Charles W. Anderson as internal revenue collector in New York, a position which he holds today. Joseph E. Lee was named to a similar position in Florida, and Whitefield McKinlay, under Roosevelt, was collector of the port of Georgetown, D. C.

President Taft appointed Charles Cottrell, of Toledo, Ohio, as collector of customs at Honolulu. This, aside from the Cohen appointment, was the last appointment of prominence in this department of the Government, but the Taft administration also gave to the negro, William H. Lewis, of Boston, the position of Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and to Ralph Tyler, of Columbus, Ohio, the position of auditor of the Navy.

Register Is Favorite Post.

A favorite position to which negro politicians have aspired is that of Register of the Treasury since Bruce first held the position. He was succeeded by Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia, and W. T. Vernon, of Kansas, under President Roosevelt. J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, under President Taft, was the last colored man in that office.

The Coolidge administration named W. A. Ward, of Indiana, in charge of the Veterans' Hospital, at Tuskegee, Ala., together with a colored personnel. James Adlai Cobb was also named to succeed Judge Robert H. Terrell on the municipal bench here. Outside of the ministership to Liberia there have been but few other important positions traditionally held by negroes. In the consular service James G. Carter is now in the consular post at Calais, William J. Yerby at La Rochelle, and William H. Hunt, in Guadaloupe, all in French territory, and all after long years of service in consular positions.

DePriest, in interest of wider recognition of the negro in the Government service, has designated candidates and alternates to West Point and Annapolis from among the young colored men of his district. These candidates and alternates were chosen by a special board of the congressman's designation out of a group of 100 who entered into competition to obtain the appointments.

Wash. Post 4/28/29

Chicago Bishop Named In Patronage Bribery

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (I.N.S.).—Bishop Archibald Carey, negro member of Mayor William Hale Thompson's civil service commission, and Timothy Reeves, the bishop's secretary, were named in true bills voted by the grand jury last night charging conspiracy and robbery.

Carey, with others, had been accused of accepting money for influence in securing civil service appointments and promotions.

The Indianapolis

In Washington

THOMAS M. DEXTER

Mr. Thomas M. Dexter, business agent for the Cement Finishers' union of Indianapolis spent last week in Washington, D. C. Mr. Dexter is a member of the Board of directors of the Indiana Wage Earners league and was recently elected as one of three delegates who will represent the Indiana Building Trades council at the meeting of the Indiana Federation of labor. Mr. Dexter was escorted throughout the Capitol by Karl F. Philips, Commissioner of Conciliation, in the United States Department of labor. Mr. Dexter held conferences with James J. Davis, Secretary of labor, who by virtue of his office is a member of the President's cabinet. He also called on Perry Reeves of Indiana, who is now stationed in Washington as director of Vocational education. Secretary Davis praised Mr. Dexter for the efficient manner in which he conducts labor affairs. The Washington Times commented on the fact that Mr. Dexter's organization is the only one of its kind which has the membership of tradesmen of both races.

WASHINGTON, IND.

CIVIC BODIES BAND TO LEND NEGRO AID

Washington Organizations Hope to Extend Field of His Opportunity.

WHITES OUSTING MANY

Through the instrumentality of J. A. Jackson, of the Small Business Unit of the Department of Commerce, the Federation of Civic Associations, the colored Baptist Ministers Alliance, the Twelfth Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association and the press have been enlisted in a general survey of this community with a view to providing employment for qualified Negroes in places of responsibility.

A series of meetings have been planned for study of the problem from two phases, one being an increased efficiency of Negro workers, and the other the opening of avenues of service differing in kind from those in which Negroes have been employed heretofore. Already the survey has disclosed that former exclusive Negro employments, restaurant waiting, barbering, shoemaking, and similar pursuits, have been taken over by white men and women here and throughout the South.

Jackson has set forth that less than 3 per cent of the Negro population is in the merchandising trades, and a smaller percentage of Negroes patronizing colored merchants. A resolution was formulated yesterday, following a meeting of interested persons, asking the Department of Labor to make the survey here. This resolution will be presented by Robert N. Mattingly, principal of the Cardozo Business High School; Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, and Mary E. Cromwell.

Increased employment will be sought under the District government, public utilities corporations, chain stores and laundries, and a publicity committee has been named to acquaint the Negro population with such agencies as are favorable to giving him an opportunity to make a living.

BUREAU'S WORK OUTLINED

J. A. Jackson, of the small business unit of the United States Department of Commerce, presented an outline of the work of the Government in behalf of business, before a representative group of colored people, at the Twelfth Street Y, last night.

"Most people think of the Government as a policeman or a tax collector, but seldom as ready to aid in the solution of life's many problems," said the speaker listing the services offered by his department alone.

R. N. Mattingly, principal of Cardoza Business High School, described the work done by the United States Department of Labor, as outlined by Karl Phillips, Bureau of Conciliation, in a recent visit by a delegation.

Committees were authorized and the chairman, Campbell Johnson, was requested to establish liaison among other groups studying the economic side of Washington's population.

Annual Banquet Held By Bar Association

The sixth annual banquet of the Washington Bar Association, an organization composed of colored attorneys, was held last night at the Whitelaw Hotel. Formation of an Eastern bar association was urged by W. Ashbie Hawkins, of Baltimore. Charles E. Robinson, president, was toastmaster.

Other speakers included U. Grant Carter, president of the Monumental Bar Association, Baltimore; George McMechen, Karl A. Phillips and Judge James A. Cobb. The banquet was arranged by a committee composed of Ollie M. Cooper, J. A. Letcher, Theodore Brown, Frank W. Allen and Henry A. Brown, chairman.

DRASTIC VAGRANCY BILL INTRODUCED

Blease Asks That Ancient Law in South Carolina Be Enacted Here.

MANY CLASSES INCLUDED

A bill to give Washington a vagrancy law modeled after an ancient vagrancy law in South Carolina was introduced yesterday by Senator Cole L. Blease (Democrat), of that State.

It is by far the most drastic of all the vagrancy bills introduced in Congress for the benefit of the Capital. Under one provision—that aimed at the man who has a piece of ground and fails to cultivate it—some believe that police could arrest numerous retired property owners.

Persons arrested as vagrants would be subject to a fine not exceeding $100 and a jail sentence not exceeding 30 days. Those classed as vagrants include the following:

"All persons in the District of Columbia, wandering from place to place, without any known residence, or residing in the District of Columbia, who have no visible or known means of gaining a fair, honest and reputable livelihood.

"All suspicious persons going about the District swapping or bartering articles or things, with no established business; likewise all persons who acquire a livelihood by gambling or horseracing, without any other visible means of livelihood; all peprsons of gaming tables * * *; all persons who lead idle or disorderly lives; all who harbor thieves or felons, and those who are known to be of that character or description.

"All not following some handicraft, trade or profession, or not having some known or visible means of livelihood, who shall be able to work, and occupying or being in possession of some piece of land, shall not cultivate such a quantity thereof as shall be deemed to be necesasry for the maintenance of himself and his family; also, all persons representing, publicly, for gain or reward, without being fully licensed, any play, comedy, interlude or farce, or other entertainment of the stage, or any part thereof; all fortune tellers for fee or reward and all sturdy beggars.

THE EAST TENNESSEE NEWS, KNOXVILLE, TEN

Harlem Citizens Form Club To Back Jimmy Walker For Mayor

Negroes Now Have 2,275 City Jobs With Payroll of $3,852,000; 600 Are School Teachers

NEW YORK.—Believing that the administration of Mayor James J. Walker has done more than any previous one to make New York City "The Finest Spot in America for the Negro," a group of 170 leading Negro citizens of Greater New York have organized themselves into the Colored Citizens Non-Partisan Committee for the reelection o fMayor James J. Walker.

The committee is composed of democrats, republicans and independents and includes such outstanding Negro citizens as Harry Burleigh, the noted singer and composer; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league; Roy Lancaster, chairman of the committee, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Irving C. Miller, theatrical producer; John B. Nail, realtor; T. C. Tabb, restaurateur and Major William H. Jackson, Leo Fitz Nearon and Frank Chislom.

The committee has just published and distributed 50,000 copies of booklet entitled "New York City and the Colored Citizen" among the Negro population of New York, which sets forth the benefits derived by New York's Negroes from the administration of Mayor Walker. This booglet, the first of its kind ever issued by negroes in a political campaign, tells of the fair attitude of the Walker administration toward the Negro in the public schools where 600 teachers are employed, the hospitals where there is no color line, the police and fire departments, where Negroes hold high positions, public improvements in the Harlem area which have cost over $7,000,000 and in the appointment of Negro city employees. According to this booklet, the number of Negro employees has increased 955 per cent under the Walker administration and there are 17 times more Negroes on the city payrolls now than in 1917, when the Republican - Fusion administration went out of office. These employees now number 2275 and draw an aggregate annual salary of $3,852,375.

WORK IS SOUGHT FOR COLORED

To find ways and means to overcome growing unemployment and to develop business among negro merchants are two ideas engaging the attention of local organizations meeting this week. Last night some 40 representative women and men in different lines of work met at the office of the National Clerical Reserve, 1234 U St. N. W., to formulate plans for a trade exhibit.

Tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Twelfth Street Y, another meeting is scheduled to consider unemployment and its possible consequences this winter. It is headed by the Rev. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Congregational Church.

Friday, at the Civic Association meeting, at the District Building, the committee on economics will report the result of interviews with Washington business men, respecting the employment of colored help in return for trade by colored people.

Claiming that the cost of living causes colored people here to spend at least $65,000,000 a year, the proponents of the movements are urging greater consideration for their group among the employes of the businesses they patronize.

Surveys are being made and employers listed and interviewed to get data for a city wide campaign to offer colored men and women of training and character openings when found.

PHILLIPS WILL CONFER ON LABOR CONDITIONS

Karl F. Phillips of Washington, Negro commissioner of concilliation of the United States Department of Labor, will be in Indianapolis today and tomorrow to consult with Frank R. Beckwith, director of Negro welfare of the state industrial board, and Harry B. Dynes, concilliator for the Department of Labor, relating to work among Indiana Negroes.

Indiana is the fourth state to have a special department for Negro workmen. Other states with such departments are Missouri, Michigan and West Virginia.

Mr. Phillips will address a meeting of leading Negro citizens in the Walker building at noon tomorrow. Thomas M. Dexter, business agent for the cement finishers' union, will preside.

BIG MOTOR FIRMS AS WELL AS TAXIS IN CAPITAL BATTLE

Details of Fight Revealed at Public Utilities Commission Hearing.

DRASTIC REGULATIONS MODIFICATION ARGUED

Harsh Rulings Would Ruin Many Truck Concerns, Some Declare.

Washington has become a fighting ground in a Nation-wide battle between General Motors and the Ford Motor Co., as well as the scene of a bitter battle between the large local taxicab companies and the small independents, according to indications at the public hearing held yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission on its tentative order putting into effect drastic and detailed regulation of taxicabs and all other public motor vehicles.

The hearing was held in the boardroom in the District Building. It lasted throughout the day and was attended by the largest number of men concerned in transportation business in the history of the Utilities Commission. On the one side were the Brown brothers, owners of the Black & White and Yellow Taxicab companies, aided by representatives of the General Motors Co. and taxicab owners and operators from other cities who said they were officers of the National Taxicab Owners Association. On the other were the smaller local operators, led by the Independent Taxicab Owners Association, which operates the Diamond Line, the representatives of the Ford company and lawyers and owners and drivers of smaller taxicab companies and trucking companies.

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chairman of the commission, announced at the conclusion of the hearing, after he had invited anyone else who wished to appear to do so, that it will be some time before the commission is ready to issue its regulations. Apparently the commission has determined that it will regulate taxicabs and other motor vehicles for public hire in the District and the only question is whether it will modify the drastic regulations it publicly proposed for consideration at the hearing yesterday.

Business Curtailment Feared.

J. Louis Taylor, a Negro lawyer, appearing on behalf of several small owners of trucks, declared that he was fearful that the regulations would "drive out of business many honest, hard-working, truck owners who follow the roadside" and would mean that "many persons who now are working and are self-supporting will become public charges."

George E. Young, representative of the Iowa-Thomas Circle Citizens Association, prefaced his remarks with the declaration that his association was whole-heartedly behind the present utilities commission but he thought that the tentative regulations would work to the detriment of the small operators. He suggested some technical legal amendments.

Jerome Fanciulli, attorney representing the Commercial Motor Vehicle Owners Association of the District, who operates 2,000 vehicles, pleaded against harsh restrictions which, he said, would do more harm than good. He said that his clients accepted the principle of public regulation, but he thought that regulation should be developed in line with actual experience.

Smith Star of Opposition.

Alfred D. Smith, attorney for the Independent Taxi Owners Association, was the star of the opposition to the commission's proposed regulations, however. Smith struck viciously at newspaper propaganda to force compulsory insurance, declaring that compelling the driver to carry insurance would not protect the public, but simply would protect the driver from having to pay damages himself. He declared that his company collected an insurance fund of approximately $45,000 a year to meet damages. He said that it had never had a fatal accident and only had had one accident which might result in permanent injury. No judgment against an independent operator of his association remains unsatisfied, he declared.

Smith attacked the claims of the Black & White Co. made earlier in the hearings and attempted to cross-examine M. F. Mangan, attorney for the Brown brothers, to show that there were many suits pending and unsettled against the attorney's clients. But he did not get very far, for the commission shut him off.

William W. Cloud, of the National Taxicab Owners Association, apparently was the leader of the group favoring stringent restriction. Cloud declared that the drastic regulations proposed by the commission are "not nearly" stringent enough. Later on C. H. Calfee, district representative, taxicab division, of the General Motors Truck Co., said that Cloud had said everything he had wanted to say.

H. L. Cummings, of Richmond, a director of the National Taxicab Owners Association, declared that organization is "making a desperate effort to have the taxicab business put under regulation by the Public Utilities Commission." He, too, favored the regulations proposed by the local commission.

R. B. English, Washington manager of the Ford Motor Co., took exception to several features of the regulations, one of which provide that gasoline tanks on taxicabs must be entirely outside the body of the car. English said that the Ford taxicabs have their tanks outside the body in the belief of the Federal Government and the Bureau of Standards.

"Ah," said Gen. Patrick, "you mean, Mr. English, of course, in your opinion."

"No," English replied warmly, "I don't mean my opinion. I mean, as a matter of fact. I mean according to specifications of the United States Government and the Bureau of Standards."

George E. L. Hayes a Negro attorney, representing the Howard Taxcab Co., set forth many objections to the tentative regulations, pointed out several dubious provisions, and asked for clarification. His presentation was closely followed.

Our Darkest Political Hour

There is a philosophy that reads, that the darkest hour of the night is just before the dawn of the day. If this philosophy holds good in politics, the Negro should have some hope of ultimate political freedom in the national life.

When the President permitted Colonel James Francis Burke to issue his famous "scrap" order, outlawing regular Republican organizations in the South, and setting up lily white patronage committees in their stead, and permitting those who assayed to represent him to follow up the order with the propaganda, that the President wanted a white Republican party in the South, he did more to increase race prejudice and to promote political intolerance than any President since the emancipation of the slaves.

No President has had a greater opportunity to plant hope and encouragement in the hearts of the American people than President Hoover. No President has had as great opportunity to literally love the nation into one insoluble family, and to wipe out race prejudice and religious bigotry than has President Hoover; and no President has contributed so little to this just cause of humanity.

President Hoover was ushered into public office as the world's greatest humanitarian. Jesus, only, had fed the multitudes of the earth in the time of famine as had the great World War Food Administrator. It was heralded around the world that Herbert Hoover was too big to be little, and that he had been too busy serving God and humanity to develop race prejudice.

We preached from the platform to the people that Mr. Hoover was the best man from the standpoint of world training that the people ever had the opportunity to elect to the presidency, and it would be a national calamity for the people to lose the opportunity to avail themselves of his services; that by choice and training Mr. Hoover had lived to serve humanity and not races or classes. The people had the right to expect a new era in thought, business, and politics when Mr. Hoover came to judgment.

The nation looked to him as another Lincoln who would recognize the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God in dealing with the American people. Nobody expected to hear of a process of whitening the Republican South, or of blackening the Democratic Party, north, in order to permanently break the solid South. The nation looked for a contest of the survival of the fittest, and for an equal opportunity for all, all the time.

Nobody expected the President to take charge of the Republican Party and undertake to run the party without politicians any more than he would undertake to run the Department of Justice without lawyers. But, when J. Francis Burke, late of the White House, issued the statement, as White House spokesman, that the President was going to scrap the party organization in the South that contributed so much to both his nomination and election because they had been trafficking in Federal patronage, the people began to see that the President was not a Lincoln, Roosevelt, or Coolidge, but a poor creature who had been flattered by a deceptive popular vote, and had been deceived into the belief that he could build up an effective party organization of the best white people in the South, if he would consent to the elimination of the Negro from the party by the same set of pie-hunters and carpet-baggers who have imposed their propaganda on every Republican administration since President Taft catered to the false doctrine of Negro-haters and Kluxers. Mr. Hoover was elected by a tremendous popular majority because the people thought he would be able to equalize the tariff between industry and agriculture, solve the farm problem, and to suggest an economic policy that would insure labor a just share of the profits of its toil.

The Negro thought there would be no shutting of the door of hope and opportunity in his face; that there would be no abridgement of his political rights; that his right to hold office and be voted for would be as good as any other citizen; but these fond hopes went aglimmering when he saw that the scrapping of Southern party organizations meant only in those states where the Negro had a potent voice in the control of the party, and a hand in the distribution of patronage in their states—Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The indictment under which the party leaders in these states were condemned and politically lynched, without a hearing or a day in court, was, they had been selling Federal offices. Slemp, in Virginia; Creager, in Texas; Taylor, in Tennessee, and Street, in Alabama, were indicted in their states in the court of public opinion for the same offence, but no scrapping was done in these states, because the accused were white.

The Negro must be facing his darkest hour before dawn. He is being effectually left off the program of the party everywhere. In the South, party organizations are being swept aside without regard to party regularity. All patronage has been turned over to lily whites and Federal officeholders.

The Negro has been told by the action of the Administration at Washington that he is not needed and will not be until 1932, that wherever he is in evidence in the party organization, he must turn it over to the Kluxers and take a back seat and sit down. The Southern idea prevails, that this is a white man's country and the Negro is simply tolerated.

THE HERALD AND COMMONWEALTH
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929

"WHY CHEAP LABOR DOWN SOUTH?"

Under the above caption Dr. Broadus Mitchell discusses labor conditions in the textile mills of the South.

In his discusion he does not answer the question indicated in his headline subject, nor does he discuss the wages and conditions of the great mass of laborers in the cotton raising states of the South, the great majority of whom are Negroes.

Whenever the reason for the cheapness of labor in the South is investigated it will be found that it is cheap because the lowest paid labor is Negro labor, exploited and paid far less than a living wage.

White employers in the South assume and openly say that Negroes can live more cheaply than white people. The assumption began with the Negro as a free laborer employed by his former masters who knew what he had been compelled to exist on as a slave and measured the value of his labor by what he, the employer, knew to be the cost of his food, scant clothing and shack in which to live. This assumption has been handed down through generations until today in the South the mass of Negro laborers are paid a wage that is figured on a basis below his actual needs and not according to the value of his labor.

The day laborer and the farm "hand" in the South have no protection and during normal times and times of depression must work at starvation wages.

This has been true in most States of the South during all the years since the abolition of slavery, except a brief period, about three years, the latter part of the World War and a year and a half after the Armistice.

Now there is agitation and sympathy poured out in behalf of the underpaid white mill workers in the South because they are paid—women and men—from $11 to $15 a week; Negro farm workers, heads of families are paid from $12 to $15 per MONTH and there is no sympathy exressed for them and no effort by publicist, philanthropist, or the government to better their condition.

The great body of Negro workers farm laborers, highway laborers and domestics are included in no program and belong to the discontented class which the Communists are striving to reach and incite to hostility to the government an to existing institutions.

No program of betterment for the poor white workers of the South will ever permanently succeed that does not include betterment for the Negro worker.

So long as Negro labor is exploited and Negro workers degraded so long will white labor be exploited and degraded.

An investigation of Negro labor conditions shoul be made; such an investigation would be revealing, educative and astounding, if not shocking to the moral sense of the people of this country.

It would, perhaps, suggest the best method of solving the entire labor problem of the South for which there can be no lasting solution until all labor is lifted to a higher plane through better wages and better working conditions.

Many Have Degrees but No Education, Dean Says

By United Press

KNOXVILLE — Dr. G. J. Laing, graduate school dean of University of Chicago, said here that "thousands of college graduates have degrees but no education," in a speech before the Eastern Tennessee Teachers Association.

"The success with which students can evade getting an education," he said, "results in a tour de force worthy of a higher object."

"Very often the educated man is not the college man at all but some person of native intelligence who has educated himself," Dr. Laing said.

A JOB FOR BROOKHART

HURRAH for Sen. Brookhart! He is getting excited about prohibition. He has discovered it is not being enforced. Prohibition is in a bad way. Something should be done about it.

No one will disagree with that.

The particular incident which so shocked Brookhart that he recounted it to the Senate yesterday, was not so surprising as expected from the advance publicity. The revelation was that he saw senators at a bankers' wet party in Washington.

Brookhart need not have gone to that party to make his discovery. He could have seen evidence of liquor at the Capital. Has he been asleep in the Senate all these years?

But let that pass. Let us forget that Brookhart's discovery is old stuff, and credit him with a great expose. What are the facts that can be exposed?

The facts are that many senators drink, and bankers, and butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers. The facts are that prohibition does not prohibit, and enforcement does not enforce. The facts are that as much alcohol probably is being consumed in the country as before prohibition.

Up to that point everyone will agree with Brookhart, and only wonder why he woke up so late.

But who and what is to blame, and what are we going to do about it?

Brookhart's answer is simple. He says, fire Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and get a man who will enforce the law. Well, we have heard many arguments for getting rid of Mr. Mellon, but this one impresses us least.

If Brookhart will consult his friends of the W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League, or if he will read the famous article by Dr. Clarence True Wilson on the late Wayne B. Wheeler, the Senator will make certain other instructive, tho belated, discoveries. He will find out that Secretary Mellon is not directly responsible for enforcement, and does not even pick those who are—the professional Dry leaders nominate the government enforcement czars.

So enforcement has failed under Dry-picked prohibition chiefs, and under that active crusader, the former Assistant Attorney General, Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

That is why the prohibition question has become so serious. If prohibition cannot be enforced after the millions the government has spent in the last 10 years, after the five-and-ten penalty laws, after the murders committeed by the army of Federal agents, after the appeals and reforms of President Hoover, after the organized propaganda and virtual control of enforcement machinery by the Dry leaders themselves, how can it be enforced?

That is the question, Sen. Brookhart!

And if the Senator has the answer, he is the man the nation has been looking for. He can't help prohibition any in the Senate; the more laws passed the worse it gets. He is wasting his talents.

Why doesn't Brookhart become a government enforcement official? The others have failed. Maybe he could succeed. On the basis of the nation's experience, it appears that prohibition is unenforceable. But the experiment is being tried, and is badly in need of help.

There is the job for Brookhart.

NEGRO CHANCE SEEN BY TUSKEGEE HEAD

Race Can Achieve Material Salvation in America, Moton Confident.

CONVENTION WINDS UP

Closing sessions of the convention of the Association for Study of Negro Life and History, held last night at the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, were featured by an address by Robert Russa Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, who spoke on phases of the economic condition of the Negro in America.

"I believe," he said, "that the Negro has a big chance to make a large contribution to the life of America and the modern world. I have interviewed a large number of manufacturers with reference to economic developments which have contributed to force the small business man to the wall and to drive the Negro individual out of employment, and I am sure a plan can be worked out which will not only permit the Negro to achieve his material salvation, but which also will pemit him to make his spiritual contribution to American life."

He also expressed the hope that the Negro farmer in the South would be enabled, by development of present plans, to receive Government aid which he can not now secure through large organizations where his membership it prohibited. Other speakers were Allison Davis, of Hampton Institute; Edgar C. Bye, of Shippensburg, Pa., and Alain Leroy Locke, of Howard University. The association will meet next year in Cleveland.

Officers reelected included Dr. John R. Hawkins, president; Carter G. Woodson, director; S. W. Rutherford, secretary-treasurer. Executive council: Julius Rosenwald, James H. Dillard, William G. Pearson, Bishop R. A. Carter, Franz Boas, C. R. Fish, John Hope, W. E. Dodd, E. A. Hooton, Bishop John Hurst, Alexander L. Jackson, Bishop R. E. Jones, T. R. Davis and John E. Nail.

Rover Assistant Quits Post to Practice Law

Ernest J. Davis, colored, assistant United States attorney in charge of the prosecution of numbers games and other forms of gaming, tendered his resignation yesterday to United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, effective December 1.

Rover declared that Davis had been one of his most zealous prosecutors and that he deplored his retirement from his service. Davis will enter private practice. Rover stated that another colored man would be named as his successor.

THE WASH

COMMONS TO HEAR RACE BAN PROTEST

Hampton Alumni President's Charge of Discrimination Stirs England.

ISSUE BECOMES ACUTE

London, Oct. 27 (A.P.).—The question of the color bar against Negroes in England will be raised in Parliament by James Marley, Labor member, at the earliest opportunity, he announced today. Protests by two widely known American Negroes against alleged discrimination because of their race has raised the question in England for the first time in an acute form.

Marley has assured Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago, of his intention of pushing the matter in Parliament. Abbott, who was a member of Gov. Frank O. Lowden's race relations commission in 1919 and president of the Hampton Institute Alumni Association, had complained of discrimination against him on the British liner Aquitania.

Paul Robeson, American Negro singer, recently stated that he and his wife were refused admittance to a prominent London grill room, although they were to be entertained there by white friends. Marley wrote of this instance to Prime Minister MacDonald and received a letter in answer saying, "It is not in accordance with our British hotel practice, but I can not think of any way in which the government can intervene."

Marley said today that the Society of Friends (Quakers) had decided to call a conference and set up a joint council of representative Negroes and white sympathizers to deal with the matter.

AUTO LIABILITY LAW EFFECTIVE IN JERSEY

Drivers Who Figure in Accidents After Today Must Give Evidence of Financial Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Motor owners and drivers who figure after today in accidents resulting in death, injury or property damage of $100 will be compelled to show financial responsibility as a condition to obtaining car registrations or operating licenses in New Jersey.

In addition to accidents the act of the 1929 Legislature effective on this date relates to intoxicated and reckless driving, excessive speeding and various other violations.

It is not the purpose of the Motor Vehicle Department, said Commissioner Dill in a pamphlet detailing the operations of the law, to exact a cash or collateral security. The showing of financial responsibility will be limited to a certificate of insurance or surety bond.

All car owners and drivers in New Jersey are affected by the act. Persons living in other States but operating motor vehicles in New Jersey or owning cars operated here are affected in a similar manner.

"The proof of financial responsibility which the Department of Motor Vehicles will require," it was explained, "is the filing of a surety bond or evidence of a policy of insurance in a qualified insurance company, covering the proper contingencies and in the sum of $5,000-$10,000 for personal liability and $1,000 property damage. Where such proof is required from the owner of any motor vehicle it shall be in said amount for each motor vehicle owned or registered by such person. Once this evidence of financial responsibility has been furnished it will not be relinquished until the said person can show a clear record for a period of three years thereafter.

"Failing to furnish the required proof of financial responsibility, or until proof shall be furnished, the license of such person to operate a motor vehicle shall be suspended or revoked, or the registration of any such motor vehicle or vehicles shall be suspended or revoked."

Operator Rents Dwelling.

M. C. Berg, Inc., operator, who recently purchased and remodeled the house at 153 West Eighty-first Street, has leased it for five years to Louise Einsfeld, who has purchased the complete furnishings of the dwelling. The Hidalgo Realty Corporation was the broker in this deal.

Brooklyn Residence Sold.

Boulevard Homes, Inc., has sold a new two-story brick house for two families at 2,380 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn; the plot is 30 by 100 feet. The buyer intends to occupy it. Samuel Galitzka was the broker.

929.

NEGRO LOST FIGHT FOR HARLEM VOTES

Gavagan, Democrat, Elected by Plurality of 13,438

Voters of the part of Harlem in which the Negro vote is the dominant factor elected a white candidate, Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, to Congress from the 21st District over a Negro opponent, Hubert T. Delany, Rebublican, after a campaign in which race prejudice became a strong element from time to time.

Charges were made that both sides were making a racial appeal, and Mayor Walker in a last-minute appearance in the district remarked in his speech that he was "color blind."

The final vote indicated that the attempt to have Negro voters support a Negro for office on a racial plea was a failure, for Gavagan received 39,909 votes in the final count and Delany 26,471, giving Gavagan a clear plurality of 13,438. The Socialist candidate, Frank R. Crosswaith, got 3,635 votes.

Considerable resentment was heard in Harlem yesterday over the circulation at the last moment of a letter purporting to come from the Colored Republican Club of Harlem asking Negro voters to support Francis E. Rivers, Republican candidate for Assembly, and Fred Moore, Republican candidate for Alderman. Both candidates were elected. They have large personal followings in the district, and the letter is thought not to have had any great effect in bringing about their success.

In the letter it was said: "If you want Harlem for the colored people vote against the white candidates of the Democratic Party. Vote for Rivers and Moore—the colored candidates for the district. Vote against their white opponents of the Democratic party, Isaacs for Assembly and Kelly for Alderman.

"This election gives the colored voters the chance to drive the whites out of Harlem. Save Harlem for the colored people. We need room to expand. Don't let the whites push us out. Harlem belongs to the colored people. Keep it safe for ourselves by voting for the colored candidates."

'YELLOW DOG'

SENATE confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court may be refused on the ground that his injunction decision in the Red Jacket mine case upheld a "Yellow Dog contract." The American Federation of Labor and many liberals insist that is sufficient reason for denying Parker a seat on the Supreme Bench. We agree.

We believe that a majority of Senators and American citizens will agree, if they can be brought to understand the meaning of a Yellow Dog contract and the significance of an anti-labor injunction upholding such a contract. Surprisingly, however, it appeared at the Senate hearings on the Parker nomination that some of the subcommittee of investigation did not know the nature of this notorious form of contract.

A Yellow Dog contract is one in which an employer forces a worker to agree that he will not, while employed, join a labor union.

Well, what is wrong with that? If a man signs a contract shouldn't he stick to it? Isn't a contract sacred, and aren't the courts obliged to uphold a contract? If a union comes along and tries to get members from among workers who are under contract not to join, why shouldn't the employer request and the judge grant an injunction against the union?

Those questions can be answered best by other questions: Why shouldn't a White Slave contract be valid? Why shouldn't a peonage contract be valid? Why shouldn't a contract made under duress be valid? In other words, there are contracts and contracts; some are valid and some are not.

The reason a Yellow Dog contract has no place in a free country is that it is a form of peonage. It is made under duress. It says to the man who is out of a job and whose wife and children are hungry: "You shall not work nor eat until you sell your liberty."

It abridges the God-given and Constitution-given rights of the American citizen. And it destroys the established legal right of labor unions to organize.

Even if a contract is valid, only in rare cases can it be enforced legally by an injunction.

No judge who enslaves workers with a Yellow Dog injunction should be appointed to the Supreme Court by the President or confirmed by the Senate.

Parker's friends advance an alibi. They say that, in upholding an injunction against the United Mine Workers in the Red Jacket case, he was merely following the Supreme Court decision in the Hitchman case which he as a lower court was obliged to do.

There is very good legal opinion denying that the Hitchman and Red Jacket cases were analagous. There is very good legal opinion that Parker went far beyond the Supreme Court decision.

But even tho this legal opinion is brushed aside and Parker is given every benefit of the doubt, the fact remains that he did uphold the Yellow Dog contract. And the fact remains that he did not express disagreement with the Hitchman decision, which he might have done even tho he could not overrule the Supreme Court.

There should be no doubt, therefore, of where Parker stands. But if the Senate committee has any doubt, let it call Parker to explain in his own words what he meant by his Yellow Dog injunction.

Important as this case is, it should not be allowed to obscure the wider issue. As we pointed out when he was named, he is essentially a political nominee who lacks the legal eminence required for the high position to which he aspires. There is nothing in his undistinguished records that fits him for the Supreme Court of the United States.

There is no evidence that Parker would refuse to join the Supreme Court majority, which has put its personal opinions above the Constitution and the laws of Congress and protected property rights at the expense of human rights.

The curse of this country is that there are too many Parkers on the Supreme Court already.

THE NEGROES OR

I mean you, Rat Hend

Who is more decent—you, Rat Henderson, or the negroes who would not accept your invitation to speak to the whole world over your radio station, KWKH?

I say the negroes, by a thousand times, were more decent than you when they refused to stand at your microphone and vilify the white men of the nation that you wanted vilified.

They showed decency in their refusal to come into your radio studio and hobnob with you and snarl into the listening ears of white women and white men over the nation the lies you have been bellowing out like a drunken braggart into the homes of decent people.

Did you think that you could inflame the passion of the negro race for your money-grabbing schemes?

You claim to be the voice of the South. Oh, what a disgraceful claim that is! What pollution of every tradition of the South for you to attempt to arouse negro hatred against those who are his real friends.

Every negro knows I'm his friend, but in a true Southern way.

You did get one negro to speak over your radio and you got him to use words that should bring shame to the heart of every man and woman of the nation, whether white or black.

Your own Shreveport negroes would not do what you got an imported negro to do, and you bristled all over and denounced the negro race with not having the "guts" to come and stand beside you at the microphone and spew vile slander into the decent homes of the country.

And what did you reply to a Southern man in South Carolina who told you he had always been for you until you imported a negro from another state to speak from your radio station. What did you answer, Rat Henderson?

You reviled him bitterly and told him—the white man—that the negro was smarter than he. You "cussed" him while you stood in a safe place, just like you call other people thieves and liars because you are in a far away place and think you are safe.

This is the way of the coward—to shoot from the dark—and I say you are cowardly in your dirty method of assailing the characters of other men.

Who started this—you Rat Hen

them to rally under your banner of self-righ
"H—" freezes over, and that you will thaw
and continue the fight.

Like the vulgar person he is, this hy
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Radio Station KWKH, Shreveport, snarls
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Is there a mother in the land who wil
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them to rally under your banner of self-righteousness to fight the enemy 'till "H—" freezes over, and that you will thaw out "H—" after it freezes over and continue the fight.

Like the vulgar person he is, this hypocrite who respects not the rights of others—who thinks not in the dear terms that a mother should be held—who acts with free disregard of the duties of a man to be chaste in his language before women and children—this disgrace to real manhood—Rat Henderson of Radio Station KWKH, Shreveport, snarls his dirty language into the ears of the mothers and children who may have his radio station tuned into their homes and after such an insult he calls on the mothers and children of the nation to stand as his bulwark for cleaner business and better lives for all.

Is there a mother in the land who will say that the dirty talk of Rat Henderson is an uplifting influence for her boys and girls?

You send your children to Sunday School—you teach them to kneel at your knee and say: "Now, I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep. If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take."

What sort of a heart—what sort of a mind do you think can be cultivated in your child if your daughter or son be permitted to listen to hours of nightly raving slander against certain men of the nation who are referred to by Rat Henderson as daylight burglars, thieves, rascals and pusillanimous pups?

Shall your child be permitted to hear such coarse and unpardonable language and then have that same child kneel with head on your knee and lisp his or her prayer to the heavenly Father?

Mother, have you ever thought about the meaning of the record known as the "Dead Cat on the Line"? And the others of similar suggestiveness as played over radio station KWKH?

Now, when you think of the times that Rat Henderson has stood at the microphone and clinked his glass of beverage which he claimed not to be ginger ale, is not the thought revolting that such behavior would be so brazenly flaunted before the mothers and children of the radio world?

Some of you possibly have not considered seriously what manner of person this foul-mouthed Henderson is. Some of you, likely, have thought him to be funny and clownish and thought very little else about him, but I say to

You did get one negro to speak over your radio and you got him to use words that should bring shame to the heart of every man and woman of the nation, whether white or black.

Your own Shreveport negroes would not do what you got an imported negro to do, and you bristled all over and denounced the negro race with not having the "guts" to come and stand beside you at the microphone and spew vile slander into the decent homes of the country.

And what did you reply to a Southern man in South Carolina who told you he had always been for you until you imported a negro from another state to speak from your radio station. What did you answer, Rat Henderson?

You reviled him bitterly and told him—the white man—that the negro was smarter than he. You "cussed" him while you stood in a safe place, just like you call other people thieves and liars because you are in a far away place and think you are safe.

This is the way of the coward—to shoot from the dark—and I say you are cowardly in your dirty method of assailing the characters of other men.

When started this, you Rat Henderson, started it and for months I ignored you, thinking that the public was too smart to be fooled by a braying ass like you. But since it got to be thought by many people that you were telling the truth because nobody answered you back in the negative I decided I'd show you up for the hypocrite and sham th tayou are.

I didn't like the job of getting into the muddy water with you because of the filth that you had contaminated it with, but just the same, I got in, and let me tell you—you old, ill-smelling rat—I'm going to stay right with you until one of us is finished.

I don't like to smell you and I don't like anything about you, but I took on myself the job of exposing your hypocrisy and money-grabbing schemes strictly for the reason that I don't think an old rat like you ought to get by with the American public and take their money just because you pose as the great champion of the people when your whole record proves you to be false in your claims.

Yes, I know your record, you old slobber mouth! I know more things about you than you likely remember yourself, and I'm going to tell about that record.

You are riding for a fall, for you are a cheat and an imposter. Not long will the dollars roll into your money box to make you worth millions if the trusting souls who now believe in you would continue to call you the second father of the country—the second Abraham Lincoln.

No, my sweet Little Willie, you will soon be a sour taste to those who have sent you money on your false promise to use all of it to fight what you call a holy battle for the right.

You are so swelled up with the sight of gold rolling into your greedy pockets that you seem to believe that you are the mightiest man of all the world.

President Hoover you attacked this week—a shameful exhibition of coarseness in your language when you said he was just like any other man—that he wore "pants and drawers" like any other man.

You gave orders to the Senators and Congressmen as to what they must do for "old man Henderson."

You told the Federal Radio Commission that you would use the word "H—" as much as you wanted to, and you did say "H—H—H—" many times and quoted the Bible as your authority for the use of the word. Didn't you promise the Federal Radio Commission that you wouldn't use the word "H—" over the radio? Answer this and explain your broken promise.

With such contempt for those in authority blackening your foul tongue you take that same tongue, dripping with its freshly uttered defiance, and spout out words addressed to the mothers and children of the nation and ask

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those who will respond to his calls for money.

The false propaganda he's using to get mo
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He's using a lot of this money for the Henderson
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Suppose he had asked you to send him mo
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RAT HENDERSON to plead with you to send
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Wouldn't it be nearer the truth for Little
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Now, look here—RAT HENDERSON—sta
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CLARENCE SAUND
SOLE OWNER OF MY

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Some of you possibly have not considered seriously what manner of person this foul-mouthed Henderson is. Some of you, likely, have thought him to be funny and clownish and thought very little else about him, but I say to every mother in the land that he is a vicious and a bad influence for boys and girls not yet matured in their mind and a bad example for the men and women of the country who accept his vile remarks as the truth without stopping to analyze the motive behind his false propaganda.

Rat Henderson, judged from his record in business and otherwise, is not actuated by a single pure motive in what he's preaching. His job is to make money for himself and this is what he's doing by appealing, as the self-announced savior of the small store-keeper, to the cupidity and gullibility of those who will respond to his calls for money.

The false propaganda he's using to get money for coffee at One Dollar a pound—to get money through his other schemes too numerous to mention—to get money fast and plenty while the getting is easy and before the public is informed as to his real purpose in his diabolical tirade against chain stores. He's using a lot of this money for the Henderson Iron Works which is now in the hands of a receiver—money for himself while he promised you it would be all used for fighting what he calls the "damnable" chain stores.

Suppose he had asked you to send him money to pay the debts of the Henderson Iron Works—would you have sent it? Is it the sign of honesty for RAT HENDERSON to plead with you to send him money on his promise to use it solely for what he calls your benefit and then after he gets it to send out in one day checks of the Hello World Broadcasting Corporation to the tune of about $65,000.00 to pay part of the debts of the Henderson Iron Works?

Now you dear, trusting souls, do you like this betrayal of your trust in RAT HENDERSON?

This RAT HENDERSON has accused others of being a Benedict Arnold merely because they didn't send him money or because they wouldn't do what he told them they should do.

Wouldn't it be nearer the truth for Little Willie to bellow out over the radio waves with the words: "This is Benedict Arnold speaking. Send me some more money, you simple saps, for I've got some more debts to pay for the Henderson Iron Works"?

Now, look here—RAT HENDERSON—stand before the microphone of radio station KWKH and tell the gullibles how you spent their money for the debts of your Henderson Iron Works when you got that money on the promise and the faith that it would be expended solely for the benefit of the poor home town merchants.

The sly ways of the rat—how these ways do lead to the Henderson Iron Works with $65,000.00 from the Hello World Broadcasting Corporation—with money slyly pulled from the public and slyly spent for your Henderson Iron Works.

ENCE
OWNER

SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

NEGRO MEMORIAL GROUP APPOINTED

President Hoover Selects Eleven to Serve on Commission.

COST WILL BE $500,000

In accordance with provisions of an act of Congress of March 4 creating a commission to supervise erection of a national memorial building here as a tribute to the Negro's contribution to America and his achievements along all lines, President Hoover yesterday appointed eleven commissioners, three of whom are residents here. They will meet at an early date to organize and formulate plans for carrying out the provisions of the act and the objects of the memorial association.

Congress authorized an appropriation of $50,000 to become available when $500,000 shall have been raised. The proposed memorial building will cost not less than $500,000, while present plans of the promoters call for an expenditure of $2,000,000.

Commissioners named by the President include Ferdinand D. Lee, president of the memorial association; Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Mary Church Terrell, J. Reverdy Ransom, Webster L. Porter, H. Clay Weeden, Judge William C. Hueston, the Rev. L. K. Williams, Paul Williams, William G. Pearson and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. State commissioners have been appointed by governors of the several States.

Tammany Gave Jobs to Many

Annual Payroll of $74,193 Since "Ferd" Morton Has Been Leader.

NEW YORK—Thirty positions, with an annual pay roll of $74,193, have been given out by Tammany, to colored job-holders since Ferdinand Q. Morton has been leader of colored Democrats.

The list of officeholders includes the following:

Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner $7,500
Jas. S. Watson, Ass't Corporation Counsel 3,500
Jas. D. McLendon, Ass't District Attorney 3,000
Jas. H. G. Green, Court Stenographer 3,000
Chauncey Hooper, Stenographer... 3,600
Alonzo F. Burnham, Court Attendant 3,000
Robt. L. Perkinson, Stationary Eng. 2,400
Henry Johnson, Clerk 2,400
Harry Bragg, Waiver Clerk 2,350
Horace O. Miller, Assistant Deputy Sheriff 2,340
Joseph Eppse, Chauffeur Attendant 2,256
Edwin F. Horne, Inspector of Combustibles 2,233
Lorenzo L. Burke, Stenographer .. 2,232
Cornelius A. Hughes, Clerk, Board of Elections 2,200
Edgar L. Ross, Supervisor, Markets 2,160
I. Newton Braithwaite, Stenog'pher 2,150
Arthur Morgan, Stenographer..... 2,150
James H. Ravenell, Mortgage Tax Clerk 2,012
John J. Bell, Jr., Law Clerk 1,968
Grace Campbell, Parole Officer ... 1,872
Matty Wiggins, Stenographer 1,850
Charles C. Allison, Parole Officer.. 1,823
Maj. Wm. H. Jackson, Clerk, Board of Aldermen 1,800
James Garrett, Corporation Inspector 1,800
Edward E. Lee, Inspector of Water, Gas and Electricity 1,800
Chas. C. Steadman, Probation Officer 1,647
Jos. Brown, Health Inspector 1,500
John B. Douglas, Health Inspector 1,500
Emma H. Wood, Attendant, Sheriff's Officer 1,400
John S. Brown, Dep. Commissioner, Veteran's Relief ..... Comm.
Louis T. Wright, Police Surgeon.. 4,750
L. V. Wright, Compensation Adjuster .....

GARVEY IS BUSY ON NEW SCHEMES

'Black Moses' Has Newspaper to Exploit Them.

IS BACK IN JAMAICA NOW

And Issuing High-Sounding Warnings and Promises.

Marcus Garvey, the "Black Moses," who had elaborate plans to lead the negroes back to a Promised Land in Africa until the United States Government stepped in and led the leader to jail instead, is back at his old job again—dreaming big dreams and talking big talk, with a great "uplift" program thrown in for good measure.

The former big braid and medal man of Harlem, who was booted out of this country as an undesirable alien and who was later banished from Canada, is back in his native Jamaica, British West Indies, apparently unabashed by his exile from the glory that was formerly his.

He is still playing the role of the "Daniel come to judgment." He is still preaching the doctrine that the "hour is at hand"—Garvey's hour. Like all of his undertakings, Garvey's latest venture is planned on a lavish and gigantic scale.

This time he is telling the members of his race of the glories that are to be through the medium of a newspaper—the Blackman, a small, twelve-page paper, published from his native heath, with offices at St. Andrew.

First Issue Arrives.

Volume one, number one, of the Blackman dawned on the journalistic horizon on Saturday, March 30, and copies of this first issue have reached here, to be perused dubiously by his former followers and by his many "enemies," who, according to Garvey, beset him from all sides.

The first page of the Blackman is devoted to an elaborate prospectus in which Editor Garvey sets forth what he intends to do for his race. This statement, taking a full page, is grandiose and pompous and therefore characteristically Garvian.

"Today marks a new epoch in the history of the negro race, in that we have now launched the first of a line of daily newspapers to be published in every civilized and populous center of the world where our race lives or comes in contact with the other races, directly or indirectly," reads the opening paragraph of Editor Garvey's greeting.

"It is our intention within the next ten years to have a daily paper published, under our control, in such cities as New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Rome, Cape Town, South Africa; Nigeria, West Africa, and every important island of the West Indies, for the purpose of creating and maintaining that sentiment that will tend to bring about a peaceful and proper solution of our worldwide race problems."

The Time Arrives.

After voicing thankfulness that there is "a bond of understanding between the races" in Jamaica, Editor Garvey proceeds:

"The time has come when the negro, like every other race, must seek to promote his own interests and establish himself as a part of the world's growing prosperity. . . ."

There is a note of warning from the journalist. "We shall lose no opportunity, however, in dealing as severely as possibly with our enemies, whosoever they may be. . . . The Blackman may be regarded as the official mouthpiece of the negro people. We shall, unhesitatingly, at all times, express the opinion of the negro on all questions affecting him. We shall not bow nor cringe before any power, caring not how superior or powerful.. . . ."

The editor goes on to say that "we salute all mankind in fellowship and grace." There is a note of apology for the smallness of the first issue of the paper but the promise of a great and powerful chain organization in the future.

Throughout the paper there are quoted tributes to the brilliance and eloquence and power of one Marcus Aurelius Garvey. There is also an illuminating article on politics and their "assets," a reporter's glowing tribute to the eloquence of Orator Garvey in behalf of the plans of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is president-general.

There is an article which sets forth some of the problems confronting President Hoover, dealing mainly with segregation in the Government departments, "discrimination in the civil service" and what it terms the "lily-white fight in the South."

As to President Hoover.

"As his party leader President Hoover will have to take part in the lily-white fight in the South. It will be for him to decide to whom the patronage in the Southern States shall be given. If he should give it to the lily-white factions it will mean the end of the negro as a political factor in the South so far as party control is concerned."

The magnitude of Garvey's plans is quite in keeping with his career. Whatever else may be said of the man, he has imagination and considerable ability to gauge crowd psychology.

Garvey rose quickly to a place of power in the United States. It was Garvey, it will be remembered, who was the self-appointed "Provisional President of the African Republic," president and founder of the Black Star Line, defunct steamship company through which all negroes were to sail back to a land of milk and honey in Africa. Garvey was also the organizer and head of numerous other subsidiary organizations, including a laundry, a restaurant, a hotel and many other money-making propositions.

For a time he seemed to have a corner on the gold braid market in Harlem, what with his various organizations with grand titles, of which, of course, Garvey was always potentate.

But Garvey took his followers on a financial snipe hunt which eventually brought the Black Napoleon to his Waterloo. He sold a million dollars or more worth of stock in his fly-by-night Black Star Line, which had a rickety ship or two, and was nabbed by the Government for using the mails to defraud, convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.

Even while peeling potatoes and scouring pans in the Federal pen down in Atlanta Napoleon Garvey was confident, sending out clarion calls to his followers to keep up the good fight. Garvey was convicted in 1925 and released in 1927, whereupon he was immediately deported as an undesirable.

Some of His Preachings.

Always dramatic, his exit was an emotional one in which he cried "Farewell, my people; good-by America." Garvey knew the value of sensation, too, for he preached the doctrine of worshiping a black God, a black Christ and a black Virgin Mary.

Garvey went to Canada, but was told there in no uncertain terms to pack up his uniforms and medals and make himself scarce. He then tried to put himself over in a big way in Paris and in London, but received cold receptions. He finally gave it up and went back to Jamaica.

All Garvey wants is a big slice or two in Africa in which to set up his dream republic. Lengthy petitions have been prepared and sent to the League of Nations, but of course nothing has come of them.

Even a man of Garvey's unquestionable powers had his enemies—plenty of them. He was accused of practically everything under the sun by the negroes who saw in him a menace to their race—even to being in with the Ku Klux Klan, than which no charge could be greater against a negro. On other occasions he was hailed as "Prince of Men," the "Black Moses," &c.

Just now, however, the United States Government officials are watching his latest moves warily. They see in his attempt to obtain a negro census of the United States another scheme to play a sucker list and a plot in which to stage a comeback by a mail order method. Letters have been sent here describing his scheme as the "biggest race program ever undertaken." The postal inspectors are intercepting these letters and passing on their contents before they are allowed to reach their destination, if ever. You see, the authorities are suspicious.

INDICTMENT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOLDING A CRIMINAL TERM.

JULY TERM, A. D., 1929.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, in and for the District of Columbia, aforesaid, upon their oath, do present:

That one Robert A. McPherson, Junior, late of the District of Columbia, aforesaid, on, to wit, the thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and at the District of Columbia aforesaid, contriving and intending to kill one Virginia McPherson, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, in and upon her, the said Virginia McPherson, then and there being, did make an assault; and that in making the assault as aforesaid, he, the said Robert A. McPherson, Junior, so contriving and intending to kill her, the said Virginia McPherson, feloniously, willfully, purposely and of his deliberate and premeditated malice did put, fasten and bind a certain strip of cloth about the neck of her, the said Virginia McPherson, and the said Robebrt A. McPherson, Junior, with the certain strip of cloth aforesaid, by him about the neck of her, the said Virginia McPherson so put, fastened and bound, then and there her, the said Virginia McPherson, feloniously, willfully, purposely and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, did choke and strangle, of which said choking and strangling she, the said Virginia McPherson, on the day and year aforesaid, and at the District of Columbia aforesaid, did die.

And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say:

That he, the said Robert A. McPherson, Junior, her, the said Virginia McPherson, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, did kill and murder; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and government of the said United States.

LEO A. ROVER,
Attorney of the United States,
In and for the District of Columbia.

POLICEMAN ALLE

N.Y. Times
Oct. 18, 1929

LOST AND FOUND

CARDINAL OPPOSES EXCLUSION OF NEGRO

Pastor of Church of St. Benedict the Moor Makes Public Letter Prelate Sent to Him.

REPLIES TO COLORED GROUP

Mgr. O'Keefe Explains Again Mgr. Belford, Who Favors Ban, Is Not Under Direction of Cardinal.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed officially yesterday that Cardinal Hayes was opposed to the declaration made recently by Mgr. John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, that if negroes became numerous in his church they would be excluded.

Mgr. Belford made this announcement in The Nativity Mentor, his parish monthly, approving the stand taken by the Rev. William St. John Blacksheer, who "discouraged" negroes attending St. Matthews Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is rector.

The Cardinal received a letter on Oct. 8 from the association, the headquarters of which are at 69 Fifth Avenue, asking whether he approved of the announcement of Mgr. Belford. It was pointed out immediately at Catholic headquarters that Mgr. Belford was not under the direction of Cardinal Hayes, but the Right Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of Brooklyn.

The Cardinal, who was to sail for Rome in a few days, gave the letter to Mgr. Thomas M. O'Keefe, of Irish parentage, who for the last forty-one years has been pastor of the Colored Roman Catholic Church of St. Benedict the Moor, 342 West Fifty-third Street, directing him to make the official reply.

Mgr. O'Keefe, who just a month ago was transferred by the Cardinal to the pastorate of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 214 West 141st Street, now largely colored ,sent a letter answering in detail the questions the association had asked Cardinal Hayes. That organization, however, wroe again asking for the sentiments of the prelate. Just before sailing for Rome, which was last Monday midnight, Cardinal Hayes sent this letter to Mgr. O'Keefe:

Cardinal's Residence,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Mgr. Thomas M. O'Keefe,
211 W. 141st St., New York City.

My Dear Mgr. O'Keefe:

It appears that from a letter of Oct. 14 from Mr. Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that your letter of Oct. 10 was not entirely satisfactory. So I directed you to write and state the position of the Church, which is a fixed and settled one.

Please assure Mr. White that you wrote on Oct. 10 with my knowledge, consent and approval.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

P. CARDINAL HAYES,
Archbishop of New York.

October 15, 1929.

The replies made by Mgr. O'Keefe and approved by Cardinal Hayes to the four issues raised by the association, were as follows:

"As 'one swallow does not make a Summer' so one priest does not stand for the Catholic priesthood. In this case Mgr. Belford is 'Solus in Israel.' You must remember you cannot get any large body of people together without finding some who differ radically from the others, and you are lucky if there is only one.

"He (Mgr. Belford) is not a New York pastor. He belongs to Brooklyn. Let him follow out his threat and se what would happen to him. Every Catholic Church is wide open for any one who wishes to enter it for devotional purposes. Of course, parishes are established for the sake of order, and the people in the neighborhood are supposed to make use of the church nearest to which they live. Missionary churches set up for any particular work may take in members from near or far; but a Catholic, who for any special reason may desire to attend occasionally a church miles from his home, may do so without let or hindrance.

"We had believed as you did that no Catholic priest would give out such sentiments, and you may be sure that your resentment at their expression is not a bit more positive than ours and that our grief ever the incident is deep and wil lbe lasting.

"His (Mgr. Belford's) publication in this case does not represent the attitude nor the spirit of the Catholic Church. It is the very opposite not only of that attittude and spirit but of the very doctrine of the Catholic [redacted]

"The Church's attitude in this matter may be divided into two parts.

"(a) The Church's attitude (universal) toward the negro.

"He is a brother in Christ. The Church has the same duties toward him as toward any other member of the human race; and he has the same rights and privileges in the Church as any one else.

"(b) The Church's attitude toward the Brooklyn incident.

"This concerns the local Bishop. He will act only after he has studied the situation thoroughly. The Catholic Church is often accused of being slow, and she is, where there is no crying need for speed. She finds the principle safe which says, 'Festina lente' ('Make haste slowly')."

Mr. White in commenting last evening upon the Cardinal Hayes-Mgr. O'Keefe letter pointed out that the Cardinal is the second high church dignitary to repudiate the expression of race prejudice "from a lesser dignitary," the first repudiation having been made by the Right Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, who is the ecclesiastical superior of Mr. Blackshear.

"It seems plain that clergymen who speak as did the Rev. William S. Blackshear and Mgr. John L. Belford do not truly represent their respective faiths or churches," said Mr. White.

Asks Details of Lindbergh Trip.

HAVANA, Oct. 17 (AP).—A radiogram to the Compania Cubana Radio telegrafica Intercontinental from Guatemala City said today the Guatemalan Geographic and Historic Society had asked the Carnegie Institution in Washington for complete details on the recent explorations made in Central America by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

BLAMES TEXTILE OUTPUT.

Secretary Davis Says Added Buying Power Would Cure Overproduction.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Troubles in the textile industry were ascribed in part to overproduction in an address today by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, before the National Hardwood Lumber Association meeting here. He urged "a liberal wage" to increase the buying power of wage-earners generally as a means of improving the market for textiles and other commodities suffering from unfavorable conditions.

"My experience through life has pretty well proved to me," Secretary Davis said, "that if we equip the 45,000,000 of gainfully employed people in the United States with ample purchasing power they will buy liberally of the products of our mines, mills and factories.

"I have never yet been able to understand why some of the business men of our country have not discovered that if we give the American wage earner a liberal wage and regular employment he will make all of our industries hum in supplying his needs and desires."

A CORRECTION

HUMAN CANNON BALL HURT

Fails to Come Out of Gun at Springfield (Mass.) Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 ((AP)).—Captain Wilno, the "human cannon ball," who has been appearing at the Eastern States Exposition this week, was injured, probably fatally, late this afternoon when he failed to come out of the cannon at the explosion of the powder charge. He was removed to Springfield Hospital where his condition was described as grave.

Thousands of spectators who filled the grandstand at the race track were horrified when after the explosion Captain Wilno slowly appeared at the mouth of the gun and hung by his heels, with blood streaming from his face. An attempt was made to lower the gun, but Captain Wilno dropped to the ground before any one could catch him. His face was terribly mangled and he was hardly recognizable.

A priest administered to Wilno before he was carried to the hospital in a police ambulance.

N. Y. U. to Insist Negro Star Play Georgia

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (I.N.S.).—New York University officials insisted today that if the football game scheduled for the Yankee Stadium on November 9 between New York University and the University of Georgia is played, Pave Myers, colored star, will be in the New York line-up.

Professor Giles C. Courtney, chairman of the N. Y. U. board of athletic control, made this assertion today.

The statement of Professor Courtney, which puts the playing or cancellation of the game squarely up to the Southern University is as follows:

"New York University will tolerate no discrimination against Myers. The athletic control board sees no reason why he will not play against Georgia. N. Y. U. has no agreement with Georgia, either written or verbal or implied in regards to Myers' non-participation in the game.

"If we though Georgia would show such poor sportsmanship as to demand Myers' removal from our line-up, we would cancel our contract with them."

Authorities at the University of Georgia have maintained silence on the whole affair.

GRUNDY'S TARIFF

W.D. News 10/25/29

THERE is much exaggeration about the power of lobbyists in Washington. Many of them collect huge fees from credulous clients without being able to deliver the promised votes or to influence legislation.

But Joseph R. Grundy is no exaggeration. He delivers the goods. He has helped to write the high tariff laws for a generation. He has more power in Republican politics than many senators. The explanation is simple. He is president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association—and Pennsylvania is the largest industrial state and the solidest Republican state.

He is the angel who collects the money for the G. O. P. war chest at election time. In the 1924 presidential campaign he raised $700,000 and in the state primary of 1926 he personally contributed some $390,000.

Grundy does not collect and give money to the Republican Party for the sake of his health. He does it because he understands that it is the high-and-higher tariff party for the benefit of manufacturers like himself. He expects a return in the form of bigger profits. He makes no bones about that; no secrecy. He comes to Washington, hires an office, begins to send out floods of propaganda, hobnobs as an equal with the highest political officials, talks to all the senators and congressmen he considers worth talking to, and then proceeds virtually to write the increased tariff schedules in which he is interested.

As a witness in the Senate lobby investigation Thursday Grundy said that:

He helped to raise "about $1,000,000" for the last presidential campaign.

Soon after the election he opened a Washington office in the interest of higher tariff rates.

Since then he has talked with various other lobbyists or "legislative agents," with officials of the Republican National Committee, and with "all the senators from industrial states," especially the senators on the Finance Committee writing the tariff bill. As for congressmen, "I saw all that I needed to see."

Concerning Charles L. Eyanson, the $10,000-a-year official of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, who was admitted to the secret rate-writing meeting of the Senate Finance Committee as secretary to Sen Bingham, Grundy said:

"If there were 40 fellows like Eyanson available for work such as Eyanson did, I would have wanted them all."

Sen. Walsh of Montana, a member of the examining committee, then brought out that Grundy's "increases would raise the cost of Pennsylvania products from $2,786,000,000 to $3,290,000,000," and that 42 of the 65 leading industries of that state would benefit from the tariff bill at the expense of American consumers.

If the public is interested in tariff grabs, let it ponder Grundy's proud testimony of his achievements. He is successful because he is more than a lobbyist. He is one of the most influential members of the Republican Party in the country. He can crack the whip. And he does.

And after observing Grundy in action, it is then for the public to let Congress know whether it will stand for a Grundy tariff.

TUBERCULOSIS HITS NEGRO

Charleston Report Shows 1,146 of Race Died in Total of 1,505

CHARLESTON.—Out of 1,505 persons dying from tuberculosis in South Carolina 76 per cent. or 1,146 were Negroes, figures announced at the Charleston County Tuberculosis Association headquarters reveal.

This situation needs attention, Mrs. Ashley Halsey, Executive Secretary, said, because of what it reveals regarding the ignorance of the Negro in respect to the prevention of the disease. Humanitarian instincts should play a part in furthering interest in both prevention and cure, she thinks, an equally large share of attention should be bestowed from a viewpoint of simple caution. As long as the Negro is ill-informed as to the nature of tuberclusis, the danger to whites is correspondingly greater.

The national average for deaths last years shows three Negro deaths to one white, while the average for Charleston County was eleven to one. More than 100 deaths were recorded in every county in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929.

Post

UNIFORM BOND ... OF ... AY

Example of Stringency Cited.

Indicative of the stringency of the proposed control is one provision that would bar from the streets any cab, bus or truck which was not in good enough condition to go 35 miles an hour over a smooth level street when fully loaded.

No cab or bus would be permitted to operate until after its plans and specifications have been approved by the commission. Specific approval of each new cab or bus would be required.

Rates of fare and charges for service would be subject to the approval of the commission and annual reports of receipts and expenditures would be required of operators.

Plans Studied for Weeks.

In brief, the regulations embody all the safety and pertinent provisions of the traffic laws, which are specifically made to apply to public vehicles, and go no farther.

The tentative regulations have been in the course of preparation by the commission for weeks and are a result of a study made of regulatory laws in other cities, from which have

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COLUMN 2.

UTILITIES UNIT PLANS DRASTIC TAXI CONTROL

Tentative Regulations Issued Yesterday Are Stringent.

TRUCKS, VANS ALSO AFFECTED BY RULES

Financial Liability Among Requirements for Operators.

SPEED, RATES CITED; LIQUOR ADDICTS HIT

Board Plans to Check on Moral Character of Drivers; Hearing Slated.

The most stringent, extensive and detailed control of public motor vehicles in the history of Washington is provided in tentative regulations made public yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission.

Embracing in their scope "all automobiles for public use for the conveyance of persons or property within the District of Columbia for hire, other than motor buses operated over defined routes," the commission regulations not only affect taxicabs and motor buses but motor trucks and motor vans as well.

The tentative regulations require establishment of financial responsibility by the operators of cabs, buses and trucks, either through proven ability to pay, bond or insurance; set forth a long list of mechanical requirements; specify the necessary qualifications of operators; prescribed the procedure to be followed when accidents occur; and forbid any individual, form or corporation to begin or to continue operation of any public motor vehicle until the requirements of the utilities commission have been met.

POLLARD DISAVOWS DEPRIEST CIRCULAR

Democratic Candidate Had No Knowledge of Paper, He Tells Crowd.

ANDERSON IS CRITICIZED

Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 29 (A.P.).—John Garland Pollard, Democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, replied tonight to a communication from Henry W. Anderson, Republican leader, as to whether he approved or authorized the "DePriest circular," by denying any knowledge of the circular and terming the Anderson inquiry "a brazen piece of insolence."

"The questions that you ask as to my approval of unfair methods are such that no gentleman can properly propound to another," Dr. Pollard said in a letter to Mr. Anderson tonight.

"I am always willing to answer questions concerning the real issues of this campaign, but when you ask me whether I approve falsehood I consider it a brazen piece of insolence of which I would hope you would not be guilty in your calmer moments, and for which I trust you will be sorry when the smoke of battle has cleared away."

Anderson last night accused Democratic headquarters of distributing the circular which declared Anderson and Dr. William Mosely Brown, coalition candidate for governor, as well as the Republican State platform, stood for repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. This Anderson denounced as "absolutely false." The circular contained pictures of Oscar DePriest, Negro representative, and his wife, as well as excerpts from DePriest speeches and an invitation to his wife to have tea at the White House.

Dr. Pollard's reply followed a statement from T. McCall Frazier, Democratic headquarters manager, denying the printing or distribution of the circular. Dr. Pollard expressed belief that it was "political expediency" that prevented the poll tax repeal from appearing in the Republican platform.

There is enough already that can truthfully be said concerning you and which furnishes ample material to discredit anything that you may say in this campaign."

UTILITIES BOARD TO AIM FOR DRASTIC AUTO CONTROL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

been culled what were thought the best provisions. The regulations go considerably farther than those in force in any other city studied.

The regulations were promulgated by the commission under its general authority to regulate public vehicles The utilities act provides a penalty of $200 a day for violation of its order and regulations.

Public Hearing Date Set.

The tentative regulations are to become effective as of January 1 next, unless modified in the meantime.

Expecting widespread public discussion, the utilities commission has fixed a public hearing for 10 o'clock in the morning of December 19. The hearing will be held in the board room in the District Building because the number of persons expected to attend could not be accommodated in the commission's regular quarters.

Not only do the tentative regulations prescribe conditions to be met by operating companies or owners of cabs, buses and trucks, but they deal, too, with the individual operators. Qualifications for operations are set forth in the following provision:

Qualification of Operators.

"No motor vehicle shall be driven by any person who is less than 18 years of age; who is addicted to the use of narcotics or the use of intoxicating liquor; who is not of good moral character; who is mentally deficient or physically defective to such an extent as to impair his ability to properly and efficiently operate the same; who is not experienced in operating motor vehicles and fully competent to carefully safeguard and courteously operate such vehicles; or has not obtained an operator's permit required by law for drivers of motor vehicles."

In its regulations the commission divided public vehicles into three classes, as follows: "Class A shall include motor cabs, Class B shall include motor buses, and Class C shall include motor trucks and motor vans."

Section 9 of the tentative regulations setting forth the requirement of proof of financial responsibility follows:

"(a) No person, firm or corporation shall operate any motor vehicle, as herein defined, unless and until the person, firm or corporation shall—

"(1) File with the commission a sworn statement showing the ability of the person, firm or corporation to pay all damages which may result from any and all accidents due to the negligent use or operation of such vehicles; or

"(2) File with the commission security, indemnity or a bond guaranteeing the payment by the person, firm or corporation of all such damages; or

"(3) Insure to a reasonable amount the person's, firm's or corporation's liability to pay such damages, and unless the person, firm or corporation shall—

"(4) File with the commission, as often as the commission shall in writing demand, in form prescribed by the commission, evidence of the person's, firm's or corporation's compliance with the provisions of this section.

Company Insurance Checked.

"No motor vehicle company shall contract for insurance covering their operation in the District of Columbia for a less period than twelve months unless authorized in writing by the commission.

"The sworn statement of financial ability, security, indemnity, bond or amount of insurance shall be subject to the approval of the commission.

"Failure to make satisfactory proof of ability to respond in damages for injuries caused by the operation of motor vehicles or failure to maintain such ability at all times shall be deemed cause for prompt cancellation of the permit to operate."

Technical Points Included.

The tentative regulations also provide for each motor vehicle to possess an engine capable of 35 miles an hour or more on a capacity load; a service brake to stop a car within 50 feet from a 20-mile-an-hour speed; an emergency brake to stop a car within 75 feet from a 20-mile-an-hour speed; and a heater for class A and class B cars from November through March.

The commission specifies that it must give its approval to all class A and class B motor vehicles placed in service or changed in any manner, and that it must give its sanction also to rate schedules, time schedules, and the addition of cars in public service.

The regulations also provide that no motor vehicle shall be loaded to an extent to interfere with operation or vision and that reports of accidents in which the cars figure or in which any person is killed or injured be rendered promptly to the commission, which reserves the right also to obtain at request information relative to any accident from the companies. Owners of motor vehicles also are ordered to file annual reports of operation each year on or before April 1.

Lieut. Leonard, Noted Stunt Flier, Is Killed

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 11 (A.P.).—Lieut. William P. Leonard, of Providence, R. I., nationally known stunt flier, died as a result of injuries received when his airplane went into a nose dive during an air meet at the Marlboro Air Field here late this afternoon.

He was unconscious when picked up and died in an ambulance on the way to Marlboro Hospital.

FISHER DENIES PLAN TO REAPPOINT VARE

Pennsylvania Governor Says He Won't Be Influenced by Senate "Threats."

HAS NOT MADE UP MIND

Reading, Pa., Dec. 6 (A.P.).—Gov. John S. Fisher tonight said that reports that he would name William S. Vare to the Senate seat he was denied today were "absolutely untrue."

"I emphatically deny," he said, "that I have come to any conclusion concerning a senatorial appointment and reports that I intend to name William S. Vare are absolutely untrue."

The governor was called from a meeting of the National Guard Association and told that remarks he made earlier had been construed by newspapermen as his informal announcement of a forthcoming appointment of Vare.

"I have just read the evening papers and have been shown a statement made by a senator better known for his voice than for his statesmanship."

"Well, all I say to that senator, who intends to oppose anything the Governor of Pennsylvania does, is that he reminds me a good deal of an anteater talking to a lot of jumbo elephants. I don't want to belittle the States that have small population and representation out of proportion to their numbers and interest in government, but I want to say that I would fail in my duty as Governor of this great State if I allowed a threat from any source, by any United States senators, or whoever may be outside of Pennsylvania, to dictate the action of Pennsylvania in selection of a United States senator.

"And one of the things I might say that seems to give them concern is a man by the name of Grundy. If I read the emanations from a few United States senators correctly there are a great many Grundys in the United States Senate of the female persuasion, and all I have to say to the sisters from Arkansas and Nebraska is that I regret in the language of England's foremost living poet, 'the female of the species is more deadly than the male.'"

EDITORIAL PAGE
OF THE
WASHING

D.C. Rum-Ridden anc

He Has Snoozed On Job, Shown No Zea

PRESIDENT HOOVER, earnestly desirous of bringing about rigid observance of the prohibition law, declared in his inaugural address that "justice must not fail because the agencies of enforcement are either delinquent or inefficiently organized."

He further declared that "of the undoubted abuses which have grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment, part are due . . . to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the laws."

How applicable these sentences to conditions now existent in the District!

Justice is failing most woefully in Washington when, as The Washington Times pointed out, speakeasies and bootleggers continue to flourish—and apparently without much fear of police interference.

And justice is failing because the chief enforcement agency, the District Attorney's office, is both delinquent and inefficient.

And the undoubted abuses that have grown up in the District under the Eighteenth Amendment are partly due to the failure of District Attorney Leo A. Rover to accept the obligation under his oath of office zealously to enforce the prohibition law.

Why should it have been necessary for The Times to prod Mr. Rover, the sleeping watchdog, the snoozing guardian of the people's safety and security, into activity in the matter of prohibition law enforcement?

And why should it have been necessary for The Times to demand action on his part before he summoned Senator Brookhart before the Grand Jury to testify regarding that wild Congressional rum party?

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TON TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
NOVEMBER 11, 1929

l Mr. Rover Is To Blame!

l, And Has Acted Only When Prodded Hard

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real intelligence, average com-
mon sense, keen feeling of civic duty, and deep moral fiber permit the jailing of those engaged in helping ferret out crime?

President Hoover's national commission now making a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence would do well to devise methods for obtaining a higher caliber of grand jurors, to restrict their autocratic power, and to curb the tyrannical power of judges in contempt proceedings.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, is author of a bill now pending which would curtail the power of judges in contempt cases. It is much needed legislation and should have wide support.

The bill would make it impossible for the same judge both to challenge and adjudicate an alleged contempt when it was not in his immediate presence and when it involved a personal issue touching his own character, or reputation, or exercise of power. It would permit the defendant to be tried by another judge.

Such a law would have applied in the case of The Times reporters. For Justice Peyton Gordon, who sentenced them to 45 days in jail, was District Attorney two years ago—at the time that a survey was made by a high state official revealing that Washington was rum-ridden.

It was this report that was being printed by The Times when Mr. Rover, who two years ago was assistant to Gordon, called upon The Times to submit its evidence to the Grand Jury.

Facts brought out by The Times not only indicated that Rover's office was lax, but that Gordon's had been just as lax two years ago; or in other words, that there have been at least two years of continuous laxness and lawlessness.

Text of President's Call to Boom Trade

Following is the text of President Hoover's Statement:

"I HAVE during the past week engaged in numerous conferences with important business leaders and public officials with a view to the co-ordination of business and governmental agencies in concerted action for continued business progress.

"I am calling, for the middle of next week, a small preliminary conference of representatives of industry, agriculture and labor to meet with the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, together with the chairman of the Federal Farm Board to develop certain definite steps.

Capital Constantly Diverted

"For instance, one of the results of the speculative period through which we have passed in recent months has been the diversion of capital into the security market, with consequent lagging of construction work in the country. The postponement of construction during the past months, including not only buildings, railways, merchant marine and public utilities, but also Federal, State and municipal public works, provides a substantial reserve for prompt expanded action. The situation is further assured by the exceptionally strong cash position of the large manufacturing industries of the country.

"The magnificent working of the Federal Reserve System and the inherently sound condition of the banks have already brought about a decrease in interest rates and an assurance of abundant capital—the first time such a result has been so speedily achieved under similar circumstances.

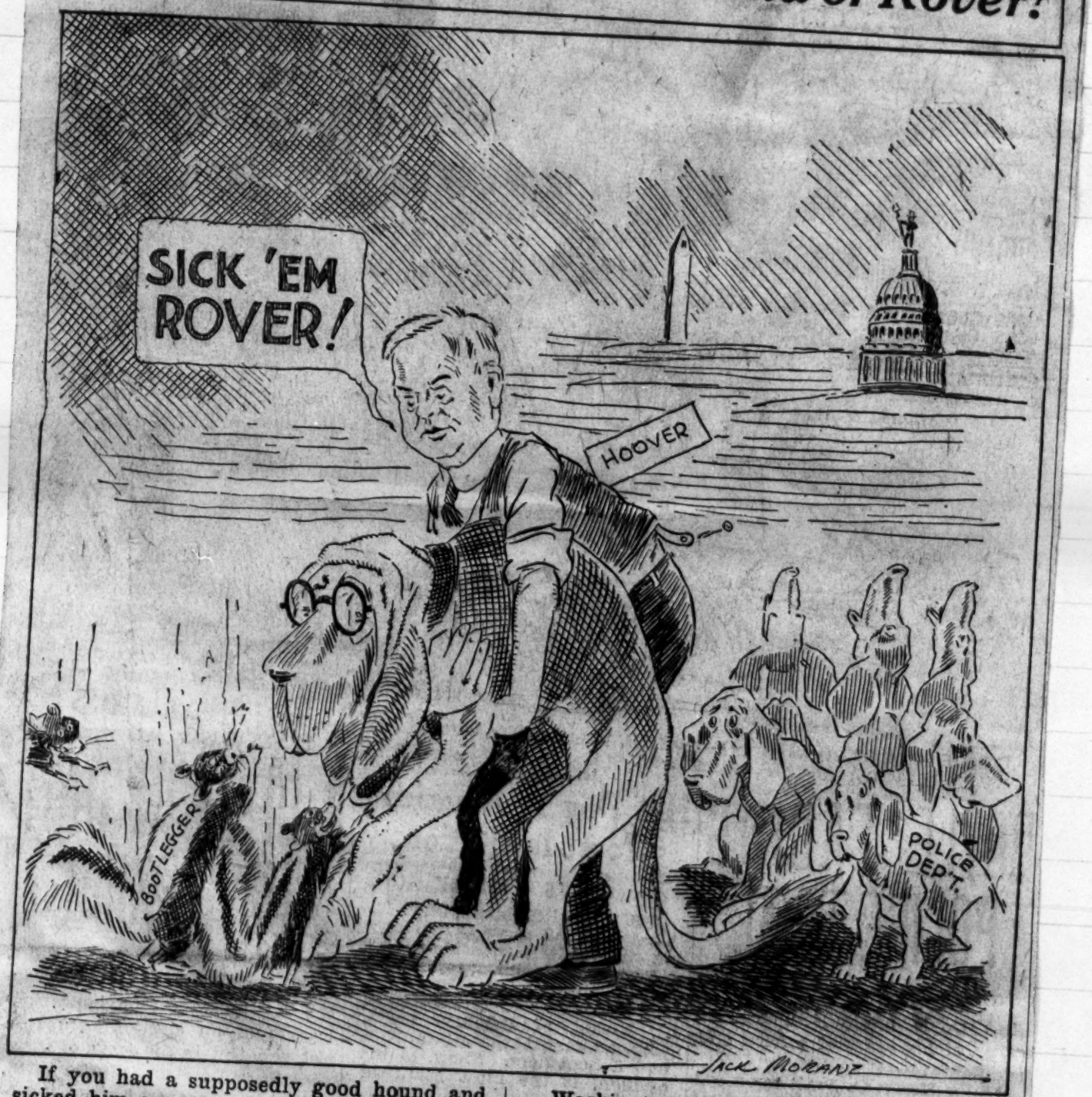
"In market booms we develop over-optimism with a corresponding reverse in over-pessimism. They are equally unjustified but the sad thing is that many unfortunate people are drawn into the vortex of these movements with tragic loss of savings and reserves. Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish. Our national capacity for hard work and intelligent co-operation is ample guaranty of the future.

Action, Not Words, Count Now

"My own experience has been, however, that words are not of any great importance in times of economic disturbance. It is action that counts. The establishment of credit stability and ample capital through the Federal Reserve System and the demonstration of the confidence of the Administration by undertaking tax reduction with the co-operation of both political parties, speak more than words.

"The next practical step is the organizing and co-ordinating of a forward movement of business through the revival of construction activities, the stimulation of exports and of other legitimate business expansion, especially to take such action in concert with the use of our new powers to assist agriculture. Fortunately, the sound sense, the capacity and readiness for co-operation of our business leaders and governmental agencies give assurance of action."

Then Why Doesn't He Get Rid of Rover?



If you had a supposedly good hound and sicked him on some skunks and the hound remained inert, lifeless, what would you do with your hound?

Washington is run wild with bootleggers. President Hoover has sicked Rover on them. But Rover remains apparently lifeless. What should be done with Rover?

Nelmes, R. St.

THE MECHANICS, WORKINGMEN & WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

H. G. NELMS, PRESIDENT
Route 2, Box 206--Pratt City

Birmingham, Alabama

Mr Karl F. Phillips Washington D.C.

Dear Sir Singer wrote us as a member on the Labor Bord We will be glad to record any and all information you will send us Will be thankful for Labors

H. G. Nelms

November 30, 1925.

Mr. H. G. Nelms,
President, M. W. & W. I. A.,
Route 2, Box 206, Pratt City,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of recent date, addressed to "Karl F. Phillips, Washington, D. C.," was delivered to me at my residence.

I presume your inquiry has reference to my connection with this office, as a commissioner of conciliation, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor. The Department of Labor, as you know, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, is charged with the duty of fostering and promoting the welfare of workers, and of promoting their opportunities for profitable employment. If, under that heading, there is any assistance or advice which this office can properly give to you and your organization, kindly let me know and I shall be glad to give it my very best attention. If there are any pamphlets or releases relative to any of the various bureaus or divisions of this Department, which you desire to procure, I shall be pleased to ask the proper chiefs and directors to refer the same to you.

My particular work relates to observations and reports concerning Negro wage-earners. Under this heading the Department has issued a number of releases and studies, which are available to you by return mail, upon request.

On the other hand, if your inquiry relates to my status as Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Economics of the National Bar Association, kindly advise me and I shall write to you further, under personal cover.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

H. G. Helms.
1524 1/2 N.Y. Ave

Mr. Carl. F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
office of the department of labor.
Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir

please send me a copy of the form of the Commission of the Negro Farm of labor. otherized by Mr. Cummins. presented by Hon. W. D. Underwood. Senator of Ala. please send all other papers of information that will be benifitiary to the office. the mechanics working man and Woman Industrial asst

H. G. Helms.

February 2, 1926.

Mr. H. G. Nelms,
1524½ North Second Avenue,
Birmingham, Ala.

My dear Mr. Nelms:

I am requesting that there be sent to you, at once, a copy of the Negro Industrial Commission bill, together with other material relating to Negro labor. If the same does not reach you within the next ten days, kindly write me again.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Petrie, Robert J.

In cooperation with the
U. S. Employment Service

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

HARRISBURG

March 18, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Replying to your letter of March 16, 1925, I wish to inform you that I shall be glad to send you from time to time, such information concerning Negro labor and employment opportunities in Pennsylvania, as may be of value to you in your work, and as may possess general news value.

I do not deem it expedient to give you any such information at the present time, because the State Department of Welfare has recently completed a survey of Negro conditions in Pennsylvania under the direction of Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Secretary of Welfare, assisted by Mr. Forest Washington. I understand that the report of this survey is nearly ready for release, or publication. Under no circumstances do I in any way wish to anticipate it.

Very truly yours,

Robert J. Situs

Director,
Bureau of Employment.

RJP-s

FEDERAL DIRECTOR FOR PENNSYLVANIA
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Noted
K.P

Baxter, O. M.

J. E. GREGG, PRINCIPAL F. K. ROGERS, TREASURER W. H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

THE HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

ALLEN WASHINGTON
COMMANDANT OF CADETS

April 22, 1924.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly advise me when the survey of occupations open to colored men and women in New York City, which was made during the past year, will be available. If this survey is available now, I would very much like to have a copy.

Thanking you for your reply, I am

Very truly yours,

A. M. Paxton

A. M. Paxton,
Secretary to Commandant.

April 26, 1924.

Mr. A. M. Paxton,
Secretary to Commandant,
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Mr. Paxton:

In reply to your inquiry of April 22d, regarding a survey made by this Department, relative to occupations in which the colored workers of New York, N. Y., are engaged, I am pleased to advise you that a printed summary or digest of this material will probably be released by the Department in due course, at which time I shall be pleased to see that you receive a copy.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips.

J. E. GREGG, PRINCIPAL F. K. ROGERS, TREASURER W. H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

THE HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

ALLEN WASHINGTON
COMMANDANT OF CADETS

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You may recall my writing you last April relative to a survey of occupations in which colored workers of New York are engaged. Replying to my inquiry, you were kind enough to advise that a copy of printed summary of this material would be sent me in due course. As I have not received this summary, I am sending this little reminder.

Thanking you for a reply, I am

Very truly yours,

A. M. Paxton

A. M. Paxton,
Secretary to Commandant.

Penney, Theodore R.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I have been informed by Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson, of your Department, to communicate with you with reference to plan which I have formulated. I believe Mrs. Johnson has already presented you with my leaflet "THE NEED OF THE NATION";(A National Welfare Department - Cabinet).

I will greatly appreciate an interview with you in connection with this subject. It is my hobby. I am sure that I can interest you. The great cry which is going up from all quarters is - how to save the home life of the Nation. It goes without argument that the Nation is entirely dependent upon its home life. Every condition which exists today can be traced to the fire-side. Conditions which are menacing the national life today are the result of blunders of the home life years ago. The Nation tomorrow will surely be effected by the type of home life we permit today. Let the custodians of the "Ship of State" take this matter in hand. It is as much the work of an administration to prevent problems as it is to handle them when they will have arisen. I feel that it is far more statesmanlike.

This present administration, with President Coolidge at the"helm"and his wonderful"crew", can establish a precedent in this type of governmental management; that of safeguarding the most essential element in the national life - THE HOME.

A consideration of this character will reduce every menacing issue, including the great problem of law enforcement, to very small proportions. I can see the very vital part it will play in every phase of the Government's activities.

I should be more than gratified to place my IDEA before the Administration. Now is the time when something must be done along this line. The public thought is in this direction. The Administration can meet the demand and establish itself <u>forever</u>.

Thanking you kindly in advance for such consideration as you may see fit to give me in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,
Theodore R. Sawney

February 23, 1926.
P. O. Box 3815,
Station "D",
Philadelphia, Pa.

<u>Enclosure</u>.

February 25, 1926.

Mr. Theodore R. Pennsy,
P. O. Box 3815,
Station "D",
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Pennsy:

It is a pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter, and to say that I have read, with interest, your prospectus on "The Need of the Nation."

I shall be very glad to talk with you at any time concerning your project. I would suggest, however, that you write me in advance of your coming to Washington, inasmuch as I am frequently out of the city for one and two-week periods.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips —

This is simply a little message to state just how grateful I am to you for your warm greeting and the very helpful cooperation you gave me in connection with the "Welfare Department" plan.

I had a very fine interview with Mr. White. He made some valuable suggestions, which I shall carry out.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Johnson.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very truly yours —

Theodore R. Penney

Mch. 3, 1926.
P.O. Box 3815,
Station "D",
Philadelphia, Pa.

Noted.
K.F.P.

March 20, 1926.

Mr. Theodore R. Penney,
P. O. Box 3815,
Station D,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Penney:

I have taken up the matter of interviews for you with Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot. If you do not receive notice of date, etc., within ten days, kindly write me at once. For a "check-up" on the Pinchot interview, kindly go to see my friend, Judge Edward W. Emery, 553 S. Martin Street, who is going to arrange that appointment for you.

With best wishes for success, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Mrs. Johnson sends kind regards.

March 30, 1926.

Judge Edward W. Henry,
658 Martin Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Ed:

Would you be kind enough to do me the special favor to try to arrange a five or ten minute conference with Governor Pinchot for Mr. Theodore R. Pomeroy, P. O. Box 3615, Station D, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Pomeroy says he can make the trip to Harrisburg at any time; and I shall certainly appreciate it if you can prevail upon the Governor to see him for five or ten minutes.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

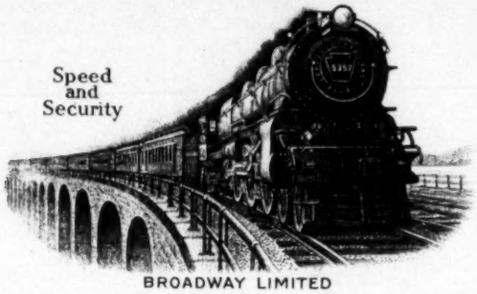
Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
P

Pennsylvania Railroad

The Pennsylvania Railroad

C. E. MILLIRON,
SUPERINTENDENT
M. S. BROOKS,
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT
L. A. LYONS,
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT



TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
DINING CAR SERVICE

Long Island City

June 14, 1929.

Mr. K. S. Phillips,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Through our Mr. J. B. Lipscomb, Asst., Dining Car Agent, Washington, D. C., we learnt that you would like to have several copies each of the "Liberty Limited" and "Spirit of St. Louis" menu cards with item relative to automobile accidents.

We are sending you with this letter several copies each of the foregoing mentioned menu cards with item on page one "Safety Is in the Motorists' Own Hands" which we think is the one you refer to. If this is not what you desire, and you will let us know just what particular menu you are interested in, we will be glad to let you have it.

Yours truly,

C E Milliron

Supt. Dining Car Service.

HVM

June 17, 1929.

Mr. C. E. Milliron,
Supt., Dining Car Service,
The Pennsylvania Railroad,
Long Island City, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

This office begs to thank you and your Mr. J. B. Lipscomb, Assistant Dining Car Agent, of this city, for furnishing several copies of menu cards from the "Liberty Limited" and the "Spirit of St. Louis." These are the issues that were desired by the Secretary of Labor with reference to "Safety" and your courtesy is much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Pennsylvania R.R

A New Kind of Railroad

From a recent address by W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad

The word "railroad" no longer is adequate to describe the transportation service which up-to-date railroads now offer to the public. We are no longer railroads alone; we are transportation companies.

Let me give you three concrete examples of what this new transportation service means:

1.—About the first of July you will be able to pick up your telephone, order a ticket and reservation from Pennsylvania Station to Los Angeles, and be there two days later. Your ticket and reservation will give you two nights' comfortable sleeping in luxurious Pullmans and two delightful daylight rides in de luxe passenger airliners.

2.—You can pick up your telephone again and order a motor truck with a steel container to come to your plant shipping platform in the morning, load up some less-than-carload freight, and have the container hauled to the railroad, loaded on a flat car and delivered intact by motor truck to your customer's receiving platform in Philadelphia the next day.

3.—In a comparatively short time, too, you will be able to go down to the Pennsylvania Station and buy a combination ticket. It will enable you to go from here to Chicago, for instance, part way by railroad and part way by motor bus.

In other words, we on the Pennsylvania Railroad have embarked on a comprehensive program to link up motor bus, motor truck and airplane transportation with our railroad train service. This is one of the important phases of transportation progress in this country today.

You may take this Menu if you so desire

Pennsylvania Railroad

The Standard Railroad of the World

Dining Car MENU

Safety Is in the Motorists' Own Hands

An editorial from the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette

There is not the slightest doubt that the great majority of the 5800 grade-crossing accidents reported last year could have been prevented by the exercise of greater care on the part of those at the wheel.

When we learn that a surprisingly large number of those mishaps resulted from the driving of motor cars against trains already on the crossing—some of them actually standing still—we get an idea of the extent to which the problem of safety really rests in the hands of the nation's automobile operators.

Rhododendron Festival, Asheville.

June in Asheville, North Carolina, is the gorgeous month of mountain flowers. Rhododendron, mountain laurel and azalea ranging in colors from deep purple through scarlet, flame colors and pink to pure white and growing in this section in greater luxuriance than in any other section in the world, paint the mountainsides in vivid hues.

In honor of the rhododendron, queen of mountain flowers, Asheville will stage its second annual Rhododendron Festival during the week of June 17 to 22, 1929. The Festival is unique and distinctly different in its setting.

With festive gaiety Asheville crowns her Rhododendron Queen each year. Beautiful sponsors from all the Southern States are in attendance as ladies in waiting to this fanciful court of flowerland. A colorful floral parade, a gorgeous pageant, numerous balls and other social events are the principal items on the program of the week of celebration. Folk dances and music by mountaineers form a unique feature. Sports events in endless variety add to the interest for the visitor. The city takes a holiday aspect during this week.

Thousands of visitors and nature lovers choose the Rhododendron Festival season as their time to visit Asheville and view the exquisite natural beauty of the mountains of "The Land of the Sky". Gardens just as Nature herself produced them cover the entire mountain sides and are within easy travelling distance in every direction from Asheville. Vast in extent, colorful and set in the midst of mountain grandeur they have for the beholder an irresistible lure, as he motors for miles through these solidly massed lanes of blossoms. Lining the railways which approach the city, the colorful gardens of wild flowers are one of the early summer wonders of this beautiful "Land of the Sky."

SMOKING IN DINING CARS

Differences in personal taste make the question of smoking in dining cars an unusually difficult one to handle. Experience over a long period of years has proven that the practice is generally annoying to patrons. However, in all trains, space is especially provided, elsewhere, for those who wish to enjoy the use of tobacco without inconveniencing others. The co-operation of patrons with the management, and with the Steward in charge of this car, is, therefore, requested to the end that any possible cause of objection may be avoided.

BEVERAGES

	Bottle
Pale Moon	30
Cereal Beverages	30
Ginger Ale (Domestic)	40
Ginger Ale (Imported)	45
Ginger Ale (Dry)	40
Sarsaparilla (Imported)	40
Sarsaparilla (Domestic)	30
Grape Juice (Individual)	20
Lemonade (Carbonated)	35-40
Lemonade (Plain) (Glass)	25
Orangeade (Glass)	30
Coca-Cola	Split 10

MINERAL WATERS

Carbonated	Split 25-30-35
Carbonated	Bottle 30-35-40
Natural	30
Purgative	25
Vichy	35-45
Bromo-Seltzer	20

CIGARETTES

Assorted Brands 20-25

Cigarettes will not be sold within the state of Ohio.

BRIAR PIPE 75

CIGARS

Imported	25-35
Domestic	10; 2 for 25; 15-20

PLAYING CARDS

Straight or Pinochle Decks	60
Bridge Decks (2)	1.20

CANDIES

Pulled Cream Mints 25
Ultra Assorted 35
Chocolate Peppermints, half pound 60
Assorted Chocolates, half pound 65

Aspirin Tablets 25

In order to avoid embarrassing situations the management requests the co-operation of passengers in a strict observance of the Prohibition Law and requests that passengers kindly refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages while upon trains.

LIMITED-6-4-10-29

The name of your waiter is

.....

SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS
DINNER

SOUPS—
Potage St. Germain 35; Cup 25
Clam Bouillon, Hot or Cold 30
Clear Green Turtle 50 Consomme 35; Cup 25; Jellied, Cup 25

RELISHES—
Melon Mangoes 30 Celery 35
Sliced Tomatoes 40 Ripe, Green or Stuffed Olives 25

FISH—
Filets of Halibut, a l'Orly 80
Kippered Herring on Toast 45

ENTREE—Spring Chicken, Parisienne (Half) 1.25

ROAST—Prime Ribs of Beef, Natural 85

GRILLED—
Lamb Chop 55 Sirloin Steak 1.50 Young Chicken (Half) 1.25
Minute Steak, French Fried or Hashed Browned Potatoes 1.00
Ham and (1) Egg 65; (2) Eggs 80
Bacon and (1) Egg 65; (2) Eggs 80
Ham 80; Half Portion 45
Bacon 80; Half Portion 45; per Slice 15

EGGS AND OMELETS—
Eggs—Boiled, Fried, Shirred or Scrambled (1) 30; (2) 40
Poached (2) on Toast 50
Omelets, (2) Eggs, Plain 55; Ham, Parsley or Jelly 70

COLD MEATS, ETC.—
Boiled Ham 80 Ox Tongue 85
Sliced Chicken 1.00 Roast Beef 85
Assorted Cold Meats 1.10 Pickled Lambs Tongue, Vinaigrette 65
Frankfurters (Hot or Cold) with Potato Salad 85
Potato Salad Served with Cold Meats if Desired
Imported Sardines 60 Baked Beans (Hot or Cold) 45

VEGETABLES—
Fresh Spinach with Egg 35 New Asparagus, Drawn Butter 50
New Peas 30 Buttered Beets 30 New String Beans 30
Potatoes:- Glazed Sweet 30 French Fried 30
Saute 30 Bermuda, Rissole 30 Hashed Browned 30

SANDWICHES—
Fried Ham 45 Fried Egg 35 Fried Ham and Egg 55
Cold Roast Beef 50 Club 75 Chicken 50
Ham or Cheese 30 Tongue 30

SALADS—
Apple and Celery, Mayonnaise 65
Head Lettuce, French Dressing 40; with Tomato 60
Pineapple, Cucumber or Egg, French Dressing 55 Chicken 1.00
Combination 60 Asparagus, Vinaigrette 50 Potato 40
Dressings:- Mayonnaise 20 Russian 25 Roquefort 25

BREAD, ETC.—
Vienna, Raisin, Graham or Rye 15 Rolls 15
Toast—Dry, Buttered or Raisin 20; Milk 30 Boston Brown 15
Doughnuts (2) 15 Whole Wheat Wafers 15
Bran Cookies 15 Crackers 10

DESSERTS—
Fresh Rhubarb Pie 25
Orange 20 Grape Fruit 30
Fresh Strawberries with Cream 45
Cantaloupe 35 Watermelon 40
Preserved Figs in Syrup 45 Preserved Strawberries 30
French Ice Cream 35
Orange Marmalade 30 Hawaiian Pineapple 30
Guava Jelly 30 Bar le Duc 35
Stewed Fresh Rhubarb 30 Wafers 15

CHEESE AND CRACKERS—
Swiss Gruyere 35 Imperial 30 Cream 30
Roquefort 40 Yeast Cake 10

COFFEE, TEA, ETC.—
Coffee, Tea, Postum, Cocoa (Pot for One) 25 (Demitasse) 15
Kaffee Hag or Sanka Coffee (Pot for One) 25
Certified Milk (Individual Bottle) 20 Malted Milk 25
Buttermilk 20

Service charge of twenty-five cents will be made for each person served outside of Dining Car.

Pay only upon presentation of check; see that extensions and totals are correct.

Passengers are requested to report any unusual service or attention on the part of the employees. This enables us to recognize the exceptional efficiency which we wish to encourage in our service.

D. N. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. W. Conner, Passenger Traffic Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. E. Milliron, Superintendent, Dining Car Service, New York, N. Y.

....., Steward in Charge

Prevailing Rate Legislation

71st CONGRESS
3d Session

S. 5904

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 26 (calendar day, January 27), 1931

Mr. Davis introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Manufactures

A BILL

Relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract in excess of $5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and/or repair of any public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision

1 to the effect that the rate of wage for all laborers and mechan-
2 ics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the
3 public buildings covered by the contract shall be not less
4 than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature
5 in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State
6 in which the public buildings are located, or in the District
7 of Columbia if the public buildings are located there, and a
8 further provision that in case any dispute arises as to what
9 are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature
10 applicable to the contract which can not be adjusted by the
11 contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secre-
12 tary of Labor for determination and his decision thereon shall
13 be conclusive on all parties to the contract: *Provided,* That
14 in case of national emergency the President is authorized to
15 suspend the provisions of this Act.

Materials

16 SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect thirty days after its
17 passage but shall not affect any contract then existing or any
18 contract that may thereafter be entered into pursuant to
19 invitations for bids that are outstanding at the time of the
20 passage of this Act.

71st CONGRESS, 3d Session } **S. 5904**

A BILL

Relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purpses.

By Mr. Davis

January 26 (calendar day, January 27), 1931

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Manufactures

Prevail. Rate 1394

Calendar No. 1495

71st CONGRESS
3d Session

S. 5904

[Report No. 1445]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 26 (calendar day, January 27), 1931

Mr. Davis introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Manufactures

January 26 (calendar day, February 3), 1931

Reported by Mr. Davis, without amendment

A BILL

Relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract in excess of $5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and/or repair of any public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision

to the effect that the rate of wage for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public buildings covered by the contract shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia if the public buildings are located there, and a further provision that in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature applicable to the contract which can not be adjusted by the contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract: *Provided*, That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect thirty days after its passage but shall not affect any contract then existing or any contract that may thereafter be entered into pursuant to invitations for bids that are outstanding at the time of the passage of this Act.

CALENDAR NO. 1495

71st CONGRESS, 3d Session } **S. 5904**

[Report No. 1445]

A BILL

Relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Davis

January 26 (calendar day, January 27), 1931
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Manufactures

January 26 (calendar day, February 3), 1931
Reported without amendment

1394
Prevail Rate Wages

Calendar No. 1495

71st Congress } SENATE { Report
3d Session } { No. 1445

REGULATION OF WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES BY CONTRACTORS AWARDED GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONTRACTS

January 26 (calendar day, February 3), 1931.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 5904]

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5904) relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia, by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report it to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

The purpose of this measure is to require contractors and subcontractors engaged in constructing, altering, or repairing any public building of the United States or of the District of Columbia situated within the geographic limits of the United States to pay their employees the prevailing wage rates when such wage rates have been established by private industry. In the event the contracting officer is unable to adjust any dispute as to the prevailing wage rates, this bill provides that the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and that the Secretary's decision as to the wage rates shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract.

The Federal Government has entered upon an extensive public building program throughout the United States and in the District of Columbia. This program will continue for a period of 8 or 10 years and will result in the expenditure of approximately a half a billion dollars for the construction, alteration, and repair of Federal buildings. It was intended that this vast sum of money should be expended not only to properly house Federal offices in their own buildings, but also to benefit the United States at large through distribution of construction throughout the communities of the country without favoring any particular section.

The Federal Government must, under the law, award its contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. This has prevented representatives of the departments involved from requiring successful bidders to pay wages to their employees comparable to the wages paid for similar labor by private industry in the vicinity of the building projects under construction. Though the officials awarding contracts have faithfully endeavored to persuade contractors to pay local prevailing wage scales, some successful bidders have selfishly imported labor from distant localities and have exploited this labor at wages far below local wage rates.

This practice, which the Federal Government is now powerless to stop, has resulted in a very unhealthy situation. Local artisans and mechanics, many of whom are family men owning their own homes, and whose standards of living have long been adjusted to local wage scales, can not hope to compete with this migratory labor. Not only are local workmen affected, but qualified contractors residing and doing business in the section of the country to which Federal buildings are allocated find it impossible to compete with the outside contractors, who base their estimates for labor upon the low wages they can pay to unattached, migratory workmen imported from a distance and for whom the contractors have in some cases provided housing facilities and food in flimsy, temporary quarters adjacent to the project under construction.

The question of having contractors who have been awarded Government building contracts pay fair wage scales has been passed on by the Senate in the form of an amendment introduced by Senator Couzens, of Michigan, and attached to the appropriation bill. The Federal departments have endeavored to correct the situation without the aid of legislation, but have been unable to do so. This committee has held extensive hearings on the subject and has arrived at the conclusion that this measure will alleviate present unsatisfactory conditions and will carry out the intent of the Federal public-building policy. This legislation will provide a more equable distribution of employment, especially in the present time of depression, and will generally benefit the country at large by requiring that those who have been awarded public-building contracts pay their employees wages comparable to the prevailing wage scales where they are employed.

The Secretary of Labor and representatives of the Treasury and War Departments have appeared before this committee and have advised this committee that the bill has their unqualified approval. Representatives of labor have appeared before the committee and have indorsed the measure as it stands. Builders throughout the country have advised the committee that they favor the principle involved in this bill.

This measure does not require the Government to establish any new wage scales in any portion of the country. It merely gives the Government the power to require its contractors to pay their employees the prevailing wage scales in the vicinity of the building projects. This is only fair and just to the employees, the contractors, and the Government alike. It gives a square deal to all.

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Calendar No. 1495

71st Congress } SENATE { Report
3d Session } { No. 1445

REGULATION OF WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES BY CONTRACTORS AWARDED GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONTRACTS

January 26 (calendar day, February 3), 1931.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 5904]

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5904) relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia, by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report it to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

The purpose of this measure is to require contractors and subcontractors engaged in constructing, altering, or repairing any public building of the United States or of the District of Columbia situated within the geographic limits of the United States to pay their employees the prevailing wage rates when such wage rates have been established by private industry. In the event the contracting officer is unable to adjust any dispute as to the prevailing wage rates, this bill provides that the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and that the Secretary's decision as to the wage rates shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract.

The Federal Government has entered upon an extensive public building program throughout the United States and in the District of Columbia. This program will continue for a period of 8 or 10 years and will result in the expenditure of approximately a half a billion dollars for the construction, alteration, and repair of Federal buildings. It was intended that this vast sum of money should be expended not only to properly house Federal offices in their own buildings, but also to benefit the United States at large through distribution of construction throughout the communities of the country without favoring any particular section.

The Federal Government must, under the law, award its contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. This has prevented representatives of the departments involved from requiring successful bidders to pay wages to their employees comparable to the wages paid for similar labor by private industry in the vicinity of the building projects under construction. Though the officials awarding contracts have faithfully endeavored to persuade contractors to pay local prevailing wage scales, some successful bidders have selfishly imported labor from distant localities and have exploited this labor at wages far below local wage rates.

This practice, which the Federal Government is now powerless to stop, has resulted in a very unhealthy situation. Local artisans and mechanics, many of whom are family men owning their own homes, and whose standards of living have long been adjusted to local wage scales, can not hope to compete with this migratory labor. Not only are local workmen affected, but qualified contractors residing and doing business in the section of the country to which Federal buildings are allocated find it impossible to compete with the outside contractors, who base their estimates for labor upon the low wages they can pay to unattached, migratory workmen imported from a distance and for whom the contractors have in some cases provided housing facilities and food in flimsy, temporary quarters adjacent to the project under construction.

The question of having contractors who have been awarded Government building contracts pay fair wage scales has been passed on by the Senate in the form of an amendment introduced by Senator Couzens, of Michigan, and attached to the appropriation bill. The Federal departments have endeavored to correct the situation without the aid of legislation, but have been unable to do so. This committee has held extensive hearings on the subject and has arrived at the conclusion that this measure will alleviate present unsatisfactory conditions and will carry out the intent of the Federal public-building policy. This legislation will provide a more equable distribution of employment, especially in the present time of depression, and will generally benefit the country at large by requiring that those who have been awarded public-building contracts pay their employees wages comparable to the prevailing wage scales where they are employed.

The Secretary of Labor and representatives of the Treasury and War Departments have appeared before this committee and have advised this committee that the bill has their unqualified approval. Representatives of labor have appeared before the committee and have indorsed the measure as it stands. Builders throughout the country have advised the committee that they favor the principle involved in this bill.

This measure does not require the Government to establish any new wage scales in any portion of the country. It merely gives the Government the power to require its contractors to pay their employees the prevailing wage scales in the vicinity of the building projects. This is only fair and just to the employees, the contractors, and the Government alike. It gives a square deal to all.

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LOWELL MELLETT, Editor — EARL D. BAKER, Business Mgr.

THE PREVAILING WAGE

ADMINISTRATION support of the "prevailing wage bill," writing into Government building contracts the proviso that present wage standards must be maintained, would be heartening if the measure as evolved were stronger.

Laborites, who supported the Couzens amendments, claim the Administration substitute is a weakling "with neither teeth nor legs." It is true that the bill provides no penalties to punish contractors who violate the prevailing wage proviso; that there is no machinery for appeal to the Secretary of Labor in cases of dispute in a local community as to the prevailing wage; that it does not go into effect until 30 days after passage when many of the Government contracts will have been let.

However, in view of the lassaiz faire policy of the Government in labor matters, the espousal of the principle of high wages is something. One cannot blame President Green of the A. F. of L. for accepting the bill as "the best we can get."

Since the Administration has fathered the bill it thereby assumes the burden of its rigid enforcement. Especially will this be expected since President Hoover has so often repeated his conviction that only by high wages can the depression be bridged. Surely the Government now will put a stop to the wage-slashing reported on Government jobs.

A weak law can be made strong by determined enforcement. The country will expect the Government to set the example to private employers by seeing that wage-cutting contractors get exactly nowhere with Government contracts.

APRIL 2, 1931.

APPLICATION OF NEW WAGE ACT BRINGS ON AIR OF UNCERTAINTY

Amendment of Law May Be Sought During Next Session of Congress.

EFFECT OF PREVAILING SCALE NOW IN DOUBT

Bids Can Not Be Placed on Sound Basis, Declare Contractors.

How much the new "prevailing wage" law will swell the pay envelopes of workmen engaged on District construction jobs is such a matter of doubt that already District officials, as weill as representatives of the unions and business organizations of Washington are contemplating seeking amendment of the law at the next session of Congress.

How the law is to be applied and what will be the result is just about as uncertain in the minds of District officials as it is in the minds of officials of the Federal departments charged with its application.

Secretary of Labor Doak so far has refused to accede to demands of contractors in all sections of the country for a predetermination of "prevailing wages" in localities where government work is to be done.

Say They Can Not Base Bids.

Without such determination in advance, the contractors argue, they can not base their bids on sound figuring, inasmuch as their estimate of the labor cost may be upset after they begin work.

There was a hurried gathering of representatives of contractors with District officials yesterday, when new instructions to bidders were issued by the District, based on the new prevailing wage law.

The instructions called for contractors to submit to the District certified copies of their time records showing wages paid various classes of workmen, to which, possibly, there might not have been such a throwing up of hands. But the requirement was extended not only to cover time and wage records of subcontractors, but the wage records of employes engaged in producing materials used.

Impossible, They Say.

Such a requirement would be impossible for contractors to comply with, they argued, pointing out the impossibility of certifying to the wages paid workers who produced a bag of cement, or a shipment of structural steel.

District officials are wonde[illegible] who is to determine what i[illegible] vailing wage" and what sha[illegible] about enforcing payment o[illegible] it has been determined by s[illegible] District officials are just [illegible] the same situation as are of[illegible] the Federal departments [illegible] doubt bids fair to contin[illegible] some one in authorit[illegible] lays down a mor[illegible] procedu[illegible]

Contractors Ask President's Aid

Association Would Alter Bill Covering Prevailing Wage Rate.

The Associated General Contractors of America urgently requested President Hoover yesterday to intercede with House and Senate leaders to amend the Davis-Bacon bill to make the purposes of the legislation "workable, practical and equitable."

The association contended this emergency legislation, to guarantee that labor employed on the construction of Federal buildings shall receive the rate of wage prevailing where the building is being erected, would result inevitably in uncertainties, dispute and unnecessary waste of public money.

A letter sent to the President sets forth that the organization would have no objection to the measure if it were amended to allow the head of the department or establishment concerned to determine what the prevailing rates of wages are in a locality, and that such rate be stated in advertisements for proposals. The bill has passed the Senate.

Political Card &c.

Transcribum

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Phillips, M.F.

"All Aboard" and
Negro Railroad Men

Soft Coal smoke and the engine whistle have suddenly been welcome signs to Negroes who ~~have~~ ~~chosen~~ sought the steel and iron as the foundation of their labor. And just as rapidly as ~~[illegible]~~ railway Capital has stretched the arteries of the Country's business from city to City, just ~~as~~ as rapidly have Negro Workers made their way to the payrolls of the great railway lines of the United States, + Starting with pick and hammer

No. 205
Ed. 4-11-24—100,000

pany, takes first place in the period of employment service.

they have slowly but steadily worked their way upward in the minds of railroad bosses and human superintendents until, today, 136,065 negro railroad men, ~~from Maine~~ in every state in the Union are directly engaged in handling or safeguarding the transportation of persons or property over the lines of the various steam railway carriers of the United States. Their entrance, advancement, and disemployment are voluntary when the diversified occupations in which they are engaged are taken into consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Typical travelers, riding in Pullman Coaches and in Coaches, which are kept clean by Colored porters, usually have the opinion that the Negro railway hand has no wider latitude than the providing of traveling comforts or performing personal service for passengers. This occupational range of railroad service, however, accounts for only 20,224 Negro train and Pullman porters, of whom 23 are Colored women. In this ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ connection, careful observation reveals the fact that the ~~[illegible]~~ work of a Negro train porter virtually includes the duties

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

of a brakeman. Particularly is this true in the South, where the Negro train porters are assigned to "Jim Crow" cars, in which the colored porter opens valves, handles lights and signals, and calls stations to his traveling brothers and sisters. Railroad officials, who assign colored porters to such runs, probably use a double-barreled psychology. The porter, insolent in the uniform and brass buttons, is probably very proud of his ~~job of offic~~ quasi-official job; and colored passengers are undoubtedly equally as proud to note the apparent elevation of their brother to a position of authority and

trust. And, too, they probably reason that their interests are his interests.

Going to the other extreme, however, ~~the~~ the states of Ohio and Florida boast of a negro rail official and superintendent, -- "magnates", not serfs, in the vernacular of the traffic world. The remaining 115,839 workers are scattered over the country in a variety of occupations. There are 97 telegraphers; 111 engineers and 6,478 firemen; 202 inspectors of way and structures; 202 telegraph and telephone linemen; 33 conductors; 111

baggagemen and freight agents; 2,874 switchmen and flagmen; 1,195 foremen and overseers; 2,377 boiler washers and engine hostlers; 4,485 brakemen; 95,713 laborers; and 1,961 workers, employed at miscellaneous occupations, such as ticket agents and station hands, who are not classified in official listings. The total includes an appreciable number of female employees who work as porters, laborers, telegraph operators, etc. The New York State rail lines, in fact, boast of four female Negro telegraphers, and Illinois, with the veteran J. H. Kelley, who for more than forty years has been a telegrapher for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, takes first place in the period of employment service.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Strange things it may seem, the Southern States take the lead in the proffer of employment to the colored racial man, and their occupations in these states are by no means of minor importance, as is shown by the following table; from which it will be seen that Georgia leads, with a total of 10,865 negro railway hands, which New Hampshire, with 1 brakeman, 2 laborers and 1 watchman, is the contender.

Negro Workers on Steam Railway Lines of the United States

	Total	Boiler Washers and Engine Hostlers	Baggagemen and Freight Agents	Brakemen	Conductors	Foremen & Overseers	Inspectors	Laborers	Locomotive Engineers	Locomotive Firemen	Officials & Supts.	Switchmen & Flagmen	Telegraph Operators	Telegraph & Telephone Linemen
(4) Ala.	8,844		590		38	7	6,794	9	962		440	4		
37 38 Ariz.	39	3	1		1		32		1		1			
(10) Ark	4,184		178	2	122	6	3,741	2	64		69			
26 Cal.	405	18	3		6	9	342		11		12	2	2	
31 Colo.	205	15	5		7	2	150		7		18		1	
22 Conn	134		1				120	1	6		2	1	3	
27 Del.	354		3		4	1	337		2		7			
23 D.C.	744		5		35		703	1						
(9) Fla.	5,091		225	1	43	19	4037	2	595	1	167	1		
(1) Ga	10,865		488	7	60	10	8683	4	1204		406	8		
33 Idaho	91						90		1					
(10) Ill.	4,554	253	27	4	34	9	4033	2	104		76	5	7	
(7) Ind	1,167	127	15		10	10	938		36		29	2	[redacted]	
25 Iowa	627	67	3		4	2	520	1	22		6		2	
24 Kans.	762	187	9		36	3	477	3	22		20	2	3 [redacted]	
(12) Ky	3,916		133		9	6	3662		44		48	1	13 [redacted]	
(2) La	9,141		404	1	177	6	8088	17	354		87	7	#	
40 Me.	17						17							
(11) Md	2,221	37	1	12	2	18	2	2072	3	41		31	2	[redacted]
Mass	250			14		6	2	191		21		12	2	2 [redacted]
28 Mich.	333	23	4	4	1	2	5	255		25		12	2	[redacted]
Minn.	122	25		3				84		6		4		
(7) Miss	7,733			415		45		6594		545		130	4	[redacted]
(14) Mo.	3,706	177	2	14		25	8	3373		60		40	4	3 [redacted]
35 Mont.	58					2		42		2		10		2
29 Nebr	303			3		3	1	297		4				15
41 Nev.	16					1		14		1				
N.H.	4			1				2				1		
42 N.J.	844		3	10		15	1	682		27		79	3	24 [redacted]
39 40 N.Mex.	24			1			4	17				2		
(6) N.Y.	1,127	24	2	14		9	9	960	4	56		49		
(8) N.C.	5,321			308	1	33		4247	25	614		89	4	#
41 N.D.	18			2		1		14				1		
(16) Ohio	3,219	250	52	29		23	19	2725	2	71	1	36	5	6 [redacted]
(19) Okla	1,807	118		5		48		1600		16		15	4	1 #
39 Oreg	52			1		2		46		3				
(15) Pa	3,569	139	46	55	17	33	18	3009	19	102		107	10	14 [redacted]
34 R.I.	80			2				73		5				

(10)	Ill.	4,554	253		27	4	34	9	4033	2	104		76	5	7
(20)	Ind	1,167	127		15		10	10	938		36		29	2	[redacted]
25	Iowa	627	67		3		4	2	520	1	22		6		2
24	Kans.	762	187		9		36	3	477	3	22		20	2	3 [redacted]
(12)	Ky	3,916			123		9	6	3662		44		48	1	13 [redacted]
(2)	La	9,141			404	1	177	6	8088	17	354		87	7	#
40	Me.	17							17						
# (17)	Md	2,221	37	1	12	2	18	2	2072	3	41		31	2	[redacted]
4	Mass	250			14		6	2	191		21		12	2	2 [redacted]
28	Mich.	333	23	4	4	1	2	5	255		25		12	2	[redacted]
	Minn.	122	25		3				84		6		4		
(7)	Miss	7,733			415		45		6594		545		130	4	[redacted]
5 (14)	Mo.	3,706	177	2	14		25	8	3373		60		40	4	3 [redacted]
35	Mont.	58					2		42		2		10		2
29	Nebr	303			3		3	1	277		4				15
41	Nev.	16					1		14		1				
	N.H.	4			1				2				1		
27	N.J.	844		3	10		15	1	682		27		79	3	24 [redacted]
39 40	N.Mex.	24			1			4	17				2		
8 (21)	N.Y.	1,127	8 24	2	14		9	9	960	4	56		49		
(8)	N.C	5,321			308	1	33		4247	25	614		89	4	#
41	N.D.	18			2		1		14				1		
(16)	Ohio	3,219	250	52	29		23	19	2725	2	71	1	36	5	6 [redacted]
6 (19)	Okla	1,807	118		5		48		1600		16		15	6 4	[redacted] 1 #
39	Oreg	52			1		2		46		3				
3 (15)	Pa	3,569	139	46	55	17	33	18	3 3009	19	102		107	10	14 [redacted]
34	R.I	80			2				73		5				
(13)	S.C.	3,858					23		3225	5	510		91	4	[redacted]
	S.Dak.	28					1		25		2				
[redacted] (10)	Tenn.	8,100	235		275		39	11	6657	2	438		383	5	55 [redacted]
7 (5)	Tex.	8,381	379		413		210	16	7110	1	104		130	7 5	13 [redacted]
36	Utah.	55	9				1		44				1		
	Vt.	6							6						
(3)	Va.	9,010	179		638		40	10	7546	8	350		199	6	34 [redacted]
	Wash	165			1		1		157		4		1	1	[redacted]
(19)	W.Va.	2,052	109		168	2	23	5	1646		35		60	2	2 #
37	Wis.	55		1	6		4		40				3	1	#
30	Wyo.	223	3		1		1	1	216		1				
		113,880	7,377	111	4,485	33	1,195	202	[illegible]	111	6,478	2	2,874	97	202
			X	X	X	X	X	X	95,713	X	X	X	X	X	X

136,065 Total

[redacted] Nonexempt

1,961 N.N.S.

113,880

Porters

M	20,201
F	23
	20,224
	134,104 Total

1 Includes 1 Female
2 " 183 "
3 " 65 "
4 " 1 "
5 Includes 4 Female
6 " 1 "
7 " 1 "
8 " 5 "

Telephone operators
Ticket + Station Agts

	Ala. m	Ala. F.	Ariz. m	Ariz. F.	Ark. m.	Ark. F.	Ark. Total	Cal. m.	Cal. F.	Colo	N.
③ 3 Brakemen	590		1		178			3		5	30
4 Conductors - Steam					2						
5 Firemen + ostlers - Steam	38		1		122			6		7	33
6 Inspectors - Steam	7				6			9		2	
7 Laborers - Steam	6,794		32		3,741			342		150	4,24
8 Locomotive Engineers	9				2						2
9 " Firemen	962		1		64			11		7	61
10 Officials + Supts. R.R.											
11 Switchmen + Flagmen	440		1		69			12		18	89
12 Telegraph operators	4							2			4
① Boiler Washers + Engine Cleaners			3					18		15	
Telegraph + Telephone Linemen								2		1	

② Baggagemen + Freight agts

	Conn.	Del.	D.C.	Fla. m.	Fla. F.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill m.	Ill F.	Ind	Iowa	Kans.
3 Brakemen	1	3	5	225		488		27		15	3	9
4 Conductors - Steam				1		2		4				
5 Firemen + ostlers - Steam		4	35	43		60		34		10	4	36
6 Inspectors - Steam		1		19		10		9		10	2	3
7 Laborers - "	120	337	703	4,037		8,683	90	2,850	- 183	938	520	477
8 Locomotive Engineers	1		1	2		4		2			1	3
9 " Firemen	6	2		595		1,204	1	104		36	22	22
10 Officials + Supts. R.R.				1								

	N.C.	N.D.	Ohio	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	R.I.	S.C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis	Wyo.
				M.F.		M. F					M. F.					20,201 M 23 F		
5	308	2	29	5	1	55	7			275	413			638.	1	168	6	1
	1					17										2		
7	33	1	23	48	7	33		23	1	39	210	1		40	1	23	4	1
2			19			18				11	16			10		5		1
150	4,247	14	2,725	1600	46	2,944+65	73	3,275	75	6,651	7,110	44	6	7,546	157	1,646	40	216
	25		2			19		5		7	1			8				
7	614		71	16	3	102	5	510	7	438	104			350	4	35		1
			1															
18	89	1	36	15		107		91		383	130	1		199	1	60	3	
	4		5	3+1		10		4		5	4+1			6	1	2	1	
15			250	118		139				235	379	9		179		109		3
1			6	1		14				55	13			34		2		
						~~##~~										~~2~~		
			52			46											1	

d	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N.H.	N.J.	N.M.	N.Y.
							M. F.				M.F.							M. F.
5	3	9	133	404		12	14	4	3	415	14		3		1	10	1	14
				1		2		1										
0	4	36	9	177		18	6	2		45	25	2	3	1		15		9
0	2	3	6	6		2	2	5			8		1			1	4	9
8	520	477	3,662	8,088	17	2,072	191	255	84	6,594	3,373	42	277	14	2	682	17	960
	1	3		17		3												4
6	22	22	44	354		41	21	25	6	545	60	2	4	1		27		56

Ticket	Ala. M	Ala. F.	Ala. T	Ariz. M	Ariz. F.	Ariz. T	Ark. M.	Ark. F.	Ark. Total	Cal. M.	Cal. F.	Cal. T.	Colo.	N.C.
③ 3 Brakemen	590			1			178			3			5	308
4 Conductors - Steam							2							1
5 Foremen + assistants - Steam	38			1			122			6			7	33
6 Inspectors - Steam	7						6			9			2	
7 Laborers - Steam	6,194			32			3,741			342			150	4,247
8 Locomotive Engineers	9						2							25
9 " Firemen	962			1			64			11			7	614
10 Officers + Supts. R.R.														
11 Switchmen + Flagmen	440			1			69			12			18	89
12 Telegraph operators	4									2				4
① Boiler Washers + Engine Cleaners				3						18			15	
Telegraph + telephone Linemen										2			1	

② Baggagemen + Freight agts	Conn.	Wash.	D.C.	Fla. M.	Fla. F.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill. M.	Ill. F.	Ind	Iowa	Kans.
3 Brakemen	1	3	5	225	488			27	15	3	9	1
4 Conductors - Steam				1	2			4				
5 Foremen + assistants - Steam		4	35	43	60			34	10	4	36	
6 Inspectors - Steam		1		19	10			9	10	2	3	
7 Laborers - "	120	337	703	4,037	8,683		90	2,850 - 183	938	520	477	3,
8 Locomotive Engineers	1		1	2	4			2		1	3	
9 " Firemen	6	2		595	1,204		1	104	36	22	22	
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11 Switchmen + Flagmen	2	7		167	406			76	29	6	20	
12 Telegraph operators	1				8	1		5	2		2	
1 Boiler Washers + Engine Cleaners								253	127	67	187	15
13 Telegraph + telephone Linemen	3							7		2	3	
2 Baggagemen + Freight agts												
~~Porters + station agents~~												

1344
Phillips, KY

Colo	N.C.	N.D.	Ohio	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	R.I.	S.C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis	Wyo.
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GEORGE H. WOODSON
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC
PRACTICE IN ALL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS

OFFICE
ROOM 2 WATROUS BLOCK
OVER 209 SIXTH AVENUE, WEST
PHONE MARKET 2297

RESIDENCE
1324 WEST JEFFERSON AVENUE
PHONE DRAKE 1958-W

Quiet Adjustments Out of Court and
Peaceful Settlements a Specialty

DES MOINES, IOWA Aug. 15, 1924,

Hon. Karl F. Phillips, C.C.
U. S. Labor Department,
Washington, D C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

You will please find enclosed Government request for transportation L-63331 to L-63340 which was mailed to your department on the 26th of March and returned to my office for demand of postage.

I did not know it had been returned until I got back off this trip. In fact I did not know it until this morning. And so I beg you to find it enclosed herewith.

You will also find enclosed a list of the members of the Colonial Council which I wish you would send copies of the report to without delay. If you can send a few other reports out to the Islands under the Department frank, I will be very much obliged and I will send these additional names later.

Very truly yours,

George H. Woodson

George H. Woodson,

Chairman U. S. COmmission to
the Virgin Islands 1924.

August 19, 1924.

Hon. George H. Woodson,
Chairman, Virgin Islands Commission,
1324 W. Jefferson Avenue,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

This will acknowledge your registered letter of August 15, transmitting government requests for transportation and list of members of the Colonial Council, Virgin Islands, USA., to whom you desired copies of your report forwarded. I take pleasure in advising you that the copies have gone forward.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

LIST OF MEMBERS
of the
COLONIAL COUNCIL
of the
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF U. S. A.

- - - - - - -

CRUSE BAY, SAINT JOHN, VIRGIN ISLANDS, U. S. A.

Hon. Carl E. Francis

SAINT THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, U. S. A.

Hon. Abram E. Smith

Hon. Herbert E. Lockhart

Hon. Carl A. Anduze

Hon. Leroy Nolte

Hon. Philip Gomez

Hon. Geo. A. Moorehead

Hon. Axel Holst

Hon. Luther Stakeman

Hon. J. E. Kuntz

Hon. C. G. Thiele

Hon. C. Corneiro

Hon. Knud Knud-Hansen

Hon. Rothschild Francis

Hon. J. H. Boschulte

CHRISTIANSTED, SAINT CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS, U. S. A.

Hon. W. S. Abramson

Hon. D. C. Canegata

Hon. Joseph Alexander

Hon. Holger Jessen

Hon. Halvor Berg

Hon. Robert W. Skeoch

Hon. Thomas Ramsay

Hon. D. Hamilton Jackson

Hon. L. Noll

Hon. D. S. Armstrong

Hon. A. J. Blackwood

Hon. A. R. McIntosh

FREDERIKSTED, VIRGIN ISLANDS, U. S. A.

Hon. Robert L. Merwin

Hon. F. Coulter

Hon. W. H. Fleming

Hon. John L. Curry

Hon. M. M. Skeoch

Hon. F. Anderson

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH.D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

M a y
Twenty-second
1 9 2 5

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Personal

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Just a line to say that I think Mr. Furr is on the way to being named as Stenographer in the Naval Air Service. I am backing him up through the office of the Secretary of the Navy, & have put them on notice he should not be molested:

Very truly yours,

Emmett Scott

MEW

Noted.
K.P
5/25/25

May 29, 1925.

Mr. William P. Bayless,
Manager, Strait-Tex Chemical Company,
600 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Bayless:

I wish to thank you, specially, for your kind thoughtfulness in furnishing this office with an informative statement regarding unemployment in the Monongahela and Allegheny districts as it affects the coal and glass industries.

I have advised the Director of Conciliation of your wholesome cooperation and he appreciates the interest which you have voluntarily shown.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Editorial Department
The Washington Post
Washington D C

Hon. James J. Davis
The Secretary of Labor
Washington D C

Dear Sir:

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia national committeeman, died Thursday. His death is the occasion of a special obituary treatment which I am preparing for the Washington Post. This appears in the Sunday edition, tomorrow.

In talking the matter over with Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, he suggested your name as among several who might furnish me with an estimate of the deceased, to embellish the article.

The time is exceedingly short, so that I am enclosing herewith a special return envelope in the hope that, if you see fit to comment upon this negro leader, you may let me have the copy not later than three o'clock this afternoon.

With best wishes, I remain,

Very truly,

Edward H Lawson

EDWARD H. LAWSON.

Saturday
12 Sept 1925

September 12, 1925.

Mr. Edward H. Lawson,
Editorial Department,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lawson:

It grieves me deeply to learn of the death of Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, whom I knew through a number of years as an ardent follower of the principles of the deceased patriot whose name he partially bears, and a conscientious citizen of our country, loyal to its aims and wholesomely dedicated to its onward progress. Time and time again, Mr. Johnson's active brain, which was given the chance to develop by and through his allegiance to the Republican Party, was of national service to the country at large and of special worth to his own people, whom he tirelessly sought to lead forward into greater equities and larger usefulness in this free Nation.

It would be difficult for me to estimate, justly, the splendid results which have accrued from the eventful and energetic life of the deceased. It is patent, however, that in his passing the Nation suffers a distinct loss, which will be felt in innumerable ways in the months to come. In sincere respect, I join the host of mourners who, at this hour, wish to pay their last tribute to one who with credit and honor gave of his best to his people, his country, his party and his Government.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) James J. Davis

Secretary.

K.P

182 West 135th St.,
New York City,
October 6th, 1925.

Attorney Karl Phillips,
U. S. Conciliator of Labor,
415 Labor Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

My sudden move to New York can best be explained by the fact that I was in search of an oppottunity and in this City I believe that I have found that.

I have unofficially become affiliated with THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO WAGE EARNERS OF AMERICA, a Society sponsored by the Representative Negroes of New York City. The prospectus we are inclosing will make the purpose more comprehensive to you.

Mr. Phillips,you have expressed a personal interest in me,and for that reason among others,I am writing you to get your support and whatever assistance you will lend by virtue of your knowledge of the labor situation and prestige in that field.

I might suggest that if you will take this up the the Sedretary of Labor and procure a written indorsement from him it will be of great value. There is no other man that can get this as you can. But the most valuable assistance is that which you can lend personally, as a representative of the interests of Negro Labor.

Dr. Omar Price, Rev. W. H. Hayes, Mr. J. W. Harris, a prominent newspaper man, Mrs. I. Blackstone, Mr. J. E. Allen, Mr. A. Phillip Randolph of "The Messenger" and Attorney Miles Page are some of the citizens connected with this movement. Mrs. I. E. Sydney, who is very actively engaged in the organization is a business woman that the Race should be proud of. She is the proprietor of one of NewYork's leading employment offices and is well tuned in in the difficulties that confront one along these lines. She has held an important position in the Federal Service and is deserving of the highest praise that can be bestowed upon her.

Now, Mr. Phillipsk I am going to look to you for an early reply which will give your view on the undertaking and also whether or not you will have time to give us a little attention.

With the same sincere appreciation for your interest in my welfare and the welfare of Negroes in general I beg to remain

Corddially yours,

Arthur F. Furr.

ARTHUR F. FURR.

P R O S P E C T U S

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO WAGE EARNERS OF AMERICA

OBJECT

1. To solidify Negro Wage Earners.
2. To stabilize and improve conditions under which they work.
3. To open new fields.

METHODS.

1. To operate centers where Female workers will be trained as efficient domestics, children's nurses, waitresses, cooks, tea-room and cafeteria managers, caterers, etc.
2. To train males as Butlers, Valets, Waiters, Cooks, etc.
3. To co-operate with all Evening Trade Schhols and Industrial Trade Schools.
4. To organize and encourage co-operation with Trade Unions, especially in the building lines and particularly in the manufacturing of womens wear.

STABILIZATION:

To advocate "Sticking to the Job" and making good of opportunities, thereby procuring and holding better positions.

To open up better industrial positions for Colored men and women.

To place worth while applicants in positions.

To promote better citizenship. To assist in the Naturalization of Aliens.

ELIGIBILITY

Every able-bodied man or woman between the ages of 15 and 50 shall be eligible to membership in this Society.

F I N A N C E

Entrance Fee	$5.00
Monthly Dues	1.00

EXPENSES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

General	.25
Benevolences	.25
National	.25
Emergency Fund	.25

At the end of five years each member can draw 6% dividend from the profits of Emergency Fund. A Bond will be issued to begin with on which at the end of Five Years, each member can draw 6% dividends from the profits of the emergency fund.

At the death of an applicant the Beneficiary will receive One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

October 28, 1925.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Conciliator,
U. S.Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I am pleased to advise you that the Department of Labor has issued an appointment to Mr. Benjamin Tanner Johnson, Special Agent of this Service, compensation one dollar per annum. Me. Johnson, who is affiliated with the Canton Urban League, is conducting a public employment office at Canton, Ohio, and his office is now brought into cooperation with the Ohio State Public Employment Service, cooperating with the U.S.Employment Service.

Very truly yours,

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP

November 9, 1925.

Hon. Francis I. Jones,
Director-General, U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Jones:

The Secretary had assigned me to work in Chicago at the time your letter of October 28th was received. I am indeed grateful to be informed of the appointment of Benjamin Tanner Johnson, Canton, Ohio, as Special Agent under the U. S. Employment Service. Such appointments as these are helping us to accomplish the things for which we are all so diligently striving: and I am taking pains to see that the Johnson appointment is given to the country through the Negro press.

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

PHONE DREXEL 1743 E. C. ROBINSON, BUSINESS AGENT W. M. WATSON, PRES. J. C. HOWARD, SECTY.

Junior Master Wood Wire & Metal Lathers

4834 EVANS AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL. Nov. I4. I925.

Attorney Karl F. Phillips.
Com Of Conciliation.
U.S.Department of Labor.
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Karl F.Phillips
Yours of the II/3/I925. came to hand
And contents cafely noted we also had a copy from the columbia Press Bureau at Washington D.C. cournsuining the J.M.W.W.&.M.L.of Chicago.the writeup was very interesting among the members Mr. Phillips we wish to ask you at this time if your time will Permit you to call on the American Federation of Labor.President Mr.W.M.Green. Whoes office is in Washington and the Hon. Mr. Edward H. Wright. will hold a conference with the President at Springfield Ill. the Hon. Mr.John H.Walker.whoes is President of the Ill Federation of Labor. truly hope that you will oblige us with this favor we remain yours truly the J.M.W.W.&.M.L.
Of Chicago Ill.

W M Watson
.....(Pres.)

P.S. The above Conference is relaten for the intrist of The above Organization for a charter as you Was Present in the descussion.

Phillips

Form

January 15, 1926

Dear Sir:

In its observation of the migratory movement of Negro labor, this office earnestly requests your advice and cooperation, in order that information of value to employers, workers, and the general public may be carefully gathered from the different interested sections of the country. Will you therefore grant this office the courtesy of giving answers and estimates in the blank spaces below in connection with the four general questions asked, and return this letter, with your signature and permanent address, to this office, in order that a summary may be prepared, a copy of which will be mailed to you upon completion. A franked addressed envelope, which requires no postage, is enclosed for your reply.

Yours respectfully,

Henry T. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

- -

1. Will you kindly estimate, in figures or fractions, the number of Negroes who have come to your City _____, County _____, and State _____ from the North during the past three months.

2. Will you kindly estimate, in figures or fractions, the number of Negroes who have LEFT your City _____, County _____, and State _____ for Northern points during the past three months.

3. What was the estimated normal Negro population of your City, County, and State --

	On Sept. 30, 1925	On Dec. 31, 1925
City.....	_____	_____
County....	_____	_____
State.....	_____	_____

4. Would you answer "Yes" or "No", that the above estimates are proportionately applicable to the other principal cities and counties of your State? _____

Name _____

Address _____

KTP

July 23, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Director of Conciliation
From: Karl F. Phillips

In view of continuing rumors concerning Negro migration, such as the attached clipping from the Chicago Defender of July 24, 1926, carries, it is respectfully recommended that Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson, who lived in the South for many years, be authorized and directed to make confidential and extended observations at ten or twelve principal southern transportation points, to note the exodus, if any, of Negroes. It is desirable that this work be undertaken at an early date.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

July 28, 1926.

Mr. Ed. Wilson,
Proprietor, Olga Hotel,
145th Street and Lenox Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

Will you be kind enough to reserve for me one of your best "downstairs" rooms, beginning at Midnight, Saturday, July 31st, as I shall be in New York at that time on official business. Should I be late in arriving, kindly reserve the room, nevertheless, as I shall surely be there not later than early Sunday morning.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

117 P

July 30, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Director of Conciliation
From: Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation
Subject: Howard Theatre Dispute -- Final Report.

While no reply was received from the President of the American Federation of Musicians in response to the Department's telegraphic inquiry -- copy on file -- the A. F. M. President did reply to A. C. Hayden, in complete charge of the local district, authorizing him to use every possible means to secure amicable adjustment of dispute; and conferences were resumed.

The Howard Theatre management and proprietor agreed to "unionize" the house, provided a "reasonable" scale of wages would be accepted by the local unions. The proprietor agreed to hire a "union" orchestra at $40.00 per week per man -- 10 men in all; and he further agreed to hire a union staff of motion picture operators and stage hands. Further difficulties arose, however, in that the motion picture operators refused to accept less than $59.00 per week, with "relief" man and requisite "assistants" as per local union rules; and the "union" stage hands also insisted upon a salary and numerical personnel which Lichtman, Howard Theatre proprietor deemed "prohibitive", because, he said, the public could not afford to pay prices necessary to cover the "tremendous" overhead made necessary by union's wage scale.

The conference adjourned, with Lichtman declaring that he was compelled to run an "open" house. The Union was obdurate.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

#7 P

July 30, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary
From: Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation

(Excerpt from report "Economic Conditions in Mexico during June, 1926," of Consul Alexander Weddell, Mexico, Mexico, dated June 4 - July 2, 1926.)

"EXCELSIOR of June 11, in a news item declares that some 250,000 Mexicans in the southern portion of the United States are in a desperate economic condition. The same newspaper, under date of June 21, in a lengthy editorial entitled "Why Mexicans Emigrate," quotes the (U. S.) Secretary of Labor as saying that the exodus of Mexican laborers to the United States would be explainable if in the country there was lack of remunerative occupation, which this functionary declares is not the case. The editorial writer flatly contradicts this and asks if this is true, 'how is it, in fact, that Mexican workers from the field and city, so protected and coddled by revolutionary governments, fly from our country, scorning the great benefits which these governments assert they have given them?'"

(Report No. 216548 — "Not to be published as official information.)"

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

KFP

August 11, 1926.

Mr. Clarence E. Batchelet,
Geographer, Bureau of the Census,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Batchelet:

This office is very grateful for your kind letter of August 4th, transmitting population estimates by white and colored, together with the 1920 population returns, for the counties of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. These figures will be very helpful in studying certain phases of Negro migration now being observed by this office.

I am having the last migration reports duplicated for your use, and shall send them forward to you within a day or two. Also, I am placing your name upon our regular mailing list for the releases of this office.

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
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CHIEF CLERK

1926 AUG 28 AM 9 25

CENSUS
AUG 28 1926

Weston. W. va
Aug 26th 1926

The Department of Commerce.
Washington D.C.

Sire:

Will you please me furnish me with Statistical and Technical information Reggarding The national negro Business League. and many Thanks

Very Truly yours
W. C. Colquitt

Refer
Negro economics
Foreign Dept.

Negro yearbook

Karl F. Phillips

Beaver Falls Pa
Sept 2nd 1926

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind letter of the 25th of August and have advised Miss Jackson to give you the information you request. Although she may be rather late in filing her application I hope she will be successful in finding something to her liking. I appreciate your help and beg to remain

Yours truly
Louis Ingram

KFP

K7 P

September 2, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: Miss Florence Wells,
Assistant to the Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

IN THE MATTER

of

Senate Bill No. 5116: Sixtieth Congress, First Session — Introduced February 10, 1908, by Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, referring the claims of lockmaster, lockman, and other laborers and mechanics employed by the U. S. Government on the Kanawha River in W. Va., to the U. S. Court of Claims — which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Bill reads as follows:

"A BILL

Referring the claims of lockmasters, lockmen, and other laborers and mechanics employed by the United States on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia, are hereby authorized to bring suits in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover compensation under the provisions of the Act approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (Twenty-Seventh Statutes, page three hundred and ninety-two) (Twenty-seventh Statutes, page three hundred and forty); and the Court of Claims is hereby vested with jurisdiction in the premises to hear and determine said claims for compensation, and to render judgment against the United States for any sum which may be found due, legally or equitably under the said Act of August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, to any of the said lockmasters, lockmen, other laborers, and mechanics for any time they were required to work in excess of eight hours per day, the bar of any statute of limitation to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Bill was rejected by the Committee on Claims. The records do not disclose that it was ever reintroduced.

Respectfully,

Commissioner of Conciliation.

Jefferson City, Missouri
September 25, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

The planters in southeast Missouri are very much in need of cotton pickers and the Department of Labor, as well as the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, are anxious to do all they can to help take care of this crop. It means much to the State of Missouri and I trust that you and the people in your community will put forth your best efforts to help in this great undertaking of securing labor.

They are now paying good wages, also furnishing shelter and board, and in all probability within a few days wages shall be raised as work will continue for some time.

The Department of Labor has established a temporary office at Hayti, Missouri under the supervision of Mr. George H. Hubbard, Deputy Labor Commissioner, who will be glad to place all those making application for work.

Thanking you very kindly for any publicity and for the interest you might take, I am,

Yours very truly,

Roye B. Hinkle

Roye B. Hinkle.
Federal Director &
Commissioner of Labor
State of Missouri.

Per RSC.

RBH*BF

167

443, Mackubin St.
St. Paul Minn.
Oct. 8, 1926.

Mr. Karl F. Philips
Dept. of Labor
Washington D. C.
Dear Sir,

I have been informed by Mr. F. D. McCracken of St. Paul that you are interested in the industrial well-fair of our group. In your position you can exercize your will to that end.

I am in request of a copy of the Newlands act, which covers the laws regulating the working conditions of the employees operating on the common carriers, such as railroads, sleeping and dining cars.

Respectfully yours
T. Boyd

October 11, 1926.

Mr. F. Boyd,
443 Mackulin Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mr. Boyd:

Under separate cover I am sending you a bulletin (No. 303) on page 108 of which you will find the text of the Newlands Act, referred to in your letter of October 8th. You understand, of course, that the Newlands Act was later succeeded by the Adamson Act and that the provisions of both those acts were, this year, automatically superseded by the Watson-Parker Railway Bill.

Kindly give my regards to Mr. McCracken.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

KFP

October 16, 1926.

Mr. W. C. Colquitt,

Weirton, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

For information concerning the National Negro Business League, you should write to Mr. Alben Holsey, Secretary, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

KFP

°348

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

J. S. LAKIN, - - - - - President
J. Walter Barnes, - - - Treasurer
C. A. Jackson, - - - - - - Member

NOTICE:—In order to insure prompt remittance, the Board of Control requests firms to send Triplicate Bills for all purchases to C. E. Mitchell, Institute, West Virginia : : : :

EXPRESS OFFICE : DUNBAR, W. VA.

John W. Davis, President

C. E. Mitchell, Business Manager

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute

COLLEGES:

Home Economics, Agriculture, Science and Arts
Engineering, Industrial Education
Business Administration
Education

Institute, W. Va. 1/12/27

My dear Mr Phillips

Many thanks for the release so kindly mailed this week.

It contained information that was highly appreciated.

I hope to see you when I am in your home town again.

With kind personal regards, I am.

Respectfully

Chas E. Mitchell

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting will be held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, August 19, 20 and 21, 1925

Phillips K 7 P.

ROBERT R. MOTON, *President*
JAMES C. NAPIER, *Honorary President*
MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, *Honorary Vice-President*

C. C. SPAULDING, *Chairman, Executive Committee*
ALBON L. HOLSEY, *Secretary*
WM. M. RICH, *Treasurer*

Holsey, Albon

THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

Organized in 1900

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, *Founder and First President*

OBJECT: *To Promote the Commercial and Financial Development of the Negro*

U.G.K.

Please note

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

January 12, 1927.

Mr. Carl F. Phillips,
Conciliation Service,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

I have just received the release on the enameling plant operated in Palmyra, New Jersey by a group of our folks.

It makes very interesting reading, and I congratulate you on the splendid way in which you are unearthing these valuable stories and giving them out to the public.

Yours very truly,

Albon L. Holsey

Secretary

k/

ROBERT W. DUTTON
FIRST DEPUTY RECORDER

ARTHUR G. FROE
RECORDER

JEFFERSON S. COAGE
SECOND DEPUTY RECORDER

OFFICE OF
THE RECORDER OF DEEDS, D. C.
412 FIFTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHONE MAIN 672

January 13, 1927

Hon. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Karl:

Accept my thanks for the January 10th release. It was very interesting and inspiring, and it shows that you are on the job in finding out what the bretheren are doing.

I spent a very plesant Xmas at home with the folks. They along with your many other friends in the Pan Handle, asked about how you were doing. Judging from inquiries, you are very strong in that section.

Froe is planning to go over to W. Va. sometime this week. After he leaves, I want to run down to your office and look in on you again.

The law is going fairly well. We are preparing to sum up our work in examinations, which begin soon.

How are things socially? Of course, I know you are still putting over your program. I suppose the Kennys are alright. Remember me to them, Dr. Dicky and your mother.

Sincerely,

Stormy.

NEW YORK URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

202-204 WEST 136TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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February 9, 1927

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I have just read your release of February 7th covering the Negro Laundry Workers in Chicago, and also made a comparison with Negro Laundry Workers in New York. It is in connection with this comparison that I am writing. I feel that the up-to-date facts of the New York situation are not fairly represented. The estimate of 20% given in your release seems to fall far short of the actual situation as we see it today.

It is true that in 1920 the number of colored laundry workers was very small. Since that time however, there has been a steady movement of the laundry industry into North Harlem and vicinity. Employers have consolidated the industry anda large number of colored workers have been added.

I am wondering if this advanced step in the laundry industry of New York has been taken into consideration by the Department in its compilation. There are many men and women here who are making more than $40 a week, the figure stated as a high salary in the Chicago industry.

Is there a representative of your Department in New York? If so, I would be very glad to go into this New York situation with him. If not, I, being immensely interested in the problems of the laundry industry, would be very glad to work with the Department in collecting information on the laundries in this city.

I hope that I have not been too forward in making this suggestion, but I am quite certain that the situation presents a much larger problem than that mentioned in your release.

Very truly yours,

Ira De A. Reid,

Industrial Secretary

IDR:RB

AFFILIATED MOVEMENTS OF THE LEAGUE IN NEARLY ALL LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 10, 1927.

Mr. Ira De A. Reid,
Industrial Secretary, New York Urban League, Inc.,
202-204 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Reid:

I am more than happy to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of February 9th. Your courteous criticism of the release, "Negro Laundry Workers of Chicago," was much appreciated; and I hope you will always feel free to write this office candidly concerning any official matters that come within your interest.

The release referred to, as the title implies, does not portend to do, as you infer, into the admittedly large Negro laundry labor situation in New York. The very brief paragraph relating to New York could not, I assure you, be regarded as going into the depths of the tremendously large laundry industries of your city, -- and, too, my city, by birth and by residence. The few sentences inserted in the Chicago release were merely intended to quicken the general view, as between the two cities, and in no way to deal detailedly with New York. The "$30 per week" item, you will note, on the first page of the release, refers only to Chicago, and not to New York. In fact, in these necessarily brief releases which this office endeavors to make, from time to time, it is the aim merely to "sound the theme" and lay the basis for intensive statistical work at some future time. I sincerely trust that these releases are proving of interest and help.

I certainly welcome your suggestion that the New York Negro laundry situation be looked into detailedly. I shall be more than glad to cooperate with you in such an effort, either by coming up to New York myself or sending an agent up for specific work. Please give me any suggestion that you may have.

Assuring you that we are always pleased to have the permanent contact with your office and with your National Headquarters, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. 1K7

February 17, 1927.

Mr. Ira De A. Reid,
Industrial Secretary, New York Urban League, Inc.,
202-204 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Reid:

I have your letter of February 16th regarding your interest in the status of Negro laundry workers in New York.

I shall be glad to come to New York within the next week or two and go over this matter with you in person, with the view to laying plans to make a brief survey -- or at least one that clearly reveals the situation -- within the near future.

Kindly advise me if you will be in your office unbrokenly during the next week or two.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 25, 1927.

Memorandum:

To: Mr. Kerwin

Gloomy reports are being broadcast concerning "general widespread unemployment" involving Negro workers in the middle western and eastern states. In fact, the general Negro labor situation is being described as "serious" with a "bread line" in Chicago and "appeals" in Buffalo which are "largely in excess of the normal number."

It is believed that the reports are exaggerated and do not reflect the true prosperity which has abounded within the ranks of Negro labor during the past year or two. Nevertheless, however, the reports are having a depressing effect, due to the widespread publicity which they are receiving. Clearly, an authoritative state to be issued by the Government might act as an antidote for the trend of depression, providing the facts substantiate my belief that optimism rather than pessisimm should prevail.

It is suggested that a carefully-compiled report, based upon actual observations, be prepared for release by this office to the Negro press. Inasmuch, however, as it has been impracticable for this office to authorize dollar-a-year workers, who would report upon labor conditions from time to time, such a contemplated report would be dependent upon actual travel and direct observation in such industrial centers as Buffalo, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., etc.

It is suggested that if funds will permit and if such a project is not incompatible with the functions of the U. S. Employment Service, that the same be authorized and directed.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

March 28, 1927.

Memorandum for Mr. Karl Phillips, Div'n of Conciliation.

Referring to your statement over 'phone on March 23rd that there is a bread line in Chicago, the following report has been received from our Director at Chicago:

"I talked with Mr. Robertson, who is Secretary of the Industrial Branch of the Urban League of Chicago. Mr. Robertson advised me that a shelter was opened in Chicago at 326 31st street the latter part of last October. This was to relieve destitute negroes, who had been laid off in various lines of work, particularly railroad workers. Many negroes come to this city seeking employment, which in many instances there are unable to secure. The result is they become penniless and destitute and for that reason the above shelter was provided. Mr. Robertson advised that they have housed as many as 300 men a night. last night, March 24th, they housed 255 men, supplying them with bread and coffee each morning.

"Rev. Bailey Gibson, conducts the Cathedral Shelter at 850 West Washington Boul. Chicago. They have been averaging 250 men a day, supplying them with bread and coffee and lodging. This shelter, however, has been in existence for a number of years.

"For your information will advise that light is being thrown on the above situation at this time due to the mayoralty race now on in this city, however, it is more or less of a usual thing. Employment conditions in Chicago are gradually improving evidenced by the fact that at the Free Employment Office in this city for the first 21 days in February there were 273.8 applicants for every 100 positions available and for the first 21 days in March the number was reduced to 215.2 applicants for every 100 positions available."

Apparently the condition in Chicago is one which generally occurs in the larger industrial centers during the winter months.

G W Harsch

G. W. Harsch,
Acting Director General.

Phillips, K7

March 28, 1927.

Memorandum:

From: Karl F. Phillips
To: Mr. G. W. Harsch, Acting Director General, U. S. Emp.

This will acknowledge, with thanks, your memorandum of even date, quoting report of your Chicago Director concerning unemployment conditions among Negroes of Chicago, Ill.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Phillips, K F

March 28, 1927.

Prof. E. C. Williams,
Librarian, Howard University Library,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

There is being officially transmitted, today, for the use of Miss Mary Price, for the period of five days, a volume entitled "Thirty Years of Labor -- by Powderly". This is in accordance with our conversation today by telephone. At the expiration of the loan period, will you kindly return the volume to this office, using the enclosed frank slip, which obviates the payment of postal charges.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION

ORGANIZED 1908 INCORPORATED 1911

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND CULTURE OF THE COMMUNITY

HERNDON BUILDING, 239 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

CLASSES IN HEALTH EDUCATION
DENTAL AND PRE-SCHOOL AGE CLINICS
36 CHESTNUT STREET

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June 16-1927.

Mr Karl Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Dept. of Labor - Washington D.C.

Dear Sir: -

The Neighborhood Union is opening its new Health Center June 23rd. We feel that our Program would not be complete without some one who is acquainted with the labor conditions among Colored people. We are asking if you would send Mrs Georgia D. Johnson, to us for an address on this subject - Thanking you in advance - I am

Very truly -
Mrs John Hope -
Morehouse College

June 22, 1927.

Mrs. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Madam:

I have your kind letter of June 16th, requesting the official services of Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, of this office, at the opening of your new health center, June 23d.

This office thanks you for your recognition of a member of its staff, but regrets that just at this time it is not possible to comply with your request. However, I shall be glad to have you keep in touch with me, in the hope that if, at some future time, you renew your request, this office may be able to assign Mrs. Johnson to assist in the splendid health plans you are carrying forward.

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Conciliation

June 22, 1927.

Mrs. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Department unable to assign Georgia Douglas Johnson to Health Conference.
Letter follows.

Phillips

- -

ATTEST:

Salaries and Expenses, Commissioners
of Conciliation, 1927.

Karl N. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

July 15, 1927.

Mrs. L. A. Pinckney,
1920 - Thirteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Pinckney:

As August is drawing near, I trust you have completed all necessary arrangements to give definite notice, etc., to Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the U. S. Woman's Bureau, who has kindly consented to participate in your August convention.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

JAMES A. HAMILTON
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER

JAMES J. LEAVY
DEPUTY INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER

SARA MCPIKE
SECRETARY

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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ALBANY, N. Y. August 3, 1927.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you under separate cover copies of the Industrial Bulletin for May, June, and July, 1927.

We shall be glad to add your name to our mailing list for future issues.

Very truly yours,

Mary Edna Lonigan

Mary Edna Lonigan,
Chief Statistician.

MEL/D

February 29, 1928.

Judge W. C. Hueston,

Gary, Ind.

Dear Judge Hueston:

This will introduce to you Hon. Harry B. Dynes, Commissioner of Conciliation in this office, who is coming to Indiana in connection with some official matters which will be of interest to you.

Mr. Dynes is one of Indiana's staunch men; and I am sure you'll be glad to open your heart to him, as he has been particularly considerate, in his official work and otherwise, of the man and "brother" of our Race.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation

Phillips

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March Twenty-first
1 9 2 8

REC'D
MAR 22 1928
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Mr. John C. Meikle, Secretary to
The Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meikle:

I am writing on behalf of the President of Howard University to inquire whether it is possible for him to secure a copy of the address delivered some several weeks ago by the Secretary of Labor, in which he touched on the economic situation of the Negro in the United States. Dr. Johnson was very deeply impressed with the weight of the Secretary's words and would like to secure a copy of the entire address, if it is available.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine E. Beard
Secretary to the President

H. L. K.:-
Direct Carl Phillips
do this?
JK.

April 4, 1928.

Miss Katherine E. Beard,
Secretary to the President of Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Beard:

Your letter of March 21st has been referred to me for reply.

Please find enclosed herewith copy of departmental release No. 1998, which quotes remarks of The Honorable The Secretary of Labor, with regard to the subject of Negro Labor, in his Fifteenth Annual Report to Congress.

Kindly extend my personal regards to President Johnson.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Karl Phillips

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April Fourth
1 9 2 8

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1928
OF LABOR

REC'D
APR 6 1928
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I write to express to you my hearty appreciation of the able and timely statements regarding Negro labor made in your Fifteenth Annual Report to Congress. Your judgments there expressed that "the industrial and economic interests of the Negro are indissolubly a part of those of all the American people" and that "It is but fair and just to give the Negro worker an equal wage for his labor, and the permanent hope for promotion and advancement commensurate with the training, efficiency and skill which he puts into his labor", constitute the basic foundations of constructive procedure in relation to Negro labor.

I greatly hope that you will find it convenient from time to time to reiterate these judgments in print and in public address. They cannot fail to be helpful to our country.

With great appreciation and with cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Mordecai W. Johnson
President

REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN HOLD THREE DAY SESSION BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TWENTY THREE STATES REPRESENTED

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MEETING ADDRESSED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN AND CABINET OFFICERS.

* *

Twenty three States were represented at an important meeting of the National League of Republican Colored Women, held in Washington, D. C. May 12 - 14.

The s essions convened at the Phyllis Wheatley, Y. W. C. A., Miss Nannie H. Burroughs presiding.

The meeting was addressed by outstanding political leaders among whom were Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Vice Chairman National Republican Committee; Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman member from Georgia; Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis; Postmaster General, Harry S. New; Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work; Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur; Sect.-Treas. Howard University, Emmett J. Scott; Mrs. Vivian Wheatcraft, Vice Chairman State Central Committee, Indiana; Mrs. Virginia White Speel of the Republican Central Committee In and For the District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary D. Lightfoot, Executive Secretary Republican State Committee D. C.; E. T. Franks of the Federal Board Vocational Education.

Vital questions pertaining to the principles, policies and performances of the Republican Party were thoroughly discussed. The women returned to their various States to do intensive organization and educational work.

Greetings by letters or telegrams pledged the cooperation of leaders in the States who could not attend the Conference.

The delegation was received by President Calvin Coolidge Saturday noon.

The Executive Board of the League met Sunday afternoon and prepared and will present " A statement for the enlightenment of the Administration ", with definite requests, on the following questions which are now being seriously considered by Negroes thruout the country.

1. What are the Amendments to the Constitution Good For?
2. Why Southern Representation Should Be Cut Down -How to do it
3. Federal Segregation - How to Break It Up.
4. What the Negro is Thinking and Saying about Law Enforcement.
5. General Reactions - as result of Party Inaction.
6. Clearly Drawn State Issues that Will Affect National Politics.

The 1928 slogan will be " Oppose in State and National Campaigns any Candidate who Will Not Committ Him or Herself On the Enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. "

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN.

Mrs. Mollie Stanley, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Jeter Green and Mrs. R. F. Tanner, Conn; Mrs. Blanche Webb, Mass; Mrs. Louise Fayerweather, Mrs. Elizabeth Govern and Mrs. Caroline Downs, N. Y; Mrs. M. E. Burrell and Mrs. Catherine Bell, N. J; Miss Rachel Bell, Md; Mrs. Elenor W. Young and Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, Va; Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter and Mrs. M. M. W. Arter, West Va.; Mrs. Geo. S. Williams and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Ga; Mrs. Ida Plummer Liston, Ind.; Miss Elizabeth L. Gulley, Mich.; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Mrs. Sadie DeWind Lynch, Mrs. M. M. Griffin and Rev. Mary J. Small, Penn.; Mrs. Blanche Beatty, Fla,; - District of Columbia: Mrs. M. D. Butler, Mrs. Mildred Coleman, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Mrs. Annie E. Crommell, Mrs. Harriet A. Lee, Mrs. Georgia S. Bond, Mrs. Sarah P. Buckner, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Jacqueline A. Cuney, Miss M. M. Kimball, Mrs. Marie Holland, Mrs. Phoebe Walton, Miss Eva Chase, Mrs. Katie C. Goodloe, Mrs. N. W. Magowan and Miss Jeannette Carter.

Mrs N H Lee

S U B J E C T S D I S C U S S E D
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The sessions were held behind closed doors. National issues were frankly discussed and a program of action was mapped out by the Executive Board.

The women took an active part in the discussion of the following subjects:

1. - Why Parties.

2. - Loyalty - Fighting It Out in the Family.

3. - Educating the Electorate: Definite knowledge of the Ideals, History and Achievements - and present program of the Republican Party.
   The Value of Study Classes for all classes in the Community,

4. - The Value of a Permanent Organization, and permanent headquarters, functioning continously and effectively.

5. - The Greatest Handicaps - How to Overcome Them.
   - Ignorance
   - Indifference
   - Independents within the Party
   - Subtle Enemies
   - Vote Selling
   - Selfish Leadership
   - Financing: Riding in the machine and not paying for the gas.
   - Political Shams

6. - General Reactions - result of Party Inaction.

7. - Clearly Drawn State Issues that Will Affect National Politics.

8. - Review of Party Performances - 1924 -27.

9. - What the Negro is Thinking and Saying about Law Enforcement.

10.- How Voteless Washington helps the Voting States.

11.- How women are Expecting to be Benefited by Suffrage.

12.- Federal Segregation - How to Break It Up.

13.- Why Southern Representation Should Be Cut Down - How to do it.

14.- What are the Amendments to the Constitution Good For?

15.- Practical Politics:
   a. The Primary System.
   b. Getting out the Vote.
   c. How to decide on Candidates - How to get their Public records- Points to be considered when Studying a candidate.
   d. The Value of the woman who works at Domestic Service- How she is influenced.

16.- Legislation in which Women are Particularly Interested.

17.- Dangers of Class Legislation.

18.- The Negro's Greatest Weapon - Unity within - How to get it.

19.- Important Legislative Measures now before United States Congress.

20.- What of 1928?

National League of Republican Colored Women ,
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President.
In Session in Washington, D. C. May 12-14
Addressed by Vice Chairman National Republican Committee
Four Cabinet Officers and a number of active Republicans
Received by the President of the United States.

March 6, 1929.

Mr. Bertram A. S. Brande,
Appointment Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brande:

Would you kindly have the patience and the kindness to grant an interview to the bearer, Mr. Lloyd Travis, who will present his file and explain the situation with which he claims he is faced.

He advises me that the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the Department of Justice, Mr. James W. Baldwin, has expressed the willingness to reinstate him (Travis) nominally, and remove the charges which have apparently been pending against him, in order to enable him to be given a certification to another place, provided there is a messenger's vacancy in any of the departments.

The Civil-Service and other provisions surrounding Travis' case are not entirely well known to me, and I would appreciate it if you would go over the matter thoroughly with him.

Thanking you for this and previous courtesies, I am

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

May 10, 1929.

Hon. Ruth T. Pratt,
Member, U. S. Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:

I beg to thank you for entering my name upon the mailing list for the receipt of the Congressional Record, frequently used in official connection with the work of this office.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

(Of 240 West 64th Street,
New York, N. Y.)

May 23, 1929.

Honorable Ruth Pratt, M. C.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congresswoman:

I am very grateful for your courtesy in placing my name upon the mailing list for the receipt of the Congressional Record. The same is helpfully used in connection with some of the official work of this office.

Although I have not had the pleasure of meeting you personally, I believe you are personally acquainted with my Mother, Mrs. Dorothy W. Phillips, of 240 West 64th Street, New York, N. Y., which is my permanent address.

My work in this office on the staff of the Secretary of Labor has to do with varied matters of conciliation in industry, along with special matters relating to Negro workers the country over.

If at any time I can serve you, I shall be glad to have you so advise me.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

October 2, 1930.

Judge William C. Hueston,
Federal Post-Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Judge Hueston:

The enclosures are self-explanatory, and, I hope, are what you desire. May I ask that you kindly return to me the two news clippings, one from "America" and one from the "Gazette."

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Note:

Karl F. Phillips (of New York) practicing attorney, and member of Bar of U. S. Supreme Court, and the Bar of the Dist. of Col., West Va., Va., and intermediate Federal and State courts.

For more than 12 years an expert in economics and labor matters, under U. S. Government. Passed difficult scientific, technical civil-service examination, U. S., in 1918; appointed expert, U. S. Department of Labor; promoted, June 16, 1924, by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, to U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation. Duties described in accompanying Annual Report; associate conciliator in coal situation (Negro miners) of Kentucky and Tennessee; other assignments throughout country; statistician, compiler, and lecturer; other duties of confidential nature immediately under supervision of Secretary of Department, James J. Davis.

Honorary Degree, LLD., other degrees, etc., Meritorious Service Certificate during World War Period, etc., etc.

Copy

2811 Indianapolis Avenue,
Indianapolis, Ind., May 6th, 1931.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Reviewing the conditions we are confronted with in Indiana, I find that among our group a large per cent of them are inclined to be wet; then again, when the democrats won out last fall in the county and state, and they were so elated over their victory they were carried beyond their depth; they felt that theymust outdo the republicans in order to hold the Negro vote in line. In many instances they exceeded the G. O. P. For instance, they appointed four Negro deputy sheriffs, 3 colored women in the Juvenile Court at a salary of $150.00 per month; 2 deputy prosecuting attorneys, one deputy pauper attorney, thus increasing the number in some instances 3 to 1 to what we had. So you can see plainly just what we are up against in 1932. Something should be done along the line of getting our share of this vote back. I think the colored vote will cut a big figure in doubtful States, where there are a large number, especially like Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, etc. Any information I can give I will be pleased to do so.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. H. Jackson.

December 6, 1933.

Memorandum:

To: The Commissioner of Labor Statistics

IN RE Field Work (among Negroes) in Southern States

- - - - -

Complying with your request of this morning, may I suggest, in the following order, the names of two men each of whom I feel is specially qualified, by virtue of an innate understanding of, and appreciation for, problems of the far South, to do the work you have in mind:

Prof. Abram L. Harris, (Economics)
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rienzi B. Lemus,
Pres., Brotherhood of Dining-Car Employees,
New York, N. Y.

The first-named man has performed outstanding work in the field of Labor and Economics; he has no "special" obligations to any organization, either directly or indirectly, other than Howard University, and this connection is obviously beneficial, because of the hundreds of Howard graduates in the South who so geniunely respect and esteem Mr. Harris.

Mr. Lemus is a practical labor man, with a southern background, who has been a very successful moulder of helpful opinion in fields of labor. He is well liked because of the very nature of the work which he has accomplished among dining-car employees.

In the States of ~~Maryland~~ Va., Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland, where I am well known in both Labor and Law, I suggest that I be designated for the work in question.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

December 11, 1933.

Memorandum:

To: Miss J.

A letter addressed to me from U. S. Veterans' Hospital Library, Tuskegee, Ala., (Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney, Librarian) requests "a photograph of Secretary of Labor Perkins for use in my lectures on eminent people".

This for your information and such disposition as may be deemed appropriate. Will you kindly make reply direct to the Librarian. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Note: May I be permitted to say that this Librarian is the same one who so splendidly developed the 135th St., Library in New York City, and who has brought up the U. S. Veterans' Hospital Library at Tuskegee to an enviable position in this field. If her request is granted, I know from thirty years' knowledge of her and her work, that the photograph will be treated dignifiedly and inspiringly, and in connection with helpful activities.

Karl T. Phillips Travel

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

April 4, 1930.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Richmond, Va., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

Chief Clerk.

Robe Carl White,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1930. ~~1931~~."

14—888

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

April 14, 1930.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Cincinnati, Cleveland, Ohio, or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

Chief Clerk.

Robe Carl White,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1930.
~~1931.~~

14—888

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1930.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From **Washington, D. C.,**

To **New York, N. Y.,** or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, **and return to Washington, D. C.**

For the purpose of **performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.**

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with Department regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

RECORDED:

Chief Clerk

Robe Carl White,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1930."
~~191-~~."

14—883

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

October 29, 1931.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Philadelphia, Pa., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with Departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

J. C. Watts
Acting Chief Clerk.

Robe Carl White,
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1932.

14—888

Phillips

Press Releases

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

Not to be released until January 14, 1925

January 9, 1925.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS
URGES FULL TRAINING EVERYWHERE

-- NEGRO MIGRATION --

With Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation in the Secretary's office,

Washington, _____.-- Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training may soon be available in every state in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, without exception as to race or locality, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the whole world.

The Secretary of Labor said:

"We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but, rather, as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and the same Government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.

The Negro migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man-power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong, sturdy, intelligent and contented citizenship, -- one which would be unswerved by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people, far beyond any desire to depart therefrom.

Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but, wherever he may be, it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then, he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness, which should have been fulfilled elsewhere."

****

NEGRO LABOR NEWS SERVICE
2311 Seventh Avenue
New York City
April 18, 1929

For Immediate Release

By

Frank R. Crosswaith

RACE PRIDE VS. PROFIT

Recently, the Chicago Whip carried a very timely editorial dealing with the type of race debasing advertisements now appearing in some Negro newspapers. In language vigorous but dignified the editorial sounded a note the echo of which should not be permitted to die until the evil complained of is removed; for an evil it certainly is.

Negro newspapers have had many obstacles to overcome in arriving at the stage they now occupy. With but few exceptions, Negro journals have long filled an abysmal place in the estimation of thinking men and women of both races. The conviction has been a popular one, especially among Negroes, that the average Negro newspaper is in the first place, a personal weapon to be used indiscriminately to attack whomever steps on the editor's toe and to defend friends whether or not such friends merit a defense, and only incidentally to advance the interest of our group. Whatever basis of justification for this belief existed in the past, the fact today is that the number of Negro journals guilty of this deplorable and unethical conduct is becoming fewer and fewer.

Secondly, the charge has been made that the Negro press generally lacks originality both in form and in substance. That the news carried in race papers invariably was news culled from the white daily press and therefore was stale news since every Negro reads one or more white papers daily. Happily there are many race papers now employing capable reporters with the result that we are able to find in the columns of these papers information not procurable in the white press. And thirdly, it is known that most Negro newspapers specialize in crime and scandal news. While there is an evident reduction in the number of race papers still screaming to the world the race's weekly contribution of scandal and crime to the national quota, there is nevertheless room for vast improvement along this line.

The one outstanding criticism being made of the Negro press today because unlike the other evils above referred to this one seems to be on the increase - is its readiness to accept the most insulting and humiliating type of advertisements imaginable.

The modern newspaper is a money making institution it is true, but a Negro newspaper is infinitely more important than a mere medium for making money. The responsibilities of Negro editors to their race are sacred. Negro editors are teachers of, and spokesmen for the voiceless masses, as well as mirrors thru which to reflect to the world at large the thoughts, ambitions and achievements of the race. To spread across the pages of a Negro newspaper advertisements of "Lucky Bags", "Keep-em Caught Dust", "Lodestone", "Get White Overnight Lotion", "Bleach Your Black Skin", and "Straighten Your Kinky Hair Grease", is to acquiesce in, and give point to the doctrine of white superiority and to appear in the usurious role of coining into profit the supposed ignorance, superstition and fear of the Negro masses. It is hoped that it will not be considered an unfriendly act here to state that there is an increasingly evident mass objection to advertisements of this character, and leaders of the race in the field of journalism may profit from a knowledge of this fact.

When the Garvey movement was at its height, this writer sat in a mass meeting one night with thousands of other Negroes and tho not a Garveyite experienced one of the most pride compelling moments of his life. It was when Garvey advanced to the edge of the speakers' platform with a well-known Negro newspaper in his hand and read from it an "ad" dealing with a new skin whitening process. With his usual burst of eloquent venom, Garvey denounced the Negro press and the audience registered its approval in no uncertain manner.

If the race is to win the respect of other races, we must first manifest self-pride. No Japanese or Chinese newspaper would insult their racial pride by advertising "Get White Overnight Grease" or by appealing to and cultivating ignorance and superstition among the masses of their race. If they did they would face an organized boycott.

Contrary to those who for reasons not hard to discern, attempt to defend these spurious race debasing "ads" on the ground of financial necessity, the life of the Negro press does not depend upon these objectionable "ads". One of the finest expressions in Negro journalism is the St. Luke's Herald of Richmond, Va. No self-respecting Negro needs apologize for reading the Herald; there are other Negro papers and magazines equally as commendable as the Herald in this respect.

But even if it were true that without these "ads" many Negro papers would fall by the wayside, would it not be far better for the race to have a few less papers and keep intact its price and manhood? The good book says: "What does it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul thereby". In the coming convention of the Association of Negro Newspapers some action calculated to correct this grave evil should be taken.

-30-

NEGRO LABOR NEWS SERVICE
2311 Seventh Avenue
New York City

For Immediate Release

By

Frank R. Crosswaith

"OLD AGE PENSION & THE NEGRO"

For over a considerable stretch of time socially-minded individuals and organizations have been agitating for what in the absence of a more fitting term is called an "Old Age Pension Law", i. e. a law calculated to somewhat soften the rigors of old age by providing with some form of reliable protection those who are no longer capable of keeping pace with the exacting demands of our machine-ridden age.

At first, those who advocated such a measure were usually met with den unciation and derision. They were considered as mere agitators, irresponsible trouble makers who desired to make of the Government a sort of wet nurse for workers. Withal, the reformers persisted in their humane appeal to the collective conscience of the nation, with the result that their labor at last is beginning to bear fruit. Today, in the Legislatures of some twenty odd states, Old Age Pension in one form or another is being considered. These states are: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Washington. In Minnesota and Wyoming laws for the protection of the aged have already been adopted.

While in none of the bills proposed is the Negro as such mentioned - and rightly so- nevertheless, because of the economic impotency and industrial insecurity of the race, Negro wage earners stand to gain much from the adoption of a measure as socially significant as an Old Age Pension Law. In their present form most of these laws are weak and objectionable, and the amount provided for relief miserly and inadequate, while the remaining ones contain so many qualifying provisions as to practically rob them of their effectiveness. Notwithstanding their manifest defects however,

the attempt on the part of the above-mentioned states legally to assume their just responsibilities toward the aged worker should recommend the subject to all enlightened citizens and students as one of deepest social import.

Industrial engineers estimate that in our present machine age the average worker reaches the point of diminishing returns at about the age of 40. At that age he is no longer as agile and alert as a younger worker; and must therefore give way to the latter. And, since modern industries are run not for the accommodation of feeble, tottering workers, but largely for the enrichment of the owners of industry, these veterans of labor and service must not be permitted to stand in the way of efficiency and greater profits. Thus for many years the sad fate of these aged workers has constituted one of the most cruelly tragic phases of modern industrial life.

In every large industrial city today can be found thousands of these discarded workers, living evidences of the essentially unsocial character of our present political and economic arrangement. They consiitute both the wreckage of capitalist society and the industrial victims of man's crass cupidity.

As against the stubborn opposition which the attempt to offer to the aged worker some degree of protection is meeting with, our attitude toward the aged soldier is worthy of contrast. In the case of the soldier, who, after serving a certain number of years in the army and who reaches the age of retirement, the State then provides for his care and approximate well-being; while the worker is either left aimlessly to drift and eke out an existence as best he can or become the adopted child of charity. Who is more worthy of the care and concern of his country and countrymen? The man with the hoe or the man with the sword? Obviously, we value more highly the man in uniform who spends a score or more of years conditioning himself to kill for his country than we do the useful worker whose efforts make it possible for our civilization to grow and endure.

With the Negro workers at present receiving for their labor less than white workers - due in the main, to the absence of trade union organization among them - with their hours and conditions of work longer and more arduous, with their standards of living lower, the need for Old Age Security is more than apparent. It is estimated that over 90% of Negro wage earners in the United States receive for their labor an income far below the standard ($2,200 annually) set by the Government as the minimum requirement for a decent and healthy existence. Consequently, leaders of the race in religion, politics and in all other fields of Negro life should become interested in these pending measures. Where these laws are weak, cumbersome or inadequate, an effort should be made to improve and strengthen them, as they represent our inevitable march to a more humane appraisal of those who do the nations useful work.

-30-

Prevailing Rate - Virginia

February 20, 1931.

Report:

To: The Director of Conciliation
From: Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation.
Subject: Prevailing Wage (Bricklayers) at Hampton Institute, Va., and the importation of workers from without the locality and State.

Preceding from Danville, Va., to Norfolk (Hampton) Va., as per my last report in this case, in due course I was able to contact the President of Hampton Institute, Dr. Howe, who, after stating that he had been acting only a month and knew but little of the institute's building program, called in Treasurer Rogers, of the Institute, who, it later appeared, has much to do with the immediate building work at Hampton.

Treasurer Rogers summoned Mr. Harwood, of the Harwood Construction Company, of Newport News, the principal contractor, and the conference began, with the following-named persons present:

President Howe
Treasurer Rogers
Contractor Harwood
K. F. Phillips

"Do you mean to say," queried Mr. Rogers, "That the Federal Government, which has nothing to do with this privately owned institution, is endeavoring to force certain policies upon us??

"No," I replied: "The Federal Government, as a part of its moral obligation to our Country is merely endeavoring to further, as far as possible, the policies of our President and Secretary of Labor who are trying to safeguard the interests of the country's workers, and thus serve employer and employee and the country at large."

"President Howe stated that it was certainly his wish that, as far as possible the prevailing wage rates be maintained at Hampton, and that it certainly would be his pleasurable duty to uphold the President in all things.

The Hampton building project consists of two buildings, one, a $350,000 building and the other a $80,000 building, contracts for which have been let to the Harwood Construction Company, of Newport News, Va.

The Harwood Construction Company, in turn, has sublet certain portions of the major contract, including the bricklaying and masonry work, immediately under consideration.

The whole project is finally being directed by the Hampton Building Committee, of which Mr. Alexander Trowbridge, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., is Chairman.

President Howe and Treasurer Rogers stated that four particular objects were in mind in connection with the Hampton construction work, to wit:

1. Speed of completion
2. Low costs, consistent with satisfactory work
3. The employment of as much Negro labor as possible
4. The employment of Hampton graduates as far as possible.

Contractor Harwood stated that due to the great scarcity of local bricklayers, it had been necessary to give certain portions of the bricklaying work to men from without the State, among whom was one Crump, a Hampton graduate, who resided just below the North Carolina State line, 40 or 50 miles south.

They stated that it was a common practice to use workers of both States, back and forth across the State line.

Treasurer Rogers asserted that Crump and many of the colored bricklayers in nearby communities had been so enthusiastic about the Hampton construction work that they had asked permission in a few instances to work for nothing if that was the only way whereby they might have the privilege of being able to say, in years to come, that they had had their hands in the construction work of their Alma Mater, particularly in connec- with "Phenix Building." (The late Dr. Phenix has been the idol of Hampton men for more than a quarter of a century.)

In this way, bricklayers were obtained from nearby and North Carolina points at rates varying from $.80 to $1.50 per hour. Mr. Harwood claimed that there was no fixed rate, but that the rate was equitably fixed as to each individual bricklayer, all of whom were satisfied and were performing satisfactory work. Harwood claimed that it would have been impossible to have made such a satisfactory arrangement through Union labor, and that, in fact, it would have been impossible for Union labor to have completed the job on time.

I pointed out the availability of Cunningham, of Danville, also a Hampton graduate, who was available for immediate bricklaying contracts. They stated his long distance away of more than 200 miles would have made it impracticable to have engaged him, even if they had known of him.

In the circumstances, it does not appear possible to make any local change in the present Hampton bricklaying contract. Perhaps the matter could be further approached, from overhead, through the Chairman of the Hampton Building Committee, Mr. Trowbridge, of this city. (I will await further instructions, however, under the circumstances, before attempting this approach.)

I am confident, however, that much progress has been made as to the policy to be pursued in the future at Hampton Institute in connection with its construction work, and particularly under President Howe, a warm admirer of the President, through contacts enjoyed in the World War Period.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 21, 1931.

Mr. J. W. Cunningham,
216 W. Holbrook Avenue,
Danville, Va.

My dear Mr. Cunningham:

I journeyed on to Hampton Institute, and had a lengthy conference concerning the building work there. I found that the bricklaying contract had been sublet to Contractor Crump, of North Carolina, who is also a Hampton graduate.

While I found the Presidentof Hampton and other officials very courteous and seemingly anxious to carry out the policies of the President and the Secretary of Labor as to maintaining the prevailing wage and utilizing labor within the State, it did not appear, just at the moment, that any immediate change could be made in the present plans for building.

You must know, however, that the Federal Department of Labor appreciates very much your interest and cooperation in the matter, and that we will certainly keep you in mind in the future, and as to any matters as to which we can be helpful. I'm sure much good will ultimately come out of the Hampton conference and trust that soon all Virginia craftsmen will be employed in works throughout the State.

With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Cunningham, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 21, 1931.

President Howe,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear President Howe:

I wish to express again my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by yourself, Treasurer Rogers, and Mr. Harwood during my recent official trip to the Institute. I enjoyed the conference and appreciated the good spirit of cooperation so manifest throughout your institution.

We are still striving, over the country, to assist in maintaining the prevailing wage, as far as possible. We wish you success in your program at Hampton and tender you our interest and help whenever you may need the same.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Railway Workers

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 135

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 20 1932.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Sir:-

I take the liberty of handing you herewith letter and affidavit re W. T.Mabry on a question of age and retirement as a railroad employee. While I realize the imposition, I would appreciate it if you would look over the case and let me have your suggestions.

Very truly yours,

Oscar De Priest

Oscar De Priest, M. C.

ODP

INDIANA HARBOR BELT RAILROAD COMPANY

W. J. O'BRIEN
GENERAL MANAGER

File "Conciliation"

GIBSON, INDIANA

February 11, 1932.

File Appl. G-63.

Mr. B. M. Marshman,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
2738 Pine Grove Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Supplementing my letter of February 9th:

We are advised by our Master Mechanic that Jarrett Comer has been returned to service.

Yours very truly,

W. J. O'Brien

13-5

INDIANA HARBOR BELT RAILROAD COMPANY

W. J. O'BRIEN
GENERAL MANAGER

GIBSON, INDIANA
February 9th, 1932.

File G-63.

Mr. B. M. Marshman,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
2738 Pine Grove Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge your letter of February 6th, regarding the case of one Jarrett Comer.

If this man's date of birth as he now claims is correct then he made a serious mistake when entering our service and has been unable to prove his contention concerning the new date.

We have notified our Master Mechanic, however, that under certain conditions Mr. Comer will be allowed to resume his duties. I will be glad to write you further after we find out what decision Mr. Comer reaches.

Yours very truly,

W. J. O'Brien

23-3

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

U. S. CONCILIATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON

Chicago Illinois,
February 13th, 1932.

Hon. Hugh L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Kerwin:-

With reference to your correspondence regarding the case of Jarrett Comer who was dropped from the service of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, I am enclosing a letter that I just received from Mr. W. J. O'Brien, General Manager of the company's shops at Gibson Indiana.

I first took this matter up with Mr. Evans, President of this railroad, after a brief conference with him, he suggested that I write a letter to Mr. O'Brien at Gibson Indiana,and include Mr. Comer's letter which is attached to this correspondence. I did not enclose the original letter, but I had a copy made of it, and sent it to Mr. O'Brien, then wrote a letter and made a strong appeal for his reinstatement.

You will note the closing paragraph in Mr. O'Briens letter where he states that Mr. Comer will be allowed to resume his duties under certain conditions. I do not have any idea what conditions he means, but I do not have any doubt but what Mr. Comer will be reinstated. And of course if that is true the Department can assume full credit for his reinstatement.

As soon as Mr. O'Brien advises me of Mr. Comer's decision, as also stated in the last paragraph of his letter, I will forward the letter to you.

Yours very truly,

B. M. Marshman.

Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 16, 1932.

Mr. B. M. Marshman,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation,
2738 Pine Grove Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Marshman:

Director Kerwin has referred to me your correspondence in the matter of Jarrett Comer, for whom, at my request, you have been kindly endeavoring to secure reinstatement with the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company.

I have noted your statements and those of General Manager O'Brien, of the Company. I want to thank you personally for your cooperation and the painstaking manner in which you have taken this matter up, which I am confident is going to bring about favorable results.

Again thanking you, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 16, 1932.

Hon. Oscar De Priest, M. C.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Referring to your letter of January 20th, and accompanying affidavit and letter regarding Mr. Jarrett Comer, who was dropped from the service of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, at Gibson, Ind.:

This subject-matter was taken up with the railroad officials by Commissioner Marshman, of this Service, and I am sending you herewith copies of correspondence from which it may be reasonably inferred that Mr. Comer has prospects of being reinstated. These letters are self-explanatory and are to be followed, as you will note, by a further communication from General Manager O'Brien, of the carrier, pending a decision on the part of Mr. Comer.

I trust that the action taken is satisfactory, and hope that Mr. Comer will be reinstated, without delay.

The original correspondence and affidavit are returned herewith, as per your request.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 24, 1932.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary
Subject: Crimes affecting interstate railway workers.

Through Mr. Kerwin

The attached correspondence, letter addressed to me by Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, and copy of a communication addressed to him by officials of the National Federation of Railway Workers, a duly incorporated organization of railway employees, as contemplated under the Watson-Parker Law, relates to (1) several specific alleged cases of unjustifiable and unwarranted killings and assaults upon Negro employees of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, (2) beatings and intimidations of like origin, and (3) general inharmonious relations and antipathies as between employees of the railroad, due, probably to some extent, to economic stress along the lines of the carrier.

As to these subject-matters, the Congressman asks of this office that "you give me such recommendations as you may have to make in the premises."

At the outset, it will be seen that, strictly speaking, these subject-matters do not come under the jurisdiction of either (1) The Department of Labor, (2) The U. S. Board of Mediation, or (3) The Interstate Commerce Commission, but are, rather, merely alleged crimes committed within the limits of a sovereign State, and, as such, strictly within its jurisdiction, and no other.

Yet, upon broader reflection, it is seen that these matters are directly related to Federal and public interests, and, particularly, to both the intent and purposes of the Act to Regulate Commerce and the Watson-Parker Act, in that --

1. They presumably involve the interstate transportation of persons and property; and

2. They involve, even though indirectly, labor relationships as to employees whose interests were sought to be kept in mind with the establishment of the U. S. Mediation Board.

3. Most certainly they also involve citizenship rights in the United States, as contemplated in the scope of

authority of the U. S. Department of Justice in such matters.

With the latter and broader viewpoint in mind, therefore, I beg to submit the following suggestions and recommendations:

First: That the U. S. Department of Justice be asked to make a thorough and complete investigation of the facts in these cases, so far as crime is involved, for informative purposes only, together with accurate and unbiased findings.

Second: That (A) The U. S. Board of Mediation be asked to assign a special mediator to the matter of seeing what, if anything, can be done to bring about more harmonious relationships between the major and minor railroad organizations, in keeping with the general purpose of railroad organizations, i. e., to promote the general welfare of all railway labor.

That (B) The undersigned be assigned to assisting, so far as possible and practicable, in promoting such labor relationships between the various organizations, in the interest of increasing the organizational protection sought by the organizations, and eliminating unjustifiable "economic competition" at least so far as harmful acts grow out of it.

That (C) Some steps be taken to ascertain whether or not it would be practicable to endeavor to have The Congress pass a statute which would make crimes committed against railway employees engaged in interstate commerce amenable to Federal jurisdiction, rather than limited to the ordinary common law crime jurisdiction of State Courts, which in many instances, according to precedent, do not, because of peculiar local conditions, take vigorous cognizance of crime against U. S. citizens. (Note: There is much inferred precedent for such a statute, which is found as to navigable waters of the U. S., and on U. S. Reservations and forts, etc. Too, the Act to Regulate Commerce, in a general way, undertakes to give certain liberalities as to the treatment of interstate commerce matters, as to which the U. S. Supreme Court has frequently held there is no usurpation of States rights.)

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips.
Commissioner of Conciliation.
(Attorney-at-Law)

Copy

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF RAILWAY WORKERS

Locomotive Firemen's Division

L. R. Moloy, Pres.,
116 Middleton Street,
Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1932.

Honorable Oscar De Priest,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir and Congressman:

We, the employees, of the Illinois Central Railroad, wish to call your attention to the seriousness of the working condition that exists between white and colored employees in the State of Mississippi. We beg that you give us due consideration and assist and advise us in the proper course that we should pursue to obtain such common justice as all American citizens are so justly entitled to. We wish this matter brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United States Department of Justice.

On our railroad (or that portion of the road which runs through a part of the State of Mississippi, where colored firemen and brakemen are being shot and killed for no other reason than to fill the vacancies with white firemen and brakemen, on November 10, 1931, fireman Frank Kincaid was shot and killed at Canton, Miss. On February 4, 1932, brakeman Ed Cole was shot and killed at Water Valley, Miss., while actually performing his duties. However, Frank Kincaid was killed while en route to the shop from home to report for duty. Mr. Kincaid was shot on August 8th but recovered. On Sept. 7, 1931, Cleve Sims and brakeman Jack Taylor at Durant, Miss., were shot. Brakeman Fred Harman was shot on November 7, 1931, at Aberdeen Junction and Fireman Gus Emery was shot at Canton, Miss., on January 23, 1932. All of these men were shot by unknown party or parties while they were actually performing their duties. Fireman Pete Lewis was shot at McComb, Miss. Others have been shot at while others have been beaten and warned to leave. In addition to the murders and shooting we have been warned by "Black Hand" letters to quit our jobs or we would be killed.

Now, we have been in conference with the official staff of our company and they advise us that they cannot assure us any protection, except that now given through their special agents. This is not ample protection; in reality it is no protection because every man was shot or killed while this special agent protection was in force. Moreover, not one arrest has been made and we have very good reason to believe that none will

be made. The county and city officials have refused to co-operate with the I. C. Company in any way where white and colored men are involved in industrial differences, or they will not take any part to stop white railway men from murdering, terrorizing and jeopardizing the lives of their colored co-workers.

These men have spent their lives in the service of this Railroad and most of them have passed the age where they might pursue some other occupation, even in normal times; how much less in this industrial crises. The majority of these men have been employed by this company between 15 and 40 years and should, by virtue of their seniority and by virtue of their Constitutional rights which entitles every American citizen to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness be given an American citizen's chance to work for a livelihood.

These colored men, whose lives and happiness are being endangered and their wives and children are being so shamefully robbed of husband and father's support and thrown on the mercies of the people, are, each and all, good honest, quiet, law-abiding citizens. Their influence in the community and their standing in the business world is good.

Please write us at your earliest convenience what course we can pursue and what cooperation you will give us.

Thanking you very kindly for your cooperation, we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) L. R. Moloy

Clarence Booker.

OSCAR DEPRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 135

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 16 1932.

RECEIVED
APR 18 1932
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. W. N. Doak,
Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th and thank you for the interest you are taking in the matter that I brought to your attention.

Very truly yours,

Oscar DePriest

ODP**

file

Scott, Dr. Emmett J.

January 20, 1926.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

I am taking the liberty of asking you to make note of the enclosed memorandum of Mr. Baxter S. Scrugge, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose desire for employment, such as he has described, may be deserving of your consideration, now or at some future time.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH.D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

April 26, 1926.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C,

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I took up with Mr. Tigert, the matter of the National Commission on Economy and Efficiency in the Business Administration of Public School Systems. You will note, from the enclosed letter, that he states the Commission has not yet been fully organized.

Any further word I may hear from him or from Doctor Ballou, I shall bring to your attention.

Very truly yours,

Emmett Scott

MEW
Enc.

Noted
K.P

April 28, 1926.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Scott:

Thank you for permitting me to read the letter from Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, which is returned to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Serl

August 10, 1926.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

Mr. Ashley H. Lewis, concerning whom we have had considerable correspondence, reported at this office yesterday at 1 o'clock, and at once became an applicant for employment under the terms, I presumed, that had been definitely described in the various letters which have passed between you, him, the U. S. Employment office, and the office of the Secretary of Labor.

Immediately, I vigorously pursued the various plans which had been outlined in Mr. Lewis' behalf. The first step, of course, was to trace the understanding with Mr. Pilkington's office -- now Mrs. Chittenden, whom I have long known, pleasantly and cooperatively.

Mr. Lewis' registration was accomplished and the "leads" were set in motion yesterday in his behalf as a "special" applicant. I advised him to get in touch with me this morning, in order that I might "check up" on procedure and give further force to the efforts which were being made in his behalf.

I regret that Mr. Lewis has just left the office (11 o'clock, a. m.) after advising me that he is returning to Winston-Salem for permanent residence and employment. He states that the outlook here is unfavorable to him and that he cannot stand the expense of waiting a single day for employment. You will recall that my letter to him advised him, definitely, that I "would be responsible for his employment at $75 or upwards per month, within a week or ten days after his arrival".

I regret that due to his resolution to return to Winston-Salem, this office has not had the chance to keep its pledge to you and to him. Of course, it is obvious to you that I do not deem this strange situation any fault or error upon my part.

Assuring you that we are ever ready to serve, I am

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Scott

August 12, 1926.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

The U. S. Employment Office, 1410 Penna. Ave., N. W., Mrs. Chittenden in charge, has just made an official report to me, through Mrs. Chittenden, in person, concerning Mr. Ashley H. Lewis.

It appears that at 10 o'clock, a. m., August 10, 1926, or four (4) business hours after Mr. Lewis' arrival in Washington, Mrs. Chittenden found a placement for him at $60 per month, plus three meals per day and living quarters, in all a rate of approximately $100.00 per month, or $25.00 more per month than this office guaranteed to Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis' words to Mrs. Chittenden were "Keep this until you have found something better". Thereafter, he left Mrs. Chittenden's office and came to this office, as per my letter of August 10, 1926.

The placement was a "special" and Mr. Lewis was given preference as "urgent" over a long line of applicants. Mrs. Chittenden and I regret that he did not care to consider the placement.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH. D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Scott

August Fourteen
1 9 2 6

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Doctor Scott is out of the city and your letter of August 12th, regarding the matter pertaining to Mr. A. H. Lewis will be brought to his attention at the earliest possible moment.

Yours truly,

M. Ely Williams

Assistant in Dr. Scott's Office.

October 26, 1927.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

Would you be willing, some time within the next month or two, to come to this office and discuss with Hon. H. L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation, an honorary celebration which is to be planned (by the Government and its various branches, I understand) in memory of George Washington, our Nation's first President?

Mr. Kerwin suggested to me that, from the beginning, the Negroes should secure full representation in the proposed celebration, to the end that when Congress appoints the "George Washington Commission on Celebration" a colored man may be appointed to its membership. In the brief conversation which we had, I suggested your name; and at any rate I think it would be fitting for you to discuss the matter with Mr. Kerwin, who is a liberal and influential gentleman, mindful at all times of the interests of the Negro race.

Kindly give me your reaction upon this.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Karl F. Phillips

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

December 1, 1927.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

It gives me great pleasure to receive your suggestion regarding a letter being sent to the Secretary of Labor, with respect to the release being an extract from his Fifteenth Annual Report to the Congress of the United States.

I very much hope that the enclosed, which I venture to send you, meets the situation.

I am very glad you were good enough to send me the suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Emmett Scott

Secretary-Treasurer.

K

Enclose copy of my letter to the Secretary:

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

May 5, 1928.

500 | 8 Ans
119394

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Conciliation,
U. S. Deparment of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This note will be handed you by WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, one of our promising young men who, having graduated last year, is now taking the course in Law.

I am trying to help him get located and will appreciate whatever you may find it possible to do in the direction of helping him.

He is dependable and energetic---- two fundamental requisites.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Secretary-Treasurer.

MEW

J. Strachan

August 28, 1928.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

Your letter of August 15th, I regret, was not read by me until this morning, due to my absence from the city.

It will be a pleasure for me to trace up the matter for Dr. Brown, and to keep you informed of its status, together with what may be proper procedure in the case.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

September 11, 1928.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Is there anything you can do to help us locate Mr. Henry D. Collins, who is a graduate of our Collegiate Department? He is now a student in the Law School, having finished his Freshman Law course June 1928.

His employment in the office of the Dean of Men is not enough to meet his expenses in the Law School. He has passed the Civil Service examination for Messenger Service, and if there is anything you c can do to help locate him in this particular direction, I hope you will cooperate with us.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Emmett J. Scott
Secretary-Treasurer.

K

September 12, 1928.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

I have your letter of September 11th, written in the interest of Mr. Henry D. Collins, who desires employment in the "particular direction" of the Messenger Service.

This office was recently advised by the U. S. Civil Service Personnel Officer that the messenger roll has been extended for an additional year and that at present it contains some hundreds of excess eligibles, the great majority of which stand but little prospect of appointment. I regret, therefore, that this office cannot promise much help in that particular direction.

If, however, Mr. Collins is willing to consider other possibilities, I shall be very happy to make a special effort in his behalf. I shall be glad to have him call upon me after September 18th or 19th, as I shall probably be away on field work until that time.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

November 26, 1928.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Scott:

Please find enclosed herewith the correspondence relating to your query of November 24th, concerning Miss Elise May, an applicant emigrant of Rotterdam.

You will note that I submitted your query at once to Judge W. N. Smelser, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, and that Judge Smelser states, in his reply note, enclosed herewith, that:

> "This case is for the American Consul. She (Elise May) must obtain a quota visa -- no exemption in her case."

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

November Twenty-seven
1 9 2 8

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you most sincerely for the correspondence regarding Miss Elise May of Rotterdam.

I shall transmit the whole correspondence to Mr. Webb for his information.

Yours very truly,

Emmett Scott

MEW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

February Twenty-six
Nineteen Twenty - nine

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This letter will be handed you by one of our young men, Jesse Turner. He has just returned to school after having to go to Harrisonburg, Virginia where his father passed away last week.

Mr. Turner thinks that during the Inauguration there may be calls for young men and he would like to be included in any group.

Any consideration you can give his case will be very greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

Secretary-Treasurer.

MEW

March 1, 1929.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

I regret that I was out of the office when Mr. Jesse Turner presented your letter of February 26th.

I shall make a special effort in his behalf tomorrow morning. Kindly ask him to telephone me as early in the morning as possible.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

K.F.P.
J.obseckers

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

July
15th
1929.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I am very much obliged to you for your very kind thought in forwarding to me a copy of Bulletin No. B.N.O. of the Womens' Bureau, Department of Labor, entitled "Negro Women in Industry in Fifteen States.

This Bulletin contains a great amount of information sure to be of value to the research student and also to laymen like myself who like to be advised in matters of this character. I am promising myself the satisfaction of a careful reading of the report at the first favorable opportunity. In the meantime, I wish to record with you this expression of my thanks for so kindly remembering me with a copy of the Bulletin.

With reference to the recent memorandum you prepared regarding the presence of Colored persons at the White House, permit me to call attention to the fact that Mr. Washington was a dinner guest during 1901 instead of 1903.

Noted
K.P

Very truly yours,

Emmett Scott
Secretary-Treasurer.

BMG

Hyperd — Barnett

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

March 12, 1930.

Mr. Carl L. Phillips,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed invitation gives some idea of the plans and scope of the Third Fact Finding Conference to be held in Durham April 16-17-18.

This letter is to extend you a special invitation to be present and to deliver a paper on any of the subjects outlined. I would be very glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience in regard to the same.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

J. E. Shepard

J. E. Shepard, President.

JES:G

THE THIRD ANNUAL FACT FINDING CONFERENCE

IS CALLED TO MEET

APRIL 16, 17, 18, 1930

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

SUBJECT:

The Economic Problems of the Negro

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN, JAMES E. SHEPARD
VICE-CHAIRMAN, W. G. PEARSON
SECRETARY, W. W. SANDERS
TREASURER, C. C. SPAULDING

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Fact Finding Conference is to ascertain the real facts concerning the progress of the race at the present time and if possible through existing organizations seek to apply the remedy.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT

The Economic Problem of the Negro is the most pressing and vital thing confronting the race today. It is the one problem which at this time demands the most serious thought. To meet the things involved face to face the following matters are to form the chief basis of discussion:

A. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

B. FARMING AND MARKETING.

C. SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED LABOR.

D. TRADE UNIONS.

E. RETAIL STORES.

F. FACTORIES.

G. CONSUMERS CO-OPERATION.

H. THE BOYCOTT.

I. THE VERTICAL TRUST.

J. ESTABLISHING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE BETWEEN NEGRO GROUPS.

K. BANKS.

Program

The program is being prepared with great care. Experts will present the subjects and ample time will be allowed for a free and frank discussion.

Membership Fee

To meet the general expenses a membership fee of $2.50 is charged. Even if you cannot be present, please enroll as a member and send same in to the Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C., at your earliest convenience.

Entertainment

No pains nor expense will be spared to make it pleasant for all who come. Delegates and visitors to preceding conferences have been lavish in praise of the entertainment afforded.

The rate will be $2.00 per day. The homes of Durham will be thrown open for the accommodation of delegates. The beautiful Biltmore Hotel will also accommodate a large number.

Mr. R. L. McDougald has been requested to act as chairman of a special committee to look after the comfort of delegates. This means success.

Further Information

Those who desire further information or who expect to attend should write the Chairman, Dr. J. E. Shepard, Durham, N. C., or any of the other officers.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST PROBLEMS

Here is a typical case representing the great social problem facing Eastern North Carolina. This Negro woman was a "cropper" last year in the Ayden section. She made nothing; failed to "pay out." This year she cannot get a landlord and supply merchant to furnish credit for another try. With her ten children, nine of them shown in the picture, she is living in a two-room shack on the outskirts of the town. They haven't a thing in the world and no prospect of getting anything except a bare existence furnished through charity. Families like this are being eliminated from agriculture just as they have been from industry. They present a vital problem.

March 20, 1930.

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
President, North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I have your letter of March 12th, in which you enclose program of the Third Annual Fact-Finding Conference, to be held in Durham, April 16-18, 1930, and I thank you for your courteous invitation for me to attend the same and deliver a paper on some one of the subjects listed in your program.

I appreciate very much your consideration of me in this connection, and would be very glad, I assure you, to join with you and your associates in conference, were it not for the fact that just at this moment my official duties at the Department are very pressing, and seem destined to remain so through the coming months. The Secretary of Labor and the Conciliation Service, with whom and which, respectively, I am directly associated, are especially busy at this time in connection with the unemployment situation, legislation which is pending before Congress, and other activities which are of utmost importance to the country at large, including the colored workers; and for these reasons I regret that I shall be unable to attend your conference. However, if you think it would be helpful to your Conference, I would be glad to prepare and submit to you, for inclusion in your records, a brief paper devoted to some matters of a general nature, which I believe to be in line with the purposes of your meeting.

Thanking you again for your invitation and wishing for you a very successful conference, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

March 24, 1930.

M. M. Proffit

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I appreciate your letter of March the 20th. It is a source of great disappointment to me and my associates that you will not be able to attend the conference April 16-18. I know how important your duties are there. I am hoping, however, that a way can be found yet for you to attend this conference. If such is impossible, we will be glad to accept your offer to send a paper on the general nature of the conference, and it will be received with pleasure and I know with profit.

With sentiments of esteem and respect, I am

Very truly yours,

J. E. Shepard, President.

JES:G

A FEW ECONOMIC FUNDAMENTALS

By: Karl F. Phillips

(Written for the Durham Fact-Finding Conference*)

"What is the economic status of the Negro" is to be the all-absorbing question which is to be up for solution by the Durham Fact-Finding Conference when it convenes in the Tar Heel State's "Little Chicago" this April, and the gavel of Dr. James E. Shepard sounds the welcome to noted economists, agriculturists, business men, and educators of both races, who will have journeyed to Durham to lay their "wares" on the table of discussion.

It is expected that the gamut of discussion will cover ground all the way from farm to city, from cotton-picker to mill Wheel, in an effort to gain a glimmer into the economic position which the dark-skinned brethren of America occupy.

Without attempting to anticipate the details which will be offered up at Durham as evidence of the present status of the Negroes of America, it may be well to comment, just briefly, upon what we deem a few of the fundamental influences and truths which bear heavily in the matter of just what "brand" of economics is affecting the Negro most vitally, and what may be expected, either as virtues or faults, in connection with the economic future of the Race.

Not so very long ago, a member of the President's Cabinet sincerely and firmly said that there is no such thing as segregating the economics of the race from those of the other mass group in our whole population. Notwithstanding this splendid theory, it does seem, as we survey present conditions that many there are that do not conform to this principle of economic Christianity. For, notwithstanding this upright principle it is an undisputed fact that many trade union organizations and other groups of organized (and unorganized) workers view the Negro with disdain when it comes to the matter of extending to him the arm of economic opportunity. In other words, social aspects are as prevalent in the economic world as they are in the world of society at large, but with far more devastating effects than in the latter field, where, perchance, embarrassment and injured feelings are the principal results, as against injured pay envelops and lowered standards of living in the former, because of social adversions exercised under the misnomer of Economics.

Clearly, then, the Durham Conference, in the midst of its scientific deliberations, must give recognition to the ill fundamental, whereby social declensions frequently determine the Negro's economic opportunity, or lack of opportunity.

The "Robot" or mechanical worker is another determining factor in the economic development (or repression) of Negroes in America. Mechanical or technological trends are the very foundation of rapid changes in industry. In other words, improved methods of production brought about by substituting machine power for man-power, are causing the yearly displacement of thousands of men, both white and black, whose swarthy arms are struck down by arms of steel and other mechanical contrivances. In these evolutions the unskilled Negro worker has been proportionately the greatest sufferer from the days of the steam shovel to the present day of the vitaphone. Even within the next year or two it is probable that a mechanical cotton-picker will displace thousands of Negro hands in the cottonfields of the South. The transition has already taken place in the mines, on the wharves, and in the mills and agricultural fields. Even the white man is pondering over what he will do as he sees his beloved task being taken over by a mechanical giant which does the work of a dozen or men, more rapidly and more efficiently. This mechanical transition has hardly reached its peak; but in connection with the Negro it takes place under a peculiar psychology.

When mechanical labor supplants hand labor, that job forthwith becomes "dignified". A dignified job is usually saved for the members of the majority race, in case there is any "slicing" to be done. Any one can drive a mule or wrap a bundle of wheat; but it is different, quite different, when those jobs are done by machinery, so much more dignified and congenial, and, now, as ever, to the victor belongs the spoil.

Three hundred thousand immigrants a year do not form such a large group, upon first thought; and yet this number represents incoming workers to the tune of nearly a thousand a day, who at once enter into open competition in America, with the help of their aunts, uncles and cousins, who, before the Quota Act was passed, were coming in at the rate of nearly a million a year. Periods of depression, such as that through which we are now passing, magnify the influence of these aliens a thousand-fold, or more. Add to these lawfully-entered aliens thousands of Mexicans who seep across the Rio Grande, and witness them in the steel mills, on railroad ways and lines, and in the fields, and you see at once that the Negro is fundamentally affected by immigration. If ever a group should cry out to Congress for greater protection from debarkation ports "over there" it is our own group, right here in the good old U. S. A. Perhaps, Durham will urge upon Congress the passing of more rigid restrictive and selective laws for

the protection of America, First, which, of course, includes the one-tenth part whose ancestors originally came from south of the Sudan.

Each year sees two million boys and girls reaching work maturity, augmented by a yearly migration of two million more workers who desert farm life for the lure of the city. The majority of these, of course, beleng to the contemporary racial group; but nevertheless, their advent into work is of tremendous influence on the whole, and what affects the whole affects the part. Are not these fundamentals which may be of interest to the Durham pilgrims? We sincerely think so, and aside from the values of church property, homes, grocery stores, and all the other economic highways and byways which the Durham conferees may traverse in their sincere consideration of the economic status of the Negro, we venture to say that these few topics might prove of major interest in discussing the causes and effects of de facto economic truths.

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 31, 1930.

Hon. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Barnett advised me to write you if I had not received a definite reply from the Secretary of Labor in regard to attendance upon the Fact Finding Conference.

I invited the Second Assistant Secretary and he informs me that he is going to try to come, but will have to let me know later. It is very important that he let me know at once because the program will soon go to press. Will you please look into the matter and advise me?

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

J. E. Shepard, President.

JES:G

Shepard Northwestern

Robert Bacon

Dwight Davis

4

April 2, 1930.

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
President, North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I have your letter of April 1st, with reference to correspondence between you and the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor. I have today taken your inquiry up with that official and he is writing you under even date.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes,

I am

Sincerely yours,

4
4

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

4

Karl F. Phillips

Conciliation

Salaries and Expenses, Commissioners of Con'n 1930.

Priority

Claude A. Barnett,
Associated Negro Press,
3423 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Second Assistant Secretary Husband will address Fact-finders evening of seventeenth.

Phillips

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

ATTEST:

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

April 4, 1930.

EXECUTIVE STAFF

CLAUDE A. BARNETT
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NEWS EDITOR

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Phone Douglas 0009

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Karl:

Dr. Shepard has not heard from the official who was to address the Fact-Finding Conference. I do not think you have replied to your invitation, either.

Look into it; see if you can get the matter hastened, and let me know by wire collect, will you? You are to be there, are you not?

Truly,

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS.

CAB*GP

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 9, 1930.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express my great appreciation to you for what you have done to make our conference a success. You have been most kind and I am grateful. I hope even at the last moment you can find it possible to come.

Would it be possible for you to have Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson granted leave to attend. She has attended the previous conferences and has been very valuable to us. Please advise me.

With sentiments of esteem and respect, I am

Very truly yours,

J. E. Shepard

J. E. Shepard, President.

JES:G

April 12, 1930.

Dr. J. E. Shepard,
President, North Carolina College for Negroes,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Responding to your request of April 9th, I assure you that the Department is very glad to grant leave to Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson, of this office, for the purpose of attending your Conference.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Rosenthal, Carol M.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

by

AARON M. ROSENTHAL.

Aaron M. Rosenthal.

Many thanks to
Earl Phillips

12/16/24

In writing on this subject, it has occurred to me that certain definite things should be known of the author. This thought is impelled by the knowledge that although the Negro problem as it exists is pertinent to all parts of the United States, and will be so written, it is particularly interesting to that part of our country which we call the South. The writer is "yankee born and bred" and has only of late taken residence in or near the south. He feels neither the attachment to the Negro born of household conditions, as have existed in the south for years nor the aversion to the Negro which many people of the North entertain. The status of the author's situation is this: that in no part of this work does he desire to be interpreted as one of partisan tendencies. He is motivated, not by any desire to cause legislation aimed to correct or bring about a situation but only to view some aspects of a situation none too thoroughly understood and far over-estimated in its importance. In the treatment of this subject the work shall be constructive rather than destructive and shall deal with, in a limited way, the economic and ethical aspect of the negro in his relation to the white people. The author realizes that this subject should also be taken in a third way which is purely philosophical but shall not move on that ground as such research might cause the inception of thoughts partisan.

There are, no doubt, two sides to every question; if I decide to discuss the worth of a race to a state, must I not take the benefits which that race brings on one side and the ill effects on the other, subtract the two, and having neither a positive or a negative

remainder thus decide whether or not that race is a credit to its place in the world? The answer is, yes! Now comes the further question: is it necessary to prove that the presence of the negro people among the white people has, broadly speaking, been of no ill effect? I believe not. In medicine, in law, in the theatre and in general life from the most exalted position attained to the most humble the negro has proven himself.to be a credit, not only to himself and his people but to those peoples with whom he has come in daily contact. If he has been guilty of criminal acts, blame not all on him but place also some of the blame upon those who have made his position what it is. The following excerpt from a speech° made by that most famous man of his race, Booker T. Washington, shows the realization of the glare of the sun of a new freedom as blinding the eyes of the negro to a proper conception of life: "our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that masses of us are to live by the production of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life; shall prosper in proportion as we learn to draw the line between the superficial and the substantial, the ornamental gewgaws of life and the useful."

°Atlanta Exposition speech September 18, 1895.

The first negro slaves were brought to the United States in the year of 1619° and it is in the advent of these slaves to this land that we are interested rather than in the advent of the negro race to a white country. The slaves were either stolen bodily from their native shores or by various methods were spirited away and brought here to serve in pursuits necessary to the exploitation of the wealth of the new lands. Slaves were sought after it was found that "bondsmen" or indentured servants were impractical because, due to being of the same complexion as their masters, it was with no difficulty that they fled their bonds and became free residents of other states.

Slaves were imported in numbers far exceeding the demand for their services and under conditions which when learned to-day surprise us in that these people were able to withstand the rigors of the voyage and the treatment to which they were subjected upon their arrival.

The fact that negroes, like other people, might be formed into families caused no worry to slave dealers in this country; consequently husband and wife, son and daughter, brother and sister were torn apart and as widely separated as the broad confines of this land would allow. If any vindictiveness remains through the generations in the negro heart, doesn't it seem that on the basis of that one fact that such

°"American History"--Muzzey.

vindictiveness might be, in a measure, expected? And yet in his relations with the white race, the negro has generally proven himself faithful and worthy of trust.

From 1619 until about 1650 the slaves in this country did not increase in numbers very greatly, but after that, and until the end of the eighteenth century, they multiplied with great rapidity; as greatly, if not greater than the white population. In 1790 there were 750,000° negroes or persons of negro descent in this country comprising about 19 per cent of the population. The census° from 1900 up to and including 1920 gives the following information regarding the colored people: in 1900 of a total population of 75,994,575 people the negro constituted 8,833,994 or 11.6 per cent; in 1910 of a total population of 91,972,266 the negro was represented by 9,827,763 or 10.7 per cent; in 1920 the last census taken, of a population of 105,710,620 people the negro race had 10,463,131 persons or 9.9 per cent. The trend has been toward an increase in actual numbers but a decrease in relative contact. The figures given show that although the number of negroes in this country has in thirty years increased from 8,833,994 to 10,463,131 their relative numbers have decreased from 11.6 per cent to 9.9 per cent. Richard T. Ely in his "Outlines of Economics" says "moreover the rate of growth

°"Outlines of Economics"--Ely.
° U. S. Dept. of Commerce reprint of Chap. 1 of Vol. 2 of the 14th census report.

of the negro population has been rapidly declining. In the decade from 1910 to 1920 the rate of increase was only 6.5 per cent, the lowest thus far recorded for an intercensal period".

Figures dealing with the birth of a people naturally lead to some statement regarding the worth of that people or the reason for its being. In a review of the economic life of the negro, the home life is logically the starting place. Here we find in the main, conditions squalid and filthy; their life very primal even when compared to the homes of the poorer white class. This condition is due on one hand to the localities to which the negro is restricted in his search for home sites by the unwritten laws of white society; it is due, on the other hand to the shiftlessness and inertia of the people themselves. Physicists define inertia "as the tendency of a body to stay at rest or in motion" and it is this tendency of the negro body to stay at rest which is primarily responsible for the condition of his home life, a life which has given him little or no incentive toward the higher occupations. It is in the respect of the negroes' lack of incentive that is found a great part of the cause of the worry in this so called "negro problem".

We find the major part of the negro workers in the field of unskilled labor due in some ~~instances~~ cases to his lack of education, in some by exploitation by the white people, in other cases to the lack of assimilation which exists between the white and the negro races, in further cases to the awkwardness of the race and finally in the discrimination shown against the race.

In the field of manual endeavor, little can be said in favor of the negro; even in countries where the discrimination against him has not been as great as in others, as in France, it has been generally observed that there is little effort made to reach the skilled occupations.

Although, as has been stated, the major part of the negro race has been found in unskilled labor, still their advent into the skilled lines has been marked. We find numerous carpenters, masons, plaster workers, painters and machinists. The most interesting figures, however, seem to be found in bulletin #1380 of the U. S. Dept. Labor dated Sept. 20, 1924, in reference to negro railway workers. Here in a business, in which the negro is usually appreciated as a porter or even more menial worker we find two officials and superintendents; 97 telegraph operators, 111 engineers and 6478 firemen; 202 inspectors of ways and structures; 202 telegraph and telephone linemen; 33 conductors, 111 baggagemen or freight agents; 4485 brakemen and 1961 people employed in unclassified occupations including that of ticket agents. "The summary plainly shows that avenues of employment in the transportation industry are rapidly being opened to the colored worker and that his future in this phase of employment has a particularly bright aspect".

Bulletin #1380.

The negro worker is no doubt handicapped in his endeavors by the fact that labor organizations, as a rule, do not afford him the protection usually given similiar efforts made by white men. No man better understood the negro in his industrial efforts than Booker T. Washington and for a second time I make reference to that speech which he made at the Atlanta Exposition wherein he said "Ignorant and inexperienced, it is not strange that in the first years of our new life we began at the top instead of at the bottom; that a seat in Congress or the state legislature was more sought than real estate or industrial skill; that the political convention or stump speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or a truck garden".

In the artistic field we find greater recognition given the negro than in any other. Here, as a painter or a poet or an actor or a singer, in fact in any endeavor, he has been allowed to work to his heart's content. The older generation and some of the younger will need no introduction to those famous minstrels, both now deceased, Bert Williams and George Walker. Other famous colored professional people* are Lawrence Dunbar, Phyllis Wheaton, George Marion McClellan, Charles Gilpin, Florence Mills, James Europe and those four actors and collaborators in play writing Flournoy Miller, Eubie Blake, Aubrey Lyles and Noble Sissle. The negro has given not only to this country but to the world at large the foundation of the American claim for a style of music which is decidedly American. In the artistic field, for reasons which I cannot explain one does not hear of "the Nigger". Here it, again for reasons which I cannot explain, business assimilation found nowhere else excepting in the field of domestic service.

Admitting that there is a negro problem confronting the United States, it is amazing to this investigator that so much that is pacific and equanimous exists between the races when in the field of domestic service (The answer might be in the word "service"). People of the colored race in their mixture with the white are seen, particularly south of the Mason and Dixon line engaged in the most intimate phases of home industry. Colored men and women have proven themselves to be exceptional "foster parents" to children of the white race. In the Southern home, although I am a northerner with no personal contact, it is hard for me to believe that a negro problem exists. The negro has his work to do and does it, and other things being equal, both the white and the black people maintain the even tenor of their ways.

The foregoing paragraphs have served, in a way to show the positive side of the negro race; now it is necessary that the negative side be shown in order that a proper appreciation of the race can be made. Debaters and public speakers will argue that the last speaker has a decided advantage by virtue of his place on the program. It is not for any reason of advantage that the detrimental side of the negro is shown in the latter position but rather because in subtraction the larger quantity from which the lesser will be subtracted is usually read first. The negro has an extensive criminal record when viewed in parallel ratio with the people of the white race. Colored delinquency can most probably be explained by any or all of the reasons, which by virtue of their extensive character to an investigator prohibit discussion here, but which do follow: the historical background of the race; the sudden emergence of the black people into freedom; the ignorance of the people, although here it should be stated that more and more are they endeavoring to better themselves; the low mental power of the race and the miserable environment to which they have been accustomed. The Secretary of the State Board of Public

Welfare in a speech to the American Prison Association which may be found in the Russell Sage Foundation Bulletin #CH42 said "in these figures reduced to percentages we find 22 percent white and 78 percent negro offenders though the population of the southern states is, according to the last federal census, 31 percent colored and 69 percent white. The census of 1910 shows a negro percentage of 74 of all criminals in those states". These figures show an increase in a record which needs the immediate attention of the more highly educated part of the negro race for it is in the criminal respect more than ay other that the United States (the white people of the country) find the "negro problem". And since this problem causes the people the worry that is accredited to it, it is just as much a matter for white legislation, white aid, and white correction as matters of the tariff or of the courts or of any problem which is great enough to engross the interests, in such a way, as to be country wide.

All of a man's life is not economic---a great part of it is ethical--- and so it is for a race. In an ethical consideration of the negro race is found much food for thought, for in that appreciation of the negro is found the crux of the whole "negro problem"---SOCIAL EQUALITY!

The members of the black race have been and are making wonderful strides to better themselves individually and as a race. No better evidence of the fact is found than in the ever increasing registration which each new year brings to those wellknown institutions of colored learning, Howard, Fiske and Lincoln universities. Attention must also be drawn to the fact that numberous other schools of higher learning, particularly in the north, have colored registration. Commercially, it is a recognized fact that the negro has become a power not to be too lightly regarded. This fact is more vividly illustrated in the south than in the north. From Baltimore, Maryland, down conducting their own businesses or practising their professions will be noticed colored lawyers, doctors, dentists, real estate operators, barbers,

fruiters and other fields of profit too numerous too mention. In these markets the"negro problem" is rarely, if ever, heard mentioned.

In the commercial, professional or in the educational worlds negro mixture with the white race is not so abhorrent to the white people as the negro appears to believe, although, there is a feeling. A great deal of the white prejudice against his race is without foundation and exists solely and purely in the black man's mind. This feeling of an aggrieved mind--- more than an aggrieved person---is something in which, unlike the negro criminal situation, no white aid can be offerred. The condition of a man's mind is his and his alone to change. If the colored people wish the settlement of a problem which is distressing to the white population and which must be equally, if not more, distressing to the negro, then let the colored educator work with this very certain goal in view; that throughout the hour, day, week or month through time until it is no longer necessary, he strive to curb any mental dissatisfaction the cause of which can only be found in the minds of his people. That is, as far has been shown one side of the question of social equality and now is to be shown the other side which is the purely social.

In the light of society---as commonly understood---for the present and for, no one knows, how many more years or generations or centuries there can be no mixture of races. It is, with the situation as it exists, a regretable fact that the colored people should, if they actually do, look for social equality with the white race. It is depressing that the situation which is so often speken about in the theatrical world between a famous star of each race should have existed. It is pitiable that such marriages as that between Jack Johnson and his white wife should ever have been made.

Inter-marriage or a closely mixed social structure is not yet ready to be presented to the white race. Since I have been unable to find a man with the foresight and clarity of thought on the question of the negro race that exceeds that of Booker T. Washington, I have used him or his words, as I should more correctly say, exclusively, as being representative of negro thought as found in the more educated class. In regard to social equality he says "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress".

The settlement of the "negro problem" is agitating considerable thought on the part of statesmen in this country and it is not the intention of the author, with his limited years and knowledge to endeavor to affect a settlement. He can however, in his meek way, draw attention to a few facts which should arrest the attention of an investigator into this subject. Since people are only relative in their coexistence, it seems that this problem of the negro tends toward an automatic settlement, inasmuch as the relative ratio of the black to white people is on the wane; as is the birth rate of the negro people. The stricter watch on morals and a higher degree of general education amongst the colored people will bring about a proportional increase in the estimation of the white for the black people and a proportional decrease in any hostile feeling.

When "the people of the colored race realize that the question of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all privileges will be the result of sever and constant struggle instead of artificial forcing" when they realize "that no race that has anything to contribute to the world markets is long in any degree ostracized" and that "the opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar at the opera" then with no perceptible but with a gradual

disappearance shall be lost that which so vexes the members of the white and black races——" THE NEGRO PROBLEM".

AARON M. ROSENTHAL.
December 10, 1924.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

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To this list may also be added those specific references made in the thesis proper.

January 23, 1925.

Mr. Aaron M. Rosenthal,
1872 California Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Your monograph on the "Negro Problem," so kindly contributed by you to the records of this Department, has been received and read with much appreciation. I am writing to request permission for this office to use all or a part of your study in any way which may appear to be practicable and helpful, at some future time.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

K.P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1925.

Mr. Aaron M. Rosenthal,
1872 California Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Your monograph on the "Negro Problem," so kindly contributed by you to the records of this Department, has been received and read with much appreciation. ~~The careful research work which you performed in reaching your conclusions and the general arrangement of the material compiled make your monograph a valuable addition to the permanent records of the Department. For this reason~~ I am writing to request permission for this office to use all or a part of your study in any way which may appear to be practicable and helpful, at some future time.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

E. J. HENNING,
Assistant Secretary.

January 21, 1925.

Mr. Aaron M. Rosenthal,
1872 California Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Your monograph on the "Negro Problem," so kindly contributed by you to the records of this Department, has been received and read with much appreciation. The careful research work which you performed in reaching your conclusions and the general arrangement of the material compiled make your monograph a valuable addition to the permanent records of the Department. For this reason I am writing to request permission for this office to use all or a part of your study in any way which may appear to be practicable and helpful, at some future time.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

E. J. HENNING,
Assistant Secretary.

KP

5

Karl Phillips

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1925
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

March Sixth, 1925, Washington, D.C.

The Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I regret very much having delayed my reply to your letter requesting the future use of my manuscript on "The Negro Problem." It gives me great pleasure to assure you that I have no objections to your future use of this paper, with the exception that it must not be used in connection with any copyrighted work, unless a further request of me is made.

May I at this time take the opportunity to express my thanks for the many favors tendered by Mr. Kirwin, Director of Conciliation, through Mr. Karl Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, United States Department of Labor.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

Aaron M. Rosenthal

AMR:gn

1872 California Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Noted
K.P
3/17/25

Robins, James J.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO.

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

January 30, 1925.

Hon. Phil Brown,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is only a letter keeping in touch, and endeavoring to find out if you are still with the Department of Labor at Washington. Your assistance in 1921, when I had just returned here to take up residence after leaving New York, was highly beneficial to me, together with your letter of introduction to Mr. Benjamin, who was then Regional Chairman of the Party in this Section; for all of which I am extremely grateful to you. I remained in the Post Office Department here nearly one year after my reinstatement, but my health gave way and I had to resign on account of neuritis in the right shoulder. However, after recovering sufficiently to be able to use the arm, I was appointed, as result of an examination I took here, as stenographer and typist, in the Steamboat Inspection Service, Department of Commerce, and have been in this office since September, 1922, getting along nicely, only the salary is small; but I have no grounds for complaint, as I am receiving the regular salary according to the wage scale of this Department. However, we are all expecting a substantial increase when the Reclassification Committee has completed its work, and appropriations are made under the new schedule of salaries for the Field Service.

Again thanking you for favors shown, I am,

Respectfully yours,

James J. Robins

JAMES J. ROBINS,
2903 Laguna St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

February 5, 1925.

Mr. James J. Robins,
2903 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mr. Robins:

Your letter of January 30th, addressed to "Hon. Phil Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation," was opened by me. I was the Assistant in this office at the time Mr. Brown handled your matter and am familiar with the matter.

Were Mr. Brown alive, he would much appreciate the fact that you still remember him and his willingness to do what he could for you in 1921. I regret to inform you, however, that Mr. Brown suddenly departed this life on the morning of November 30, 1923, and that I performed the sad function of accompanying his remains to his late home, Hopkinsville, Ky., on December 2, 1923. On June 15, 1924, I was appointed to his place in this Department.

All who knew Phil will miss him, and I regret that your letter of appreciation will never reach its intended destiny. This office, however, will continue in its interest in you; and if, from time to time, there are any matters which you may wish to lay before it, I shall be glad to give them my very best attention.

Assuring you I am glad that all is well with you, and wishing you continued success, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

2903 Laguna St.,
San Francisco, Cal.,
February 17, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It was indeed with a great deal of sadness I read your letter informing of the death of Mr. Phil. Brown. Judging from his courtesies to me from time to time, and the personal interest shown at the time I visited Washington in 1921, prior to my leaving New York to take up residence in California, I know what a shock it must have been to all who knew him; and I take this occasion, though late, to express my sympathies to those who were near and dear to him. I am glad you have been appointed in his place, and wish you all success; and I feel sure you will give satisfaction, having become familiar with the position through an extended period of service as assistant in the office.

I thank you for your offer of assistance in the event I should have anything to bring to your attention, and I feel satisfied that any such matter would receive the fullest consideration.

With best wishes for your success, and again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

James J. Robins

JAMES J. ROBINS.
2903 Laguna St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Tuskegee

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 18, 1929.

Honorable J.J. Davis
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

We would appreciate it very much if you would authorize Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson of your department to visit Tuskegee Institute and address our Summer School.

Because of her literary work as well as her work in the Department, we would appreciate her coming to Tuskegee to deliver one or two lectures. In view of the labor conditions as they affect the Negro in certain sections of the country, her presence here would enable her to confer with certain members of our faculty who are interested in the question.

Whatever consideration you may be able to give this request will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

R R Moton

Principal.

Reply June 24, 1928
Kerwin/K.F.P

dhb/

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 18, 1929.

Honorable Karl Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Brother Phillips:

I do not know exactly how to go about it to accomplish what we have in mind, but here is copy of a letter that went today to the Secretary. I am sure you will be able to help in this matter.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Allen L. Holsey
Secretary to the Principal.

dhb/enc

June 24, 1929.

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Sir:

The Secretary of Labor has referred to the Conciliation Service, for attention and reply, your letter of June 18th, in which you ask that Mrs. Georgia B. Johnson, of the staff of this Service, be authorized to visit Tuskegee Institute for the purpose of delivering one or two lectures at your Summer School and for conference in connection with labor questions.

Due to the strict interpretation which is put on the law involving the appropriations of the Conciliation Service, there are no funds available for the assignment of employees to lectures or school work. The appropriations for the Conciliation Service are solely for use in connection with strikes, lockouts, and industrial disputes and differences which affect actual industry, and cannot therefore be expended for any other purpose.

This Department is interested, as far as it can be within the scope of its work, in educational matters and industrial training, but has no authority to assign the employees of this service to summer school courses and lectures. If, at some future time, it happens that Mrs. Johnson is assigned to official work in your vicinity, I shall be glad to have her visit your institution for any duties in keeping with her official work.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Kerwin,
~~Commissioner~~ Director of Conciliation.

June 24, 1929.

Hon. Alton L. Holsey,
Secretary to the Principal,
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Holsey:

I was pleased to take up promptly, with the Director of Conciliation your letter of June 15th, to whom was also referred the letter addressed to the Secretary of Labor by Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Mr. Kerwin's reply, which is self-explanatory. I would be very glad to do anything I can to assist such a worthy cause as you have mentioned; but after twenty-two years of service with Uncle Sam, a number of which were spent in an intimate touch with Government accounting rules and methods, I am frank to confess to you that it is very difficult to divert conciliation funds to any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated.

However, I still stand ready to do anything I can in the matter; and if you will supply me with the period, by date, of your summer school and that period should be concurrent to bona fide conciliation work upon which Mrs. Johnson might be engaged in your vininity, it is possible that the matter may be approached from another angle.

With kindest personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Remember me kindly to Claude when you see him.

Tuskegee file

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 28, 1929

Honorable Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

Thank you for your letter of the 24th, and for the interest which you have taken in our request to the Secretary.

Our schedule is so arranged that we would like to have Mrs. Johnson with us on Monday, July 8th. This means that she should leave Washington July 6th on the Piedmont Limited, which would bring her to Tuskegee Sunday night, the 7th, around 8:30 o'clock.

She would have opportunity for a good night's rest so that she would be prepared to meet the assembly on Monday morning at 11:00 o'clock.

If you could help Mrs. Johnson in this matter, it would be very much appreciated.

I hope to see you soon. Always with best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Allen L. Holsey
Secretary to the Principal.

sgr/

Tuskegee

Repeat

2621 Centre Avenue--Room 321
Centre Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A.
Pittsburgh, (19) Pa.
January 16, 1927

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Office of the Secretary
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Your letter of January 14 received today.

The material concerning Negro Labor which you sent under separate cover received today, also.

Let me thank you for your kindness, assuring you that the subject matter sent will be of great value to me in connection with my study.

Again thanking you for your kindness and interest in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Floyd Covington

Urban League "Fellow"
University of Pittsburgh

October 29, 1927.

Dr. J. R. Jones,
Knights of Pythias Building,
Charleston, W. Va.

My dear Dr. Jones:

Your postal-card inquiry of recent date, addressed to the "U. S. Department of Labor" has been referred to me for reply.

This office has not, I regret, any specific information concerning "Health Conditions among Negroes". However, in a bibliography which I am sending you under separate cover, you will find on page 230 copious references to "The Health of the Negro" from which, no doubt, you may be able to select such "follow-ups" as you may wish.

With kind wishes, I am

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

2621 Centre Avenue--
Centre Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A
Pittsburgh, (19)Pennsylvania
December 24, 1927

Mr. Carl Phillips
Department of Conciliation
Bureau of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The writer is working on a thesis in the Graduate School of the University of Pittsburgh. My general problem is to determine the vocational advantages for training and employment of Negro youth in the city of Pittsburgh.

I am writing you in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Chas. S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity New York City. Any information that you may give concerning source material or bibliography on my subject or related subjects will be greatly appreciated. Whatever material that you may have from a national viewpoint on this subject will also be appreciated.

Awaiting any information that you may give and thanking you for your kindness, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Floyd Covington

Urban League "Fellow" --
University of Pittsburgh
2621 Centre Avenue

In Chulds

Pi Chapter
Psi Upsilon Fraternity
101 College Place
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

December 26, 1927.

United States Dept. of Labor.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen,

In writing a reort on the Negro Race, for a Sociology Course at Syracuse University, it is necessary that I get some information and statistics on Negro Employers and Capitalists.

Would you kindly send me any information that you may have on this subject. In case of a charge for this information I will gladly remit on notice of the fee.

Yours very truly,

John C. Warner

John C. Warner.
101 Collge Place
Syracuse, N. Y.

January 3, 1928.

Mr. Carl F. Phillips,
Chairman of Committee on Conciliation
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In connection with my work at New York University, I am attempting to make a Social Survey of the negro located in the Harlem district of New York.

I have been able to get very little information, such as statistics and data concerning negro labor and Dr. Haines, who is an influential worker among the New York negros referred me to you with the thought in mind that you were preparing, or had completed, a report with the above mentioned information. If you have any data along this line, I would certainly appreciate any documentary evidence that you could send me.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy,
I am

E. S. Ericsson

Yours very truly,

E.S. Ericsson
825 Walton Ave.,
Bronx, N.Y.

January 14, 1928.

Mr. John C. Warner,
101 College Place,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of recent date, addressed to the United States Department of Labor, has been referred to this office for reply.

This office has no available information upon the subject of "Negro Employers and Capitalists." It may be, however, that you will find certain information along this line in a volume entitled "The Negro Year Book," published by Dr. Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The enclosed pamphlet "The Negro in Industry", containing listings of a selected Negro bibliography, may be helpful to you.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

January 14, 1928.

Mr. Floyd C. Covington,
2621 Centre Avenue,
Centre Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Covington:

Reply to your letter of December 24th has been delayed, I regret, by illness.

Under separate cover, I am sending you some general information concerning the subject of Negro Labor, together with a bibliography which I trust may be helpful to you.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

January 14, 1938.

Mr. E. S. Ericsson,
825 Walton Avenue,
Bronx, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Ericsson:

Earlier reply to your letter of January 3d has been prevented by illness.

You ask for data, etc., concerning Negro labor in New York City. As you know, this subject concerns many, many different phases. If you will be specific as to just what particular line you are studying at this time, whether occupations, inclusion, organization, etc., this office will be very glad to endeavor to furnish you with something bearing upon that in which you are interested.

The study to which Dr. Haynes refers has never been published in printed form. It is here in the files, however, and you are welcome at any time to go over it. It comprises more than one hundred pages and could not, I regret, be typewritten for the use of just one person.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Schilder, Dr. R. G.

February 9, 1925.

Dr. R. G. Schields,
1939 Ellis Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 4th, addressed to the late Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, was opened by me in the course of official business.

I regret to advise you that Mr. Brown died just before the close of the year 1923.

Concerning the matter in which you are interested, I suggest that you supplement your application and papers with strong testimonials and endorsements of persons who are well acquainted with you and the work in which you have been engaged.

Your papers are returned.

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

August 3, 1925.

Dr. Robert G. Schields,
1441 Broderick Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Sir:

I regret the delay which has attended my acknowledging your letter of July 6th and its enclosures. I have been busily engaged in field activities, and am today en route to Kentucky and Ohio. If you can bide your patience until the mid-month I shall be glad, upon my return to Washington for permanent work in office, to look into your matter and give you my best advice and assistance. In the meantime, your papers are safe in my keeping.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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p

January 8, 1926.

Dr. Robert G. Schields,
1441 Broderick Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Dr. Schields:

I regret that illness and other unavoidable matters have transpired to prevent my giving more prompt attention to your letters of July 6th and October 12th.

However, I took up your matter recently with Mr. Brand, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who advises me that the records of the Commission show that you failed to qualify in the oral examination following your splendid mark of 94.50 for the place of Inspector in the Anti-Narcotic Division. He advises that apparently, so far as the Commission is concerned, your case is closed; but that you may, perhaps, receive relief by asking for a review of your oral examination by Mr. Hesse, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. It seems to me that the proper procedure for you to take is to request a review or a rehearing, or a new oral examination, provided the Commission can see its way clear to grant the same to you. If you feel that different results should have obtained, it seems to me that you should submit a detailed statement or affidavit of the questions and answers and petition the U. S. Civil Service Commission for further consideration of your case. The fact that you are a veteran and qualified splendidly in the written examination might have weight in further consideration of your case.

Your matter is, of course, quite without the scope of duties of this office, and, I regret, the above references constitute about all the aid the Department can extend to you, under the circumstances.

Your file of papers is returned.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Scruggs, Baker &

310 Blackstone Building
Cleveland, Ohio
December 2nd, 1924.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

You will no doubt recall the writer of this letter, when it is suggested that we had some correspondence, relative to joining you in the practice of law, at the time Dr. George E. Haynes was Director of Negro Economics. Since that time I have been in the service of the United States Veterans Bureau and also admitted to the Ohio Bar.

I have only located temporarily in Cleveland and am planning to make some immediate changes. I am wondering, therefore, whether or not you can place me in touch with some position, in which my services might be immediately utilized, or at some very near future date.

In addition to my experience as an official (Co-ordinator) of the United States Veterans Bureau, Division of Rehabilitation, I have served as Assistant Superintendent of an industrial school, Business Secretary of a Y.M.C.A. branch, and more recently law work. This gives you a succinct idea of my experiences in executive and administrative positions.

It is not necessary to express any particular kind of position desired, as I am willing to accept negotiations on any position, for which my training and experience fit me.

May I request that you be so kind as to favor me with an early reply? I shall appreciate very highly any assistance or information you may give me along the lines indicated.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Baxter S. Scruggs.

BSS;CES

December 11, 1924.

Baxter S. Scruggs, Esq.,
310 Blackstone Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Scruggs:

Your letter of December 2d was awaiting my return from Cleveland and Chicago, following my brief conversation with you at the Technical High School.

You may be sure that I shall be glad, both officially and personally, to give you whatever assistance I can along the line of your request. I suggest that you send to me about six copies of a detailed statement showing (1) Age; (2) Academic, College and Professional Training; (3) Experience; (4) Domestic Status; (5) Kind of work for which you think you are best fitted; (6) Kind of work you are willing to consider; and (7) Salary desired.

Upon receipt of these statements I shall be glad to take up your request with persons who may be seeking such services as you are qualified to render.

Before closing, however, may I add the personal hope that you continue the practice of your profession. There is urgent need for competent, honest, Negro attorneys in a number of fields; and I would take keen delight in assisting you in locating at some place of pleasant surroundings and fine prospects. If such a plan interests you, in lieu of mere employment, I should be glad to give you every possible aid in a number of prospective cities where your availability would be welcomed by the community.

With kind wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Are you as yet eligible for admission to the U. S. Supreme Court?

310 Blackstone Building
Cleveland, Ohio
December 14th, 1924.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I wish to thank you very kindly for your very good letter of December 11th, 1924; and to note, with appreciation, your very keen interest in my behalf.

I am attaching hereto, a memorandum of my training and experience, executed in several copies, as you requested. And I certainly hope that they give the desired information.

I would most certainly, be glad to take up with you, the matter of locating in some good law field, at some future date. At the present, however, I am open to other employment. I don't think I am eligible for admission to the United States Supreme Court, at this time.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at an early date, and truly hope that I may be able, with your assistance, to locate in some position within the near future.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Saffel S. Scruggs

Incl.
BSS:S

MEMORANDUM.

Re; Application of
Baxter S. Scruggs

I respectfully submit herewith, the following statement of facts, for your information;

Age- 30 years; Married, with one child; Height- 5 feet and 6 inches; Weight- 144 pounds; Health- excellent, no physical defects.

I am a graduate of the Nashville, Tennessee High School; the A. & I. State Normal School of the same place, in the business and teacher's courses; Fisk University, Bachelor of Arts degree; Field Artillery Officers Training School; and law work at Cincinnati, Ohio;- admitted to the Ohio bar.

I have served as Lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army; as Assistant Superintendent of an industrial school, of junior high school grade, where my duties involved the general school administration and the supervision of teachers and training given;- and special attention to vocational and industrial training as related to production and subsequent employment.

I have also served as Business Secretary of a Y.M.C.A. branch, having full charge of all business administration, employes, purchases, accounts, etc.; as Co-ordinator, United States Veterans Bureau, Division of Rehabilitation. This work covered a wide range of executive and administrative duties, involved in the administration of the various Acts for the benefit of ex-service men. My more recent employment has been that of law work.

References:-

1. William J. Decatur, Supt., McCall Industrial School, 724 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. John A. Gregg, Bishop, A.M.E. Church, c/o Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
3. B. W. Overton, Executive Secretary, Ninth Street YMCA, 636 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I am qualified for any general work of an executive or administrative nature; school work in any administrative or supervisory capacity; industrial or vocational activities, as well as duties involving a knowledge of law.

I would be willing to consider any position of the above nature. I [illegible] depending of course,

MEMORANDUM.

Re; Application of
Baxter S. Scruggs

I respectfully submit herewith, the following statement of facts, for your information;

Age- 30 years; Married, with one child; Height- 5 feet and 6 inches; Weight- 144 pounds; Health- excellent, no physical defects.

I am a graduate of the Nashville, Tennessee High School; the A. & I. State Normal School of the same place, in the business and teacher's courses; Fisk University, Bachelor of Arts degree; Field Artillery Officers Training School; and law work at Cincinnati, Ohio;- admitted to the Ohio bar.

I have served as Lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army; as Assistant Superintendent of an industrial school, of junior high school grade, where my duties involved the general school administration and the supervision of teachers and training given;- and special attention to vocational and industrial training as related to production and subsequent employment.

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2. John A. Gregg, Bishop, A.M.E. Church, c/o Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
3. B. W. Overton, Executive Secretary, Ninth Street YMCA, 636 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I am qualified for any general work of an executive or administrative nature; school work in any administrative or supervisory capacity; industrial or vocational activities, as well as duties involving a knowledge of law.

I would be willing to consider any position of the above nature. I suggest a salary of not less than $2,000.00 per year; depending of course, upon the particular position.

Respectfully yours,
Baxter S. Scruggs.

BSS:S

310 Blackstone Building
Cleveland, Ohio
January 20th, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I had the pleasure of forwarding you under date of December 14th, 1924, a memorandum of my training and experience, attached to my letter of the same date, as requested in your previous letter.

I would be very glad to hear from you in connection with this matter, and to know if there are any indications which might point to successful negotiations for employment.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
Baxter S. Scruggs.

Wrote January 20, 1925

BSS:S

January 20, 1925.

Baxter S. Scruggs, Esq.,
310 Blackstone Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Scruggs:

Although no definite results have been forthcoming as yet, this office is still actively handling the matter submitted by your letter of December 14, 1924, and accompanying memorandum.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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January 20, 1925.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
c/o The Chicago Defender,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The enclosed memorandum regarding Mr. Baxter S. Scruggs, of Cleveland, Ohio, is self-explanatory. If you can assist the young man into an employment opening, such as he has indicated he desires, I should be very glad to have you do so.

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

310 Blackstone Building
Cleveland, Ohio
January 26th, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., for which I wish to thank you very kindly. I am pleased to know that you are still actively handling the matter I submitted, under date of December 14th, 1924. And I am hoping that we may expect some definite results at some date within the near future.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
Baxter S. Scruggs

BSS/S

310 Blackstone Building
Cleveland, Ohio
February 14th, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips, Esq.,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I am wondering if any definite results are evident from the matter you have been so kind to handle for me. I have been hoping that we might be able to realize something, upon which negotiations might follow at this or some near date.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Baxter S. Scruggs.

BSS:CES

March 2, 1925.

Baxter S. Scruggs, Esq.,
310 Blackstone Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Scruggs:

Absence from Washington has prevented my acknowledging your letter of February 14th, which was received while I was on the road. Your matter is taking the usual courses of such applications, and I am hopeful that in due time your wishes may be realized.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

September 9, 1925.

Mr. Baxter S. Scruggs,
Director of Vocational Guidance, Y. M. C. A.,
615-635 E. Elizabeth Street,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mr. Scruggs:

Your letter of August 21 was received during my absence. I certainly rejoice with you over your happy location in a work which is doubtless very pleasant and of the type which you especially prefer at this time. As you say, Detroit is full of golden opportunities for constructive social and industrial work, and I know you will secure good results. This office will be very glad to cooperative with you at all times. Just now, however, I am so pressed with field work that I shall probably have to delay the happy opportunity of perfecting any definite plan until I am securely at my desk for a month or two. In the meantime, if you would confer with Mr. C. C. Campbell, Director of the State Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics he will be glad to t alk to you concerning the humble plan which this office has with him. The same arrangement might be worked out with you at a later date. Mr. Campbell is, as you know, at Lansing; but can be frequently found at the Biltmore Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

C. B. VAN DUSEN, PRESIDENT A. P. EWING, TREASURER A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS

ST. ANTOINE STREET BRANCH

615 E. ELIZABETH ST.

September 11, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Comciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am glad to be in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. It is my opinion that we can really work out something unique here in Detroit, which might be used as a model elsewhere. I was thinking that your Department might be desirous of making Detroit a great field station, where a large amount of your field work could be taken care of in detail. Such an idea appeals greatly to me, as being the means by which we can put over a great program.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Campbell, and we have talked matters over several times. We have a very comprehensive program before the Commissioner at this time, which if approved will mean a great deal for Detroit.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience, relative to working out something above the average for this great industrial center.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Baxter S. Scruggs
Director of Vocational Guidance

Scruggs

BSS/G

C. B. VAN DUSEN, PRESIDENT A. P. EWING, TREASURER A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS
ST. ANTOINE STREET BRANCH

615-635 E. Elizabeth Street

August 21, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Concilliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am now Director of Vocational Guidance, at the new St. Antoine Street Branch Y. M. C. A. Detroit, Michigan. And it is our plan to develope here a very unique piece of work, relative to employment, industrial adjustments, investigations and vocational guidance.

In view of the fact that Detroit is one of the most important industrial centers in the country, for our group, I am thinking we might be able to render your Department a great deal of field agency aid.

I would be glad to have you write me along this line, and it may be that we can work out some kind of a co-operative plan, which will be mutually helpful.

With best personal good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Baxter S. Swan
Director of Vocational
Guidance

BSS/G

C. B. VAN DUSEN, PRESIDENT
A. P. EWING, TREASURER
A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS

ST. ANTOINE STREET BRANCH
615 - 635 E. Elizabeth Street

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN
TELEPHONE CADILLAC 5314

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE DEPARTMENT
BAXTER S. SCRUGGS, DIRECTOR

May 18, 1926.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Concilliation
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

It has been some time since we have had the pleasure of hearing from you, in reference to the work being done by your office. We are reminded of the fact, that you wrote us under date of September 9, 1925 and so stated at that time that you would be glad to welcome the opportunity of perfecting a definite plan of industrial service to Detroit and vicinity.

If you will kindly let me hear from you at an early date, I believe we can work out something, which will make more affective the work of your office in Detroit, to say nothing of our efforts.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE DEPT.

Baxter S. Scruggs
Director

BSS:G

May 26, 1926.

Mr. Baxter S. Scruggs,
Director, Vocational Guidance Department,
Detroit Y. M. C. A.,
615-635 E. Elizabeth Street,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mr. Scruggs:

Your courteous letter of May 18th has been received. This office will be pleased, indeed, to have you submit any suggestions you may have in mind concerning the industrial service you are carrying forward in Detroit and vicinity.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Brenckle, Frank M.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH.D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

February 18, 1925.

Mr. T. W. Sherard,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

If you will present this letter to Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Consiliation, Department of Labor, he Mr. Phillips, will I am sure render any service within his power in helping to locate you so that you may continue your studies in school next quarter.

There is very great pressure in Washington at this time for positions, since so many persons are being let out of the Government service, but if there is any opportunity for Mr. Phillips to assist you, you may count upon him.

Please present this letter to him as one of introduction.

Very truly yours,

Emmett Scott

BMG

THOS. W. SHERARD
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 25,1925.

Mr.Karl F.Phillips,

Dpt.of Labor Bldg.

Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:-I am enclosing a letter of introduction to you which speaks for itself.I have paid two visits to your office,but both times I failed to find you,because,as I was informed,you were out of the city.I write this note to ask you to notify me,please,as soon as you will have returned to the city,as I wish to call on you and discuss my case with you.I will not consume very much of your time,I assure you.

In the meantime,if you know of any position, or any of your friends or the men with whom you have business relations should need a man,I shall be glad to learn of what they have to offer.

Yours very truly,

Thos W Sherard

March 9, 1925.

Mr. Thos. W. Sherard,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of February 25th, I beg to say that I have returned to the City and shall be pleased to see you at any time, at Room 415, Department of Labor.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

THOS. W. SHERARD
RIGHT, TENNESSEE
ROUTE 1, BOX 37

April 4, 1925

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Dpt. of Labor Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

The gentleman in charge at 1410 Pa. Ave. was unable to offer me any work which my financial demands would permit me to accept. And as the time limit was immediately upon me, I de-

THOS. W. SHERARD
RIGHT, TENNESSEE
ROUTE 1, BOX 37

cided to return to my farm at this place. I expect to return to Washington (Howard Univ.) next fall. I expect also to apply for work in the Evening Schools; if I should not succeed in that direction, you shall see me again.

I wish to thank you again for your kindness to me.

Yours very truly,
Thos. W. Sherard

Simpson, Gordon H.

MISS SUSAN P. WHARTON
President

CHARLES L. KINSLEY
1st Vice Pres.

DR. CHAS. JUDSON
2nd Vice Pres.

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Corresponding Sec'y

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GORDON H. SIMPSON,
Executive Secretary

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PURPOSE

FOR THE STUDY AND PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF NEGRO CITY PROBLEMS.

September 30, 1927.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Office of the Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

You will be interested to know that the under-signed has recently accepted the position of Executive Secretary of The Whittier Centre of Philadelphia. While our program here does not anticipate industrial work, I still want to be informed on industrial conditions throughout the country, and would, therefore, appreciate having my name placed on your mailing list and that of the Department for all bulletins and releases affecting industrial and employment conditions.

Since I am fairly close to Washington, I hope to look in on you sometime in the next couple of months.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon H. Simpson

Gordon H. Simpson
Executive Secretary

GHS/MAS

October 4, 1927.

Mr. Gordon H. Simpson,
Executive Secretary, The Whittier Centre,
712 South Eighteenth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Simpson:

Upon my return from New York, I find your letter of September 30th, informing me that you are now with The Whittier Centre, of Philadelphia; and I am happy to congratulate you upon your new position.

We shall be glad to place your name upon our mailing list. Too, I am happy to tender you all possible cooperation upon the part of this office; and if there are any other bureaus or services of this Department with which you desire to establish a special contact at any time, kindly write to me and I shall be glad to expedite the handling of your request.

Wishing you continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Sledge, Wesley L.

RESIDENCE PHONE, 3707 NORTH

OFFICE PHONE, 1584 FRANKLIN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WESLEY L. SLEDGE,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
(COL.)

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SECRETARY

WILLIAM V. HODGES
TREASURER

April, 13th 1926,

Hon. Carl Phillips,
Dept of Labor,
Wash, D.C.

My Dear Sir:—

I want to thank you personally for your kindness. I find that we are just little early for the speaking and have been informed that the campaign will not be ready for action until about two weeks.

Before leaving the city the report was that Honorable A. M. Roe was going to run against Congressman Dosenski; and if that is true, if it is why not get my Congressman Dosenski; and if ~~so~~ if you can land me there, that will be one step towards doing more than any person in Washington, or if you find that the rumor is false you can try to place me in your Department.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. Sledge
1724 Christian St. Y.M.C.A.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF PHILADELPHIA
SOUTHWEST BUILDING
1724 CHRISTIAN STREET

Correspondence Tables

Hon. Carl Phillip,
Dept of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Was in Wash last Friday afternoon called you on the phone but the operator there said you were not there for the day, last week I written you, but failed to get any reply.

You may know that I have not been able to connect up here as yet and unable to say when if ever, awaiting further orders, Yours very truly Always Yours for some place to work

H. Hedge

THE Y. M. C. A. OF PHILADELPHIA
SOUTHWEST BUILDING
1724 CHRISTIAN STREET

Correspondence Tables

I find here the same story as I have in mind, they are not ready to start and still waiting for an opportunity to help in some way

Thanking you again for past considerations

Yours very truly

M. Hedge

Smallwood, William M.

December 9, 1929.

Memorandum:

To: Hon. Francis I. Jones, Director-General, U. S. Employment
Subject: William H. Smallwood -- Employment

Permit me to call to your attention the emergency need of employment by William H. Smallwood, 1130 - 20th Street, N. W., Telephone Decatur 3225-W, who desires employment, preferably, as a drug store porter.

I have known Mr. Smallwood for twenty years. He is a home-builder and an exemplary citizen.

He is 65 years old, but has had remarkable experience as porter and assistant with one drug firm for a long number of years. In fact, he has a splendid knowledge of pharmacy itself, as well as of the drug business, and has been indispensable at this particular store, which recently closed down, leaving him out of work.

He is a sober, conscientious man, and is of splendid mentality despite his declining years. He has an ailing wife to support, who is seldom in good health. The two, to my mind, constitute one of the finest families I have ever known.

Inasmuch as the Pennsylvania office has seemingly overlooked the urgent appeal made by me in this behalf nearly a month ago, I shall be very grateful if you will give the matter your personal attention.

Thank you!

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

December 10, 1929.

Mr. William H. Smallwood,
1130 - Twentieth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smallwood:

At your very earliest convenience, please present this letter, in person, to Mrs. Cecil R. Chittenden, Superintendent of the U. S. Employment Office, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., who will be glad, I am advised, to make every possible effort to place you in employment. Mrs. Chittenden has been very kind, in many instances, in making placements for this office, and I sincerely hope she may be successful in this case, for you know how deeply I am interested in your case, and what a pleasure it will be for me to know that you are definitely and satisfactorily placed.

Mrs. Chittenden has a complete record of your past life and experience, as I know it personally, and as I have sent it forward to her in a personal letter, and I feel sure that in due course you will be satisfactorily situated.

With best wishes for every success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Copy

U. S. Department of Labor

1410 Penna. Avenue, N. W.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1929.

Memorandum for Mr. Jones:

In regard to the letter received by your office from Mr. Karl Phillips in which he asks assistance in locating work for his friend, William H. Smallwood, 1130 - 20th St., N. W., I wish to state that Mr. Phillips telephoned me about Mr. Smallwood several months ago. He later wrote me on November 1, 1929.

At that time Mr. Smallwood was employed with prospects of having to give up his job in the near future. Mr. Phillips was assured that this office would do everything possible to procure employment for his friend but that we could do nothing until the applicant registered with us in person. He seemed to feel that it would work a hardship on Mr. Smallwood to call here in person but as you know, we can not send any one to interview an employer until we, ourselves interview and make a record of his qualifications and his needs.

I might say that Mr. Smallwood has not come in as yet but when he does we will do whatever we can to help him find work.

(Signed) Cecil R. Chittenden,
Superintendent.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

December 16, 1929.

Memorandum for Mr. Karl Phillips:

The attached memorandum from Mrs. Cecil R. Chittenden, Superintendent of our Local Placement Office, regarding Mr. William H. Smallwood, is respectfully referred to you for your information. After it has served your purpose, kindly return it to me for our files.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP
Enc.

15

December 17, 1929.

Memorandum for Mr. Francis I. Jones,
Director-General, U. S. Employment Service.

The enclosed memorandum, dated December 10, 1929, on its face, seems to be the answer to your verbal inquiry of me over the telephone, the last time we were discussing the matter of employment for Mr. William H. Smallwood. Also it is in strict conformity with your exclamation, "I am not surprised" when, in the office of Mr. Kerwin I made the statement to you that although 30 days had passed since I had sent forward a very courteous but urgent letter, begging for employment for this man, I had not even received an acknowledgment of the same.

But I do heartily thank you for the present interest in the matter, and I am still praying for employment for this very worthy man, who is now more than ever in need of work, and as to whom feelings are even as yet unmeasured by deeds.

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Smith, Orlando J.

Smith, O 7

Smith - Orlando

LAW OFFICES

Olander J. Smith

METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING

St. Paul, Minn.

MARCH,

12th,
1927.

HON.KARL F.PHILLIPS,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Karl:

Very sorry old man to know that you have been ill. I thought something was wrong,by your failure to have addressed me for so long,of course you are guilty of latches and of course by entering a plea of confession and avoidance would not aid the fact of your negligence,as for an ex-law student I think your excuse is well made,but for a pal I think it is a bum one.

I hope at this writing you are much improved. You did not tell me that you had been able to return to your work permanently, I assume from your letter,however,that you are back to your desk again. Very much like yourself I have not been well for sometime, it is only the fact that I have important matters that I am compelled to give attention that has forced me to be on my feet,sooner or later we must all take the necessary rest to preserve ourselves.

Very sorry indeed that you were not able to put on your meeting there,I had a great meeting here friend Stradford came down with friend Haynes and delivered two great addresses. We had a little difficulty here through my friend Francis trying to embarrass our meeting,but it went over big just the same.

You know I suppose,that the Executive meeting Monday is to be held at the Vincenness Hotel at seven o'clock. I am anticipating being present if possible to get away from here. I am compelled to go to Chicago on other business matters and I am trying to make one trip cover all of my work so I can not say at this time whether I will be there Monday or not,but I am hoping

there. I have had a fairly successful year with memberships and hope before the convention to have a much larger one. You have a larger one. You have a larger opportunity in the East for membership than I have out here,owing to the fact there are such a large number of attorneys in the cities under your jurisdiction.

Like yourself I am anxious to spend a few hours when we can have a glass and chat together as of old. A drink doesn't taste good unless the bunch is there too join in,I know we will have a great time together in old St.Louis.

Sorry to hear you say that St.Paul is so far away that you hesitate to venture so far,as you say,"from your Mother's apron strings". Since when did you become so darn affectionate toward apron strings? I don't think that it is a question of your mother's apron strings,but some other fair ladies apron strings. I remember the expression about the fair lady left in Washington, and I am very anxious to meet her,of course you know I am not very much of a ladies man,by the way I am sure you are acquainted with my friend Dr.and Mrs.Francis Dyer,who live at #II07-O. Street,N.W. They are very dear friends of mine. I wish you would extend them my friendly regards. They gave a swell little party for me while I was there,I appreciated it so much. He is a fine chap and has a wonderful wife. I am looking forward to meeting them probably this summer at one of the summer resorts,either at Iderwild or Atlantic City,where I shall go for a rest.

By the way Karl there is a lady out here that is very anxious to meet you. I have spoke so much of you,and your popularity,your gallantry,that she is rather impatient for your coming. This lady happens to be in the capacity of my secretary,she has become acquainted with you,Matty,and friend Cotter through correspondence, as to Calloway he beat you to it,as you re-call I told you he was in the city Thanksgiving and was at my office the following day. I know such news will amuse you and in dictating the matter has somewhat surprised my secretary,but I shall read this letter over carefully when it is placed upon my desk to see that the contents dictated are typed as I intended they should be.

When did you see my friend J.Finley Wilson? Give him my very best regards,tell him I am still in the saddle,next time he comes out here he is going to be surprised. I have nothing of news old man,other than your letter gave me immense pleasure for I always appreciate hearing fromyou,and it is so rare,that I do accept your courtesy as an item of "news".

I have made several recommendations to the Bar Association, which will be taken up at the Executive Board meeting,Monday,if they are adopted you will be advised. I am wondering if you have made any recommendations,of course I suppose your health has not permitted very much thought to Bar Association matters,but I am sure you will be returned as Regional Director,you will have amply opportunity to make recommendations next year. I shallwrite you while in Chicago,if I go as above stated,I expect to be there at least three days maybe four.

K.F.P.March,I2th,I927.

I havn't seen McCracken to speak to him for possibly a month or more. I am sure he will be pleased to know that you were kind to have remembered him and he would desire that I return you his regards,when I see him I will advise him of your kind remarks. Please write me at your convenience as I am much concerned in your health and if there is anything that I might say or do that will help you,you know that I am very eager forthat pleasure,most of all I think you need rest and if things goes good for me I am going to insist upon you spending a while with me out here in the woods. Again wishing you renewed health and hope that I may hear from you again soon,I am as ever,

Sincerely your friend,

OJS/NNL

OSCAR R. LUHRING
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice,
Washington,

June 26, 1929.

Honorable James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant urging the appointment of Mr. Orlander J. Smith, an attorney of St. Paul, to a position with the Department of Justice.

I met Mr. Smith through Commissioner Karl F. Phillips of your Department and discussed the matter of his appointment to some extent. I shall be very glad to do whatever I can for Mr. Smith.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

O. R. Luhring.

ORL:lg

Smith

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HON KARL F PHILLIPS=

COMMISSIONER OF CONCILLATION DEPT OF LABOR WASHINGTON DC:

WHARTON LEFT FOR WASHINGTON DUTY YESTERDAY SAW DISTRICT ATTORNEY TODAY INTEREST SMALL ALL OTHERS FAVORABLE HOPE LIES IN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FRIEND SEE HIM PRESSURE MUST COME FROM THE EAST NO APPOINTMENT MADE YET=

SMITH.

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Atlanta School of Social Work

239 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
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TELEPHONE WALNUT 7550

March 30, 1929.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner
Conciliation Department of Labor,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I have suggested to Mr. W. H. Young, Box A 13001, R. F. D. #3, Bellefonte, Penn to take up with you the matter of his being paroled to Washington from the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. I met Mr. Young four years ago when as a graduate student of Psychology I assisted Professor Root in the examination of prisoners at the State Penitentiary a member of whose board of trustees he is. Subsequently I have had rather frequent correspondence with Mr. Young and have disposed of several pieces of beaded work which he makes. I regard him as worthy of any assistance that you may be able to give him either in assuming the required responsibility for him or in getting some person or organization to do so. As you know it is only a matter of him reporting to you periodically to sign report blanks as to his conduct.

I thank you for whatever assistance you will give to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Dean S. Yarbrough.

Director Research Department.

DSY:mlh
Encl.

March 30, 1929.

Mr. William H. Young,
Box A, 13001
R. F. D. # 3,
Bellefonte, Penn.

My dear Mr. Young:

I was very pleased to note that you are about to be released and I sincerely hope that nothing to prevent same will occur. We do not have a branch of the Urban League in Washington but after speaking with Mr. Washington our Director we decided to recommend that you write Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C. and take up the matter with him.

I am writing to him also asking that he give you all possible assistance. You have my best wishes for a successful meeting with the Board and if I can be of any further assistance to you I shall be very glad to do so.

I am now located at the Atlanta School of Social Work rather than at the Brooklyn Urban League where I previously worked.

Very sincerely yours,

Director Research Department.

DSY:mlh

COPY

Address all Letters to: Name Will Young Box A- 13001

R. F. D. 3, Bellefonte, Pa.

DOMESTIC

Rules for the Guidance of Friends of Inmates:

Good deportment will entitle each Inmate to write two letters monthly at the expense of the Institution, subject to the approval of the Officer who Censors the Mail. Inmates in good standing may write additional letters at their own expense and subject to the approval of the Censor. Writing material and postage will be furnished at cost price and may be purchased at the Inmates' stores. No books, magazines, or newspapers will be admitted save those sent direct from the publisher. **Inmates are allowed a Regular Visit 30 days after admission and Once Every Month thereafter.** Special Visits may be granted upon written application to the Warden or Deputy Warden. No visitors will be admitted on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays. Visiting hours are: 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 to 4:00 p. m. No letters will be mailed to General Delivery in large cities. Inmates are allowed to receive handkerchiefs, plain black slippers, comb and tooth brush. Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or by Express Money Order when possible.

To Mr Carl F.Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation. No. Department of Labor ***** Street

Town Washington State D.C. County

BELLEFONTE, PA., April 2nd. 1929

Mr.Karl F.Phillips,
Commissioner of Condliation,
Dep't. of labor,
Wash.D.C.

Dear Sir:

Dean S.Yarbrough,Director research Dep't.Atlanta Ga. has recommended that I should communicate with you in reference of getting employment of some kind,upon my release from this institution on June 21st. The jobs that I am best adapted to are;Janitor,wacthman,porter and garageman in the line of washing cars and minor repairs.

I have paid my debt to society,and have tried to live the right kind of a life while doing so,and would like the chance of showing the world that I can be a man,and walk in the straight and narrow path.

Hoping to hear from you soon,and thanking you in advance for any assistance you can offer me in trying to get a new start in life,

I am Sincerely,

William H Young

April 4, 1928.

Mr. William H. Young,
Box A, 13001,
R. F. D. 3,
Bellefonte, Pa.

My dear Mr. Young:

Your letter of April 2d has been received, together with a letter from Mr. Dean S. Yarbrough, of the Atlanta School of Social Work, in which it is asked that this office extend to you all possible help and assistance, following your release from the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

I note that you expect to be released on the 21st of June, and am assuming that you expect to come to this city in search of employment.

Although employment has not been any too plentiful here during the past few months, I feel that there will be some improvement with the spring season, especially in the line in which you say you are well qualified. Upon reaching this city, I shall be glad to have you come to see me, and wish to assure you that I shall be happy to do all I can to secure employment and opportunity for you.

Congratulating you upon your prospect of a new day and a new chance to contribute to the progress of yourself and your Country, I am

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

April 4, 1929.

Mr. Dean S. Yarbrough,
Director, Research Department,
Atlanta School of Social Work,
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Yarbrough:

I have your letter of March 30th and enclosure of carbon copy of letter to Mr. W. H. Young, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, whom you have referred to this office for assistance, following his pending release from the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Since the receipt of your letter, I have also heard from Mr. Young, a copy of whose letter of even date I am enclosing to you herewith.

We shall be very happy to do what we can for Mr. Young. I cannot say that employment has been very plentiful in this city during the past few months, but the spring season may bring an increase, especially along the line in which Mr. Young states he is well qualified; i. e., garage work. At any event, you may be sure it will be a pleasure for me to assist him in every possible way.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Please give my best wishes to Mr. Washington

Address all Letters to: Name William H. Young Box A- 13001

R. F. D. 3, Bellefonte, Pa.

DOMESTIC

Rules for the Guidance of Friends of Inmates:

Good deportment will entitle each Inmate to write two letters monthly at the expense of the Institution, subject to the approval of the Officer who Censors the Mail. Inmates in good standing may write additional letters at their own expense and subject to the approval of the Censor. Writing material and postage will be furnished at cost price and may be purchased at the Inmates' stores. No books, magazines, or newspapers will be admitted save those sent direct from the publisher. **Inmates are allowed a Regular Visit 30 days after admission and Once Every Month thereafter.** Special Visits may be granted upon written application to the Warden or Deputy Warden. No visitors will be admitted on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays. Visiting hours are: 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 to 4:00 p. m. No letters will be mailed to General Delivery in large cities. Inmates are allowed to receive handkerchiefs, plain black slippers, comb and tooth brush. Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or by Express Money Order when possible.

To Mr. Carl F. Phillips No. Department of Labor ~~Street~~

Town Washington State D. C. County

BELLEFONTE, PA., April 25th 1929

Mr Carl F Phillips
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir It becomes my painful duty to inform you that the Committee controlling This Institution affairs have found it Necessary or it compelles me to show a letter from some one stating plainly that I have a job to go to when I get out. I have sent the letter you gave me to the board but some how Mr. Edwin C. May president of the board of Trustees have brought out the point that you says that you will do all you can to help me when I get there So I have wrote you a gain but Mr. D. D. Yarbrough is please with your first letter. I now I am going be for the board nett week and if you have any thing at all you can give me why I will take even a labor job. It is easy to get into prison but it is very hard to get out

I am closing thanking you very kindly in advance for what you have did for me and the future I hey to remain very

Respectfully Yours
William H. Young

Copy

1461 S St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
4/25/29.

To the Warden:

I shall be pleased to give William H. Young work to do here in Washington, D. C. I understand he can do work in a garage and I have work of this nature waiting for him.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Georgia Douglas Johnson

File
"Social Welfare"

April 26, 1929.

Mr. William H. Young,
Box A-13001,
R. F. D. 3,
Bellefonte, Pa.

My dear Mr. Young:

I have your letter of April 25th and have noted your statement that the Board requires the certification of some responsible person who will give you employment upon your release.

I took this matter up and am enclosing to you herewith a letter from Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, of 1461 "S" St., N. W., Washington, D. C., who, as you note, is ready to provide employment for you in connection with some work in which she has an interest. Mrs. Johnson is a nationally known woman of responsibility, and you are fortunate to have her warranty of employment along the line for which you have stated you are qualified.

Upon your release you should report to Mrs. Johnson, in adcordance with her kind promise.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Pouchet (Compensation)

Copy

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Harrisburg, March 21, 1928.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Office of Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Subject: Compensation Case,
Henry T. Spurlock,
Carnegie Steel Co.,
Clairton, Pa.

****

Mrs. Anna Spurlock, Widow of Henry T. Spurlock, filed two claim petitions with the Compensation Bureau. The first one, No. 15546, was dismissed by Referee L. E. Christley on December 4, 1922, for nonappearance of claimant. The second claim, No. 16233, was disallowed by Mr. Christley under date of May 5, 1923. The decision was based upon doctor's testimony which found that Henry T. Spurlock's death was due to heart spasms, or Angine-Pectoris.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. A. Riddle,
Deputy Secretary.

March 22, 1928.

Mr. W. A. Riddle,
Deputy Secretary,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I beg to thank you for your letter of March 21, 1928, transmitting statement of findings of Referee L. E. Christley in the compensation case of Mrs. Anna Spurlock, widow of Henry T. Spurlock, deceased employee of the Carnegie Steel Co., Clairton, Pa.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Spurlock

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1925.

Miss Florence B. Wells,
Private Secretary to
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Wells:

Secretary Davis has sent to Secretary Hoover a statement concerning negro workers on steam railway lines in the United States and also a tabulation of the negroes employed in the service of the United States. I know Mr. Hoover will be glad to have this information.

In acknowledging Secretary Davis' letter on Mr. Hoover's behalf may I personally ask if these statements are available for general distribution. If so, I should much appreciate having an extra copy of each to give to a brother of mine who is actively interested in the negro problem in this country.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Phelps Stokes

Harold Phelps Stokes,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

HPS-M.

March 7, 1925.

Mr. Harold Phelps Stokes,
Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Miss Florence B. Wells, Private Secretary to the Secretary of Labor, has asked me to comply with your request of February 13th; and I am pleased to send you, herewith, copies of the two releases relating to Negro governmental workers and Negro workers on steam railway lines of the United States.

If you will send me notation of your brother's name and address I shall be glad to place his name upon our permanent mailing list for the receipt of releases, etc., relative to Negro labor.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Surveys

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Office of the Principal of Public School No. 119

Borough of ~~Manhattan, N.Y.C.~~

~~March 17 1924.~~

Mr. Earl Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I should like very much to hear from you again as to any new developments. Perhaps you have had some results with the chiefs of the bureaus whom you consulted.

What do you think of the Committee's plan to call upon the N.Y. Senator for his influence and help in bringing pressure to bear? The Committee is anxious to do only those things which will bring the matter to a successful conclusion. Perhaps you will be kind enough to let me have you opinion and your suggestion as to what you think the Committee's next step should be.

Appreciating your co-operation, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Gertrude E. McDougald

Gertrude E. McDougald.

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3/20/24

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
Chairman
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
Executive Secretary

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Editor

OPPORTUNITY

PUBLISHED BY
The Department of Research and Investigations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
127 EAST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Gramercy : 3978

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
Secretary
A. S. FRISSELL
Treasurer

March 18, 1924.

Mr. Carl Y. Phillips,
Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D.C.,

My Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have just recently had brought to my attention a copy of the report prepared by you on the "Survey of Negro Workers - Employers' Viewpoint", relating to New York City, and another study, material for which was collected by Mrs. Elise McDougall.

I understand that this material has appeared in abstract in one of the department's publications. There are certain parts of the larger report that I should like to use in our publication, OPPORTUNITY. From whom could we secure permission to use this? I should be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson,
Editor.

CSJ/AIB

R 3/20/24

March 20, 1924.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Editor, "Opportunity,"
127 East 23rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have your letter of March 18th, and am quite surprised that you have come across a copy of the report of my survey of occupations followed by Negro workers of New York, N. Y., inasmuch as the original copy, which is ready for the press, has never been officially released for any purpose. It is, in fact, right here in my desk, and I regret that I cannot inform you how any portion of it has appeared in print. So far as I can find out in the Department, no part of this report has as yet been printed in any bulletin or release from this office. Had such action been taken you may be sure that your office would have been included in the first mailing.

The Assistant Secretary has directed me to pursue every possible means to bring about the printing, in an official way, of the entire report (100 pages) and I have been taking up his instructions with various bureau chiefs, some one of whom may be able to finance the publication.

I should be very glad to see a copy of the publication which contains excerpts from my report, and am writing to Mrs. McDougald to find out whether or not she, too, has seen the excerpts.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Expert, Office of the Secretary.

p
m

March 21st, 1924,
N.Y.P.P.S.#89, 134th and Lenox Av

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
U.S.Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I shall be glad to inform the Committee that you feel that for the present it can help most by allowing you free rein to bring about the publication of the survey of Negro workers in New York City. They will, I am sure abide by the suggestion.

Will you have patience to read the account as to why Mr. Chas. Johnson wrote you as he did? Here it is: I am sitting on the Industrial Committee of the New York Urban League. At one of its sessions, the Committee decided to make a survey. The survey it proposed would have been almost an exact duplicate of the one we made. They did not know that the data would be available at any time. I stated that this would be a waste of effort and that since they wanted the facts in order to begin their fall programme, I would let them see the copies of the survey which they copied. Doubtless, Mr. Hubert let Mr. Johnson see his copy. They understood that the loan was made in order not to hold up their work. Mr. Johnson's communication shows that he understood that no publication was permitted.

I know you appreciate my position with the Board of Education officials. They constantly prod me about the report and speak as though I had, or my group should have, great weight at Washington. In order to defend myself, and that they should have the data for use in making their plans, I made a copy of your report when it was sent on by Mr. Brown. He did not say that this was not quite alright. It has been sent to Dr. Straubenmuller and to Dr. Conroy. The selection of the site for the new trade school is right now occupying the attention of the Board, and Mr. Straubenmuller is still saying that we need facts from the survey on which to base the curriculum for the "Negro trade school". I got busy when I heard this and learned that he had not received the copy of the survey which I typed for him. Only yesterday I mailed and registered him my only remaining copy. I am very glad I could submit these facts to him for, they should prove that colored workers are in various lines of work and no special curriculum is necessary. In addition, I have succeeded in interesting a group of influential white people who are making an organization fight against a separate trade school. Our survey is serving a vital need in this emergency, and I am sure you will be glad with me that it is not gathering dust while the need is so urgent.

Should you find within a reasonable time that there is slight probability of its being published by your Department, I wish you would let me know. There is always a way where there is a will.

I surely do appreciate your difficulties and you efforts.

Awaiting further information, I am,

Very truly yours,

Gertrude E. McDougald

March 25, 1924.

Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald,
Vocational Counselor,
Public School No. 89,
134th Street and Lenox Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. McDougald:

Illness prevented my sending forward a prompt response to your explanatory letter of March 21, touching upon my quotation to you from a recent letter of Mr. Johnson, of the Urban League.

The transactions which you relate, respecting the copying and recopying, and loaning and reloaning of the Department's report regarding the New York Survey, took place, of course, prior to my being designated by the Secretary of Labor for the work which I am now doing. Nevertheless, some of the inheritances which have come forward to me (including the New York Survey) created a strong desire to initiate some specially-laudable activities in behalf of Negro workers. The early publication of the New York material was among those objectives, and it was with that thought that I volunteered long ago to try to put additional force behind that study.

The amazing information of your letter, however, regarding the copying and recopying and loaning and reloaning of the report which, despite the difficulties which had attended it, was, and still is, for that matter, the confidential property of the Federal Government, has quite destroyed all of my hopes in the matter, and I am accordingly herewith notifying you of my complete revocation of the offer made by me. Had I known that the Government's official data had been handed about like "circus bills" I would never have committed myself to the sincere offer which I made. This, of course, leaves your Committee quite free to do whatever it may deem best in the matter, in the way of "bombardments" etc.; and it leaves me free to deal solely with the Department in the matter. Comments are hardly in line, I presume, at this late time. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from saying that I do not think the action which has been taken, as disclosed by your letter, is exemplary of good ethical standards; nor do I think that the greatest good to the greatest number has in any way been considered or conserved by the "peddling" about, to any and all who sought it, of an official report loaned by courtesy to co-workers on federal payrolls and on the same job. Zeal, enthusiasm, and the "where-there's-a-will-there's-a-way" doctrine seem to have struck a death blow to some other principles -- (mere insidentals, perhaps) -- which I regard as being far more important than the first-named.

This letter is written to you in a personal way, and is for your personal information and use. However, should official statements be needed for spreading upon the minutes of your meetings I shall be glad to see that they are readily forthcoming from the Department. In the meantime, I would much appreciate an official statement from the Committee advising me of the principal explanations contained in your letter, namely, the fact that the confidential report was copied, loaned and otherwise distributed without the knowledge of, nor with the consent of the Department of Labor, which instituted the work, through workers appointed from Washington and New York.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
Chairman
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
Executive Secretary

OPPORTUNITY

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WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
Secretary
A. S. FRISSELL
Treasurer

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Editor

March 28, 1924.

Mr. Carl Y. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Mrs. McDougall has been in touch with me following the situation provoked by my request to you concerning the studies made by your Department in New York City.

I have been interested in this kind of material, and learning that these reports had been completed, I was making an effort to connect up with them.

Since, as you say, it is ~~a~~ the purpose of the Department to find funds with which to publish these studies, nothing remains but to wait until they are published.

I thank you for the information.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson,
Editor

CSJ:E

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The New York Age

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Telephone Bradhurst 0864

THE NEW YORK AGE
Clean, Reliable,
Progressive.
When You See It In
THE AGE
You Can Depend Upon It

March 31 1924

Mr. Carl.F. Phillips,
Bureau of Concilliation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Mrs. McDougald has sent me copies of your correspondence. I would say, if this survey is not printed pretty soon, it will lose its usefulness for it will have to be done over again. I would think the Department could find an appropriation for which to pay for the printing of the same without very much trouble. I do not know what the rule is about printing but when I was in the Department, all they had to do was to sent it to the printing department and have it charged up to some particular Bureau that had an appropriation.

Our Committee did a good piece of work. All we asked was that our signature be attached to any Report sent out. I do not know how Mr. Brown reported the matter but that was our agreement, and we lived up to our agreement. I would think that Assistant Secretary Henning would be pleased to do this if he were told how valuable this particular survey would be, not only in New York but other large cities and centres. It is no use filed away. It would be most helpful if distributed. The longer the delay, the more useless it will become.

I am writing frankly and if you think wise, I would be glad to write to the Secretary myself or get someone of my friends to call and see him. With kind regards

Yours very truly,

Fred R. Moore

FRM:M

April 2, 1924.

Mr. Fred R. Moore,
c/o The New York Age,
230 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Moore:

I thank you for your sincere letter of March 31st, and am glad that Mrs. McDougald has shown you copies of the correspondence between her and me. Particularly do I hope that she showed you a copy of her letter of March 21st and my reply of March 25th, the delay in a more prompt response being occasioned by my illness following a slight operation upon my left eye.

At the time I wrote you, early in January, volunteering my humble offices in a friendly effort to serve you, Mrs. McDougald, and your Committee, I felt that I could understand just how interested you were in the effort which was made. I felt that I knew all the "angles" of the situation, both from without and from within, and that I could appreciate the many difficulties which had attended the effort, from the first -- things appearing upon the surface and things hidden by multifarious circumstances.

Upon putting my shoulder to the wheel, however, I was surprised to learn that, apparently, the government's confidential report, which was loaned to Mrs. McDougald, has been passed about in New York, in a sort of a "Lady Bountiful" style. Mrs. McDougald states that it was "copied" and that "Mr. Hubert" and "Mr. Johnson" (of the Urban League) have had access to it. She states that this gratuity was granted "in order not to hold up their work". (Pray, how could anything hold up the work of a strong organization, so influential and so well subsidized?). Mrs. McDougald next states that copies were sent to Dr. Straubenmuller and to Dr. Conroy. Lastly, she states: (As you will see from her letter): "Only yesterday I mailed and registered him my only remaining copy. I am very glad I could submit these facts to him. *** I have succeeded in interesting a group of influential white people who are making an organization fight against a separate trade school. Our survey is serving a vital need in this emergency, and I am sure you will be glad with me that it is not gathering dust while the need is so urgent."

There is no other disposition on my part to take any view that is not broad-minded; yet, in so important a matter as a confidential government report, I cannot see how, if Mrs. McDougald considers the report as "OUR" report (as her letter indicates) -- I cannot

N.Y. Survey

see why she did not think it worth while to speak to "US" before passing it about to Tom, Dick and Harry. According to her letter the report has been very useful. That is why, when I found out that so many people were thoroughly familiar with it, that I did not deem it of news interest. As I see it, it is something like a New York Age would be if some one had distributed its "make-up" prior to release.

When your letter was received, I had about made up my mind to recommend to the Assistant Secretary that the complete report be turned over to Mrs. McDougald and your Committee, in its present form, for such use as may be made of it. I do not think it has sufficient news value to justify the Government's going to the expense of publication, etc. Before doing this, however, I will await further advice from you, should you be disposed to send it forward.

In the meantime, you may be quite sure that I have not the slightest objection to your taking such further steps as you may think best.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PHILLIPS:

It would seem to me that you should make an abstract of say about five hundred or a thousand words, or several thousand words, embracing the substance of this survey for our files. We could probably have that printed and it might possibly be inserted in the Congressional Record by some Member of Congress. I wish you would submit a draft summarizing the survey.

E. J. Henning

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Inc.

EJH:C

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1924

APR 9 24
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Memorandum:

To: The Assistant Secretary
From: Karl F. Phillips

Attached hereto please find original copy of an occupational survey, relative to Negro labor, which was made by this Department in New York, N. Y. Following the preparation of this copy, the late Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, under whose direction the survey was made, loaned the copy to certain members of the coöperating committee in New York City, for their confidential information but not for discussion or release.

It has recently developed that the confidential copy of the report so loaned was recopied and reloaned to various persons and agencies in New York, without the consent of this Department. Hence, the report has lost much of its "news" value and appears to be the subject of knowledge and discussion among persons in New York having no connection with this Department or the coöperating committee.

In view of the above fact, and, further, in view of the shortage of funds with which to have the copy printed and distributed, it is respectfully recommended, in accordance with conference had with you a day or two ago, that the copy hereto attached be turned over to the coöperating committee in New York City for whatever uses may be made of the same, it being stipulated, of course, that if public distribution is made of the compiled information, the Department of Labor be given full credit for the expert work involved and the expenses incurred in the gathering of the facts contained in the report.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips.

415

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

February 13, 1925.

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1924
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

CHIEF CLERK.
FEB
14
1925
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hon. James J. Davis,

Secretary of Labor.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for the tabulation of negroes employed in the service of the United States which comes with your note of February 11th this morning.

It is an extremely interesting table and I am glad to have it.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry S. New.
Postmaster General.

H.P.

415

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WASHINGTON.

RECEIVED FEB 14 1924 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

February 13, 1925.

CHIEF CLERK FEB 14 1925 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of February 11, 1925, enclosing a tabulation of the negroes employed in the service of the United States and also a statement concerning negro workers on steam railway lines in the United States, and I thank you very much for sending this information to me.

Sincerely yours,

Curtis D. Wilbur

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor.

N.P.

FEB 2 1924
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1925

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of February 11, enclosing a tabulation of the negroes employed in the service of the United States, and a statement concerning negro workers on steam railway lines in the United States. These figures are extremely interesting and I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Howard M. Gore

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

For immediate release Credit will be appreciated June 18, 1926.

(Compiled by the Conciliation Service - KFP)

Preliminary Abstract -- NEGRO WORKERS OF OHIO

From a study of 44,576 white and colored employees of typical industries in the principal cities of Ohio, it is indicated that Negroes constitute approximately one-tenth of the industrial forces of the State. When it is considered that Negroes comprise about three per cent of the total population of Ohio, the fact that their industrial representation, in relativity, more than trebles their proportionate population, points toward the importance of their inclusion in the productive forces of Ohio. This truth corroborates the Department's conclusion of three years ago that Ohio had, up until that time, received the largest proportional share, by states, of the nearly one million Negro migrants who moved from the South northward during the previous eight years.

Skilled Workmen

Of the group of 44,576 workers employed by Ohio firms in the manufacture or production of textile articles, steel, machinery, coke by-products, oil and gas well equipment, rubber, rope, bindery twine, tobacco, foodstuffs, shoes, and other products of national consumption, the investigator reports that skilled Negro workmen constituted 1,072 units, or 2.4 per cent of the total. The Negro unskilled group made up 8.14 per cent of the total Negro representation of 10.54 per cent of the grand total.

Iron and Steel

Traditionally, Ohio Negro workers seem to have clung to the occupations of the iron and steel industry. One large Ohio firm reported a twenty per cent Negro skilled work force, comparable with a 29.01 per cent work force of whites, all of whom were engaged as expert moulders, coremakers, chippers, cranemen, and in the other skilled trades of the iron and steel industry. Other steel firms reported varying per cents of 17.85, 15.78, and 8.85 as typical of the inclusion of Negro skilled groups engaged in steel production. In general, in this industry,

moulders, coremakers, patternmakers, assemblers, diemakers, machinists, and general mechanics abounded; while the rubber and textile trades included appreciable groups of Negro skilled workers in varying occupations.

Textiles

Outstanding in the industrial advance of Negro workers of Ohio is their constituency as laundry workers, operatives, and cutters in the textile industry of one of the State's principal producers. The comparable inclusion, white and colored, in the skilled trades of the plant in question, which had a work force of approximately 700, was 6 to 1; or, after deducting unskilled laborers, a percentage of approximately 13.20 colored workers, as compared with 79.20 white workers in the same textile operations. In the same group, the unskilled workers, by race, maintained the same proportion of 6 to 1.

The details of the study upon which this preliminary abstract is based will be released in due course of time.

****

Please note and return to me.

KP.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Noted HLK

Informal

December 13, 1927.

Report:
To: The Director of Conciliation — Through Mr. K.F.Phillips.
From: Georgia Douglas Johnson
Subject: Stock-Taking and Fact-Finding Conference of the American Negro.

The above named conference referred to as the Durham Conference, held its first meeting in the Knights of King David Hall on Fayetteville Street Wednesday December seventh at 2:30 P.M.

DESCRIPTIVE

About three hundred representative leaders from various walks of life gathered. Among them were college presidents, bankers, insurance heads, welfare workers, magazine and newspaper editors, business men, doctors, lawyers, laymen, college youth etc.

The first hours were spent in registration and introductions. This was done by reading the address cards of each representative as he stood in his seat. Mr. G.W.Cox of the Durham Business League gave the address of welcome. Dr. James E. Shepard, the prime mover in the conference, was elected permanent chairman. He presided throughout the sessions.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT SESSION

This meeting was held at the White Rock Baptist Church at 8P.M. Mr. C.C. Spaulding President of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Durham N.C. and Dr. W.G. Pearson, Principle of the Hillside Park Hugh School of Durham, N.C. giving addresses of welcome.

Dr. C.H. Tobias of the National Council Y.M.C.A. New York, City spoke on Our Religious Beliefs and Activities. He was followed by Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, N.Y. City. Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, Washington D.C. gave a third interpretation of the church situation.

While Dr. Tobias gave a general survey of the whole field , Dr. Haynes pointed out the defects in the church system citing the ignorance and inadequacy of the ministry as a menace to future progress. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand stated that the church was the most powerful machine in the hands of the group and exercises the greatest influence. While recognizing the defects he does not ignore the possibilities. He said that the church was the very lungs of Negro business and that altho the pulpits were unintelligently manned, for the most part, he saw no signs of concerted movement on the part of college men to enter the ministry and remedy the defects.

This talk by Dr. Johnson was attacked , by Youth especially throuout the sessions.

THURSDAY SESSION

Knights of Kind David Hall 9:30 AM witnessed the discussion of the talks on the Churches. The Youth group contending that the Church has driven Youth away from the solace of her doors through ignorance and intolerance. They portrayed their desolateness in the face of these indisputable facts. Dr. Johnson admitted the facts and advised Youth to prepare itself to correct these errors. Youth wanted to know if the Church would welcome reproof and reformation. Dr Johnson answered that he could not guarantee the attitude of the Church, he himself having suffered for his own ambitions along this

line, but neverthe less one must be willing to suffer and die if needs be for his ideals. He stated that there are 47,000 Negro pulpits and only sixty young college men studying Theology.

Mr. A Philip Randolph then spoke on Work and Wages. He urged the unionizing of men . Showing that the united front brings about reforms , changes and general good. This point was attacked by various speakers who believe that Negro Unions are premature, there being no force available to make them formidable.

THURSDAY SESSION CONTINUED:

At 2:30 PM Prof. W.G. Pearson of the Royal Knights of King David, Durham, N.C. spoke on Savings, Credit and Insurance. He was followed by Mr. C.C. Spaulding of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co, Durham, N.C., whose theme was the value of co-operation along business lines. More and better business enterprises were urged by both speakers.

EIGHT O'CLOCK * SAME DAY :

This meeting was held at the St. Joseph A.M.E. Church. Dr. W.E.B.Dubois, editor of the Crisis, New York City, spoke on the Political Situation. He exhibited charts that made very clear the voting situation in the various Southern States. Showing the rise and fall of Republican votes by states. He considere d the political situation the salient one, and pointed out its possibilites both for and against the group. The information he has gathered is entirely virgin and in his possession alone, there having been no data kept as to votes cast with the differentiation touching the Negro group.

Dr Forester B Washington of the Atlanta School of Social work gave an intimate

glimpse into the Social Welfare Work in which he is now and has been engaged. He considers the situation dark from the viewpoint that philanthropists without the group are becoming weary of supporting the cause of those who'buy luxuries and beg for necessities'.

Lieut. L.A. Oxley , Director of Negro Department of Public Welfare Raliegh N.C. , showed the attitude of the Southern Law Body whom he contacted, toward prisoners in his Crime and Social Uplift Campaign. He cited several instances of personal bravery and courageous decision exhibited by those in authority, thereby preventing lawlessness and crime on the part of mobs.

FRIDAY SESSION

9:30 A.M. Royal Knights of king David Hall. Prof W.A. Robinson , Dept of Education, Raleigh, N.C. spoke on Elementary, High School and College Education. He stressed tha point that one should be allowed the liberty of choice in these matters. Another fact of supreme importance brought to light was that there are too few men prepared to fill the skilled trades vacancies. Established businesses are allowed to lapse because there are not enough skilled men to'carry on.'

A lengthy discussion arose over this point, all agreeing on the main points.

FRIDAY SESSION* CONTINUED 2:30 P.M.

Dr. P.M. Young of Norfolk , Va., The Norfolk Journal and Guide spoke on Facts concerning the contributions of the press in the adjustment of race relations.

Mr. R.L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, Pa, the Pittsburgh, Courier cited facts showing the power of the press.

Discussion on these points were abridged as the hour was late.

Mr. Eugene Corby of New York, City, spoke on the Education of the Negro Youth.

He advocated various reforms and changes in the rules and regulations of s chools and colleges that would allow the Youth to breathe free and be given chance for self expression and expansion. He deplored old time customs of hide-bound rules that cramp the mental and spiritual aspirations of Youth His various rules and suggestions were placed on record. Mr. Corby represented Youth together with Mr. Johns Davis Mr Allison Davis and Miss Gwendolin Bennett.

Mr Allison Davis of Hampton Institute , Hampton, Va., gave a very spiritual talk on the meditations of the cultured Youth. He showed feelingly and well the deep tragedy underlying the surface of the highly cultured, sensitive and ambitious Negro Youth of today. However his own fortitude was so splendidly apparent that much of the tragedy was screened.

Mr. John P. Davis of Fisk Univ. Nashville, Tenn, gave a very formidable array of facts which he offered for present day elders to consider in their dealings with the Youth of today. Among other points he felt that age should step aside and make way for Youth which understands present day needs and demands more clearly.

Miss Gwendolin Bennett of the Barne's Foundation, Philadelphia, Pa, suggested that present leaders would do well to be more considerate, tolerant and encouraging to Youth which has progressed beyond their easy control and comprehension.

All facts found at the conference will be threshed out with a view to bettering conditions along all lines for the group at the next donference one year hence presumably at Nashville Tenn. A special coach was chartered for the delegates which left Durham, N.C. at 7:55.

Georgia Douglas Johnson.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1928.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary Through Mr. Kerwin
Subject: Mexico - Restrictive Immigration

The attached copy of report of Hon. William Dawson, American Consul General, Mexico City, Mexico, made to the Honorable The Secretary of State, U. S. A., under date of November 6, 1928, relates to the subject of "Restrictive Measures Affecting the Entry into Mexico of Persons of Negro Blood," as cited by Hon. Carlos G. Salceus, Chief of the Consultative Bureau in Charge of the General Secretariat, by direction of the Mexican Secretary of State, August 21, 1928.

The said citation, as addressed to the American Consul General, states that --

> "I beg to refer to your courteous note of the 28th of July, in which you request information respecting the requirements for admission into Mexico of persons of African origin, that is, Negroes.
>
> This Department has put into force measures restricting the admission of persons of the black race because said persons would only aggravate the problem of work which exists in the country and these measures tend only to meet a national necessity.
>
> By superior orders, only permits for temporary entry are granted to said persons of Negro race under the condition that a bond be furnished, the amount of which is fixed in each case individually, by this Department.
>
> The requirements for persons of this race who live on the border (U. S.) and who desire to make frequent visits of short duration in Mexico, consist in identification by the immigration authorities as often as it may be deemed necessary on crossing the border; but these visits must not be longer than twenty-four hours.
>
> This Department, bearing in mind that the restrictive measures apply to all persons of the Negro race, without any distinction whatsoever, considers that they should be applied without taking into consideration the more or less percentage of African blood of the interested parties. ***".

So far as the United States of America is concerned, I beg to suggest that the Mexican order above referred to is in contravention to the ethics and courtesy granted, under the law, by the U. S. Govern-

ment to citizens of Mexico who desire to enter the United States, and as to whom there is no BAR based upon color alone. Furthermore, the regulation sought to be enforced by the United Mexican States is based upon the discriminatory factor of color and race, without regard to nationality and without regard to quota or class, as determined by the ethical provisions promulgated by the Congress of the United States. The order seemingly vitiates the reciprocity which it is the intention of the United States Government shall exist between it and the Mexican Government.

Please permit me respectfully to suggest that the Secretary of Labor refer the matter to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or to the Senate Committee on Immigration, or to the Department of State, with the special request that a further explanation may be obtained as to Mexico's restrictive immigration measures based upon color and race, to the end that such discrimination may be forthwith removed and the citizens of the United States accorded the same immigration treatment as the United States accords to citizens of Mexico.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

February 5, 1931.

Memorandum:

To: The Chief Clerk

Referring to accompanying request of Mr. Ira De A. Reid, of the National Urban League, addressed to the Secretary of Labor under date of February 3d, in which the League requests "from the Department of Labor data relative to the number of Negroes on the annual Federal payroll, together with the aggregate salary for the years 1910-1930":

In the year 1923, and again in the year 1928, the Department of Labor issued an informative statement, such as that which is attached hereto, showing the total number of Negro employees in the service of the United States Government, together with their aggregate salaries for each of the respective fiscal years. Obviously, the compilation entailed considerable work, not only on the part of this Department, but, as well, on the part of the many other departments, bureaus and divisions of the Federal Service, each of which, in turn, issued schedules to their employees and computed totals which were finally summarized by the Department of Labor

From correspondence and other comments concerning the compilation it appears that practically all the Departments are willing to cooperate with this Department in this matter every four or five years; and I presume the Conciliation Service may again, in 1932, make a new compilation of Negro employees in the Federal Service. Just at the moment it would be a tremendous task to attempt to make such a summary as Mr. Reid desires; nor is it probable that much variation would be found as of the present date in comparison with the 1928 figures. To call upon all the Federal services at this time for the desired, and then to ask them again in 1932 to submit these estimates, I believe to be, at least, a slight imposition, inasmuch as the 1928 figures would seem to serve all practicable purposes.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Tennessee Coal, Iron &

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

INFORMATION FURNISHED COMMISSIONER OF CONCILIATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON D. C.

SPRING FESTIVALS:

Relative to detailed report concerning our spring festivals, I am enclosing programs of both the white and colored spring festivals. These festivals are a culmination of the work during the school year. The setting-up exercises and folk dances have been taught all during the year.

The pageant was written by the Superintendent of the Department of Social Science with the idea of impressing upon the children's minds more thoroughly some of the health and safety rules they have been taught during the year, and to "sell" to the fathers and mothers of the children, and to employees who come from far and near to attend this pageant the importance of prevention relative to diseases and safety.

The colored children and employees will always remember this pageant and it will be their chief topic of conversation for a year. About Thanksgiving time the people begin to ask what the pageant is going to be next spring and the adult classes are eager to know when they are going to begin making costumes. The spring festival is not only a means of holding the interest of the children in their various studies, club work, and adult sewing classes, the promoting of community spirit and bringing the parents, children and teachers in closer relation, a means of bringing employees and officials closer together, but is a marvelous piece of team work in the Department of Social Science and cooperation with the different departments in the Company.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAGEANT

In January the Superintendent of the Department of Social Science either selects or writes a pageant for the white children and one for the colored children. She works out the color effects and the staging of the pageants. She then discusses each pageant with the Superintendent of the Division of Physical Education and Athletics and the Supervisor of Recreation, who plan the dances, etc. The three select the music for the pageant. After the Division Superintendent of Physical Education and the Supervisor work out the dances, marches and exercises, they decide which school shall take certain parts and the number of children to be used in each event. The victrola records are ordered for each school, diagrams of the field and the marches and dances are made by the Superintendent of the Division of Physical Education and Athletics. When all plans are worked out a meeting is held with all recreation instructors in the schools and the drills, dances, etc. taught to them by the Superintendent of the Division of Physical Education and Athletics and Supervisor of Recreation. The recreation instructors then teach these dances, etc. to the children during their recreation classes. The Superintendent of the Department of Social Science meets with the Supervisor of Recreation and Supervisor of Home Economics and the costumes are planned. A sample costume is made for each school, the number of yards of material worked out and samples of colors submitted to the Purchasing Department who buys material. These materials are delivered to the

library of the Social Science Department and the home economics instructors from the different schools meet with the Supervisor of Home Economics and all material is cut and the correct amounts delivered to the different schools. The costumes are made by the children, their parents and the adult sewing classes under the direction of the sewing instructor in each village and the Supervisor of Home Economics. By means of these pageants we are able to interest a number of mothers in attending sewing classes who probably would not otherwise be interested. The properties are made by different clubs, groups of women, and boys in the manual training department under the direction of the Superintendent of the Division of Welfare and the Superintendent of the Division of Physical Education and Athletics. The different committees are appointed by the Superintendent of the Department of Social Science and all the machinery for the development of the pageant is in motion by the middle of February.

The English department of the schools uses the story of the pageant for lessons in reading, composition and dramatization. The interpretation of the music is taught in music lessons in the schools. The art department makes the posters advertising the pageant. Arithmetic and various other academic subjects are correlated with the work of the pageants. The different departments cooperating with the Social Science Department are:

Executive Department
Auditing Department
Operating Department
Transportation Department
Mining Department
Purchasing Department
Sanitary Department
Electrical Department
Labor Department
Ensley Steel Works
Fairfield Steel Works
Fairfield Car Works
Fairfield By-Product Works
Land Department
Roads and Building Department

During the closing week of school, each school gives an entertainment for the people in its own village and, besides various other entertainments, the children put on the same part they took in the pageant. All the costumes and properties used for the pageants are used over again for these entertainments. After the pageant and school entertainments are over, all costumes and properties are inventoried and are used all during the year by different clubs and other groups giving entertainments. Usable materials are used in costumes the following year.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Purpose: To provide an incentive for all-around development of the children in our schools and to create more interest in the schools on the part of the parents.

Amount: $300.00 - Colored Schools.

This amount is raised by the various schools and is apportioned according to the number of pupils. It provides for two scholarships of $150.00 each to two colored pupils. This amount is sufficient to pay for two years in county high schools, after which it is hoped the pupil can go on to college. If the money is not needed for high school, it is placed at interest to meet the first year of college work.

Committees:

Local: This is made up of the principal of the colored school and her instructors.

Central: This is made up of the Superintendent of the Social Science Department and the various Superintendents and Supervisors.

The Local Committee chooses the pupil to be considered from its school and the Central Committee makes the final selection from all the schools. The points considered are the following: First, Ability; Second, Quality of work done in academic, recreation, welfare and horticulture divisions; Third, The consent of parents that the child may use the scholarship; Fourth, Attendance; Fifth, General spirit; Sixth, Need of this aid.

At the present time there are seven colored scholarship pupils attending the various high schools and preparatory schools. The majority of these boys and girls are planning to go on to college. Some of these boys are working in the mills and mines during the summer to enable them to continue their education.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN:

Each spring a week is set aside as Clean-up Week in all the villages. A great effort is made to make it not only a Clean-up Week but a week for permanent improvement. It is usually advertised by putting posters in conspicuous places. The village is divided into sections with a captain in charge of a company of workers who are responsible for their section. The home economics lessons are correlated with the clean-up plan. Instructions for planting lawns, window boxes and flower seeds are distributed. There is excellent cooperation from the Sanitary Department in the collection of trash. A prize to the value of $5.00 has been offered in each village to the family making the greatest improvement. It has been interesting to have different ones tell us that they were not working for the prize, but had cleaned up because they were interested in keeping their homes clean.

STORY HOUR:

Story hours are held in six of our villages for the first, second and third grade children with the kindergarten teacher in charge. Dramatization is used in connection with the story telling.

BABY CLINICS:

Baby clinics are held in eight of our villages under the direction of the welfare worker and the doctor. Besides the help given from a physical standpoint, the mothers gain inspiration from each other and seem to enjoy meeting and visiting together; also valuable work along educational lines of proper diet and nutrition is accomplished through the clinics. The distribution of printed diet sheets and the constant emphasis on the use of whole grain products, green vegetables, raw and sun-dried fruit, and milk have resulted in these articles becoming part of the daily diet of many families.

BATH HOUSES:

Besides the bath houses at the works, we have bath houses for the colored people in our villages and the children are required to take baths as part of the recreational program.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CHURCH:

Sunday school and church services are held in most of our villages and the attendance is usually large. Numerous revivals are held during the year when all programs are set aside.

WOMEN'S CLUBS:

In several of the towns we have women's clubs which are helpful in various interests of the community. In practically all of our villages there are women's lodges which have a very good membership.

GIRLS' CLUB:

The Girl Crafters were organized for the colored girls. To a certain extent, the plan of the Girl Scout work is followed. The Crafters have their own manual with promise, motto and laws, and also a detailed outline of work which they follow. The uniform is a dark skirt, white middy and red tie. Emblems for the first and second class Crafters are red and blue stars on the left sleeve of the middy. There are six troops reaching approximately one hundred and thirty girls.

KINDERGARTENS:

We have six colored kindergartens, four of them carrying a double session, with an enrollment of two hundred and eighty-eight. We use the project method as we feel that self organized groups provide for the practice of democratic principles. We endeavor to instill into the children the right attitudes and the right hygienic, moral, social and cultural habits, and to create through play and work a desire to do something useful.

Health education is an important phase of the work. All children are weighed four times a year and efforts made through the cooperation of the teacher, the mother and a child specialist to find the cause of underweight and the remedy.

Each child pays twenty-five cents per month for lunch of nutritive value which is served during the kindergarten period each day and a rest period of fifteen minutes follows the lunch.

COOKING:

Cooking is taught to the sixth, junior one and junior two grades twice a week in ninety minute periods. The outline is based on meal planning. Several lessons are given over to the study and preparation of simple foods which are then followed by a meal lesson which includes:

1. Preparing of Meal
2. Serving of Meal
3. Cleaning up "after" Meal.

Study of foods includes:

1. Classification according to food principles and structure.
2. Diet suitable for:
   Babies,
   Children,
   Adults,
   Invalids - (brief).

HOUSEKEEPING LESSONS:

One hour each week to grades six, junior one and junior two. The lessons include:

Teaching of hand and machine sewing,
Selection of materials suitable for garments,
Making of undergarments, dresses and middies for the pupils themselves; a layette and some household linens.

SCHOOL LUNCH:

The school lunch is planned by the home economics instructor and prepared under her supervision by a maid. It is served at the cost of food only, three cents for one serving, or two servings for five cents. Emphasis is laid on the serving of milk, vegetables and whole wheat bread as far as possible. The children are expected to supplement this lunch by bringing something from home.

NUTRITION CLINICS:

Clinics are conducted along Dr. Emerson's plan for children habitually more than seven percent underweight, who care to join.

All the children in all the schools are weighed and measured at stated times during the school year and very definite work done in teaching better health habits as:

1. Correct food,
2. Proper amount of sleep,
3. Recreation in the sunshine,
4. Personal Cleanliness,

which show, as the year progresses, results in added weight on the majority of the children.

Adult Classes: Classes are held to meet the demand in either cooking or sewing. Classes in cooking are on basic principles of nutrition with simple cookery. Classes in sewing are for practical help in planning wardrobes and making garments. Individual problems are solved.

CANNING:

During the summer, classes in canning are held for both children and adults. The proceedure in each group is alike.

The canner brings her own jars, rubber rings, and produce. The home economics instructor directs the work, teaching the process and then supervising the individual worker until the finished product is ready to be taken home. Particular emphasis has been laid on the canning of vegetables, although no matter what is brought, either fruit or vegetables, aid is given. Many of the home gardens produce more vegetables than can be consumed, and it is the excess the members of the classes are urged to can.

SCHOOL GARDENING:

General Aims and Purposes of the Work in the School Gardens:

1. Educational:
   (a) To teach the pupil methods of food production.
   (b) To furnish a means of coordinating mind and muscle.
   (c) To vitalize and strengthen the work in elementary agriculture.

2. Economics:
   (a) To help the pupil contribute to the family food supply.
   (b) To give the pupil a means of earning money during vacation and out of school hours.
   (c) To encourage incidentally increased production on part of employees.

3. Social:
   (a) To give the pupil an opportunity to cooperate with others through garden clubs and beautification contests.

4. Recreational:
   (a) To give wholesome outdoor exercises during the school hours,
   (b) To furnish the pupil a means of diversion through interest in plants.

The garden work is taught to the boys and girls in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades at both the white and colored schools. There is one teacher at each school who has full charge of the outside gardening and indoor agriculture work, as well as all garden activities.

As far as possible, the school garden work is made continuous. In Alabama, green vegetables can be grown in the gardens every month of the year. This is an example for the people and many home gardeners have benefited by watching the school gardens month by month.

PRIZES:

Prizes are offered for the three best white and colored gardens as follows:

For the best school garden.....$15.00
For the second best..... 10.00
For the third best..... Honorable mention.

For the best individual plot in each school garden..$1.50
For the second best..... 1.00
For the third best.....Honorable Mention.

The gardens are judged by local seedsmen according to the tabulated score cards:

Score Card for Inspecting Gardens

	Perfect Score	Actual Score Percent
I. Condition of vegetables at the time of inspection		
A. Freedom from damage by insects and plant diseases	15	
B. Healthy growing appearance of vegetables	10	
II. Arrangement of gardens.		
A. Proper space between rows	5	
B. Straightness of rows	5	
C. Proper space between plants (including stand of plants and thinning)	10	
III. Cultural Practices.		
A. Preventing and destroying weeds, maintaining dust mulch	20	
B. Properly supporting running beans, peas, staking tomatoes, etc.	10	
IV. Evidence of succession of crops; that is, when one crop is harvested, following it by another in order to maintain supply of vegetables through season.	15	
V. Fertilizing the garden	10	
Total.....	100	

GARDEN LUNCHES:

As soon as the vegetables are mature, which is at the end of the school term, garden lunches are held at which only vegetables from the school gardens are cooked by the home economics girls and served to the different instructors, officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, or parents, and the members of the garden and home economics classes.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS:

Fall and Winter Garden Produce - Vegetables:

Kale	Crimson Clover
Cabbage	Rye
Collards	Wheat
Radish	Oats
Onion	Barley
Spinach	Turnip

Spring Garden - Vegetables:

Radish	Beets
Onion	Lettuce (Head)
Spinach	Lettuce (Leaf)
Kale	Endive
Mustard	Parsley
Turnip	Beans(Bush)
Cabbage	Beans (Pole)
Collards	Pepper
Swiss Chard	Tomatoes
Carrots	Corn

Summer Garden - Vegetables:

Beets	Eggplant
Carrots	Pepper
Swiss Chard	Tomatoes
Okra	Sweet Potatoes
Turnips	

Flowers in School Gardens:

Zinnia	Narcissus
Nasturtium	Pansy
Sweet Pea	Cannas
Larkspur	Verbena
Poppy	Tulip

ARBOR DAY AND BIRD DAY:

The boys and girls always enjoy the annual Arbor Days and Bird Days, as they have the privilege of speaking before the whole school. Programs as per attached are given at each school.

HOME GARDENS:

We have approximately two thousand home gardens and four community gardens and they are encouraged to raise their own vegetables, and as an incentive the following prizes are offered at each town and planting tables are distributed:

First prize.....	$10.00
Second prize.....	5.00
Third prize.....	2.50
Fourth prize.....	2.50
Fifth prize.....	2.50

The people are also urged to make their home grounds beautiful and attractive by planting trees, shrubs and flowers. Circulars on how, when and what to plant are also distributed to the people.

SPEED BALL:

We have seven colored boys' teams playing in two divisions, winners playing in championship series.

VOLLEY BALL:

There are eight colored girls' teams playing in two divisions with championship series.

BASKET BALL:

During the past season we had fifty-four colored boys' teams and fifty-five girls' teams, making a total of one hundred and nine teams. The season culminated into two tournaments composed of fourteen boys' teams and fourteen girls' teams.

The schedule of games is so arranged that we have a rest period from twelve to about two o'clock, at which time all the players eat in central auditorium, bringing their own lunches and the hosts providing, generally, hot cocoa or soup. This getting-together sportsmanship meeting has become one of the predominant features of our tournaments. We have speeches by various people associated with the schools, principals, physical education instructors, captains of teams, songs, yells and stunts.

TWO PAGEANTS:

I am enclosing copies of this year's programs, one for the colored with a cast of about three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five children and twenty thousand spectators, and one for the white with a cast of about eight hundred and fifty-two children and ten thousand spectators.

MASS ATHLETICS AND FIELD DAY EVENTS:

Following our spring festivals, we conduct a Mass Athletic Meet, in keeping with the desire of this division to interest as many boys and girls as possible in athletic activities regardless of ability. The Mass Athletic program is combined with the Field Day events, the white boys' and girls' events taking place on one day and the colored boys' and girls' events on another. The Mass Athletics are conducted at the schools. In deciding the winner of our Mass Athletic Meet, all the children who are physically fit in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades take part, the boys being tested in three events, thirty-five yard dash, running broad jump, running high jump; the girls being tested in three events, twenty-five yard dash, running and catching and volley ball serving.

In our Field Day events we have a junior classification with fifty yard dash running broad jump, running high jump and five hundred yard relay with ten boys taking part, and a senior classification with one hundred yard dash, running broad jump, running high jump and a one thousand yard relay with ten runners.

In the girls' events we have one classification which consists of twenty-five yard dash, running and catching, volley ball serving and two hundred and fifty yard relay with ten girls to a team, scoring first, second, third, fourth and fifth places.

The total points won in Mass Athletics are combined with the total points won in the Field Day events and trophy shields are awarded the winners.

In addition to the above program we have an athletic efficiency badge test carried out in three tests, in which a boy or girl completes certain events receiving a certain specified number of points for ability, and the total number of points providing a classification of junior, intermediate or senior athlete. This athletic badge test is made very simple without handicaps, age requirements or any other complications. This makes the administration of such large numbers practical. Three meets are conducted during the year, at which bronze, silver or gold badges are awarded. Over four hundred and twenty of these badges were won last year and were paid for by the children themselves, or through entertainments given by the different schools.

BASEBALL:

Practically all of our towns have several men's teams, both white and colored. This year our season opened the middle of April and will close the middle of September. We also have boys' teams from boys' clubs who play baseball during the summer season when school is out. This applies to white and colored boys.

RANGER CLUBS:

The colored boys' clubs are called "Rangers". There are eight of these clubs. The activities consist of a program made up of a number of the boy scout ideas, combined with athletics. Summer baseball is worked out entirely through these organizations. The insignia we use for the Ranger clubs is different from the boy scouts. No boy is an actual member of the club until he has passed the tenderfoot test. Before passing this test he is considered a candidate. The tenderfoot tests are divided into three tests. The candidate secures a red, white or blue ribbon to wear in his coat lapel by:

1. Red Ribbons: Knowing the Ranger motto, sign, salute and the significance of the red, white and blue ribbons.
2. White " : Knowing the composition and history of the national flag and the customary respect due it.
3. Blue " : Knowing how to tie certain knots.

A tenderfoot Ranger becomes a second-class Ranger by passing an additional test along the line of boy scout work. A gold braid is added to his ribbons. A second-class Ranger may become a first-class Ranger by passing an additional group of tests, and is awarded a gold T. C. I. Ranger badge. This badge is about the size of a penny and has one torch with three flames indicating the three parts of the Ranger oath, surrounded by twelve stars, indicating the twelve laws, with a laurel wreath indicating achievement. These clubs are a real influence for good in the various communities.

MOTION PICTURES:

We have six colored shows per week in the different communities. During the year August 1923 to September 1924 we had a total of two hundred and forty-four shows with an attendance of forty-two thousand five hundred and fifteen people.

In general, the programs consist of five, six or seven reel subjects of the best, clean comedy drama, with one reel general educational, or cartoon. In the selection of these programs great care has been taken to eliminate every possible objectional feature and to provide a clean, wholesome entertainment. An admission of five cents is charged for children and ten cents for adults. One-half of the proceeds goes to one of the following organizations in rotation:

Boys' Clubs — Girls' Clubs
Athletics — Community Fund
Educational Fund

SCHOOLS:

The Company assists the county in the operation of twenty-two schools at our various communities in the Birmingham district. There are twenty-two special physical education instructors, fourteen colored and eight white, who conduct daily a total of one hundred and ten classes of thirty minutes each, five times a week, for a total of approximately six thousand children.

GAME HOUR:

The game hour for young people is very popular, especially in the winter. They gather at the community houses under the supervision of the teachers and enjoy games and light refreshments.

The men and boys have their athletic clubs' meetings and play table games.

DRAMATICS:

The colored schools put on plays during the year and present simple pageants at Christmas.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Among the musical organizations are: School Glee Club and Double Quartette, Male Quartette and Church Choirs.

To reach Westfield by street car, take South Ensley Car and get off at Post Office in Fairfield and take taxi at Hall's Drug Store for Westfield.

To reach Westfield by automobile, drive to Fairfield business center, go West across railroad tracks, bearing left after crossing tracks, on past By-Product Plant and Commissary bearing left into Westfield.

COMMITTEES

Central

Miss Winifred Collins, General Chairman

Mr. A. S. Hotchkiss.....Chairman Recreation Exhibition and Pageant

Miss Elsie V. Peters.....Assistant Chairman Recreation Exhibition and Pageant.

Miss Mabel Vogleson.....Chairman Properties Committee

Miss May McClevey.....Chairman Costume Committee

Miss Annie V. Lynch.....Chairman Publicity Committee

Miss Pearl Wald.....Chairman Transportation Committee

Costumes

Ida Forest
Luella Powell
Mattie McCord
Nona Powell
Louise Welton
Indiana Johnson
Cora Cade
Odessa McKinney
Charlotte Belser
Cornelia J. Smith
Catherine Kennedy
Mabel Terrell
Mattie Alexander
Janetta Eubank

Recreation Exhibit

Annabelle Frazier
Leslie Means
Elizabeth M. Tucker
Maud Steverson
Estelle Labon
Willie Stallworth
Maggie Webb
Nannie Brown
Thelma Coleman
Eliza Bowen
Rosalon Adams
Rena Avrette
Dorothy Jackson
Janetta Eubank

RECREATION EXHIBITION

I.	May Pole Dance	Grade 3—All Schools	336
II.	Flag Salute	All Schools	1024
III.	Mass Drill	Grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8—All Schools	
IV.	Negro Melodies	All Schools	1038
V.	(a) "How D'ye Do, My Partner."		
	(b) "Seven Pretty Girls"	Grades 1 and 2—All Schools	1200
VI.	Tumbling	Boys—All Schools	48
VII.	(a) "Hey Little Lassie"		
	(b) "Hansel and Gretel"	Kindergarten Children—All Schools	295

PROLOGUE OF PAGEANT

Children from Westfield Nos. 1 and 2

I. POSTER

II. HEALTH FLAG

GUARDS: Right Food
Fresh Air
Cleanliness
Recreation
Rest

III. SAFETY FIRST

"One ounce of prevention worth one pound of cure".

GUARDS: Thoughtfulness
Carefulness
Watchfulness
Calmness
Helpfulness

IV. HEALTHY DIET

GUARDS: Fresh Fruits
Milk
Cereal
Green Vegetables
Whole Wheat Bread
Pure Water

V. HEALTHY SPORTS

Fishing
Hunting
Volley Ball and Basketball
Soccer and Speed Ball
Baseball
Tennis
Golf
Swimming

IV. SUN

"The sun kills germs."

RAYS OF THE SUN: Kind Words
Good Deeds
Cheerfulness
Loyalty
Honesty
Prosperity

COLORED SPRING FESTIVAL

CHARACTERS

Herald	*Edna Harris*	1
Ceres	*Mary Lee White*	1
Ceres' Attendants	*Westfield No. 2*	6
Fruits	*Wenonah No.1*	40
Milk	*Westfield No. 2*	6
Grains	*Ishkooda*	40
Vegetables	*Edgewater*	80
Villagers	*Blocton, Ensley No. 2, Ketona, Muscoda No. 2 Wenonah Nos. 1 and 2, Westfield Nos. 1 and 2*	128
Butterflies	*Wenonah No. 1*	60
Representatives of Fresh Air	*Muscoda No. 1*	44
Representatives of Water	*Ensley No. 1*	50
Diana	*Vatness Bennett*	1
Diana's Attendants	*Westfield Nos. 1 and 2*	60
Sun Warriors	*Bayview and Docena*	60
Education	*Floyd Thomas*	1
Strength	*Robert George*	1
Enlightenment	*Ruth Allen*	1
Wisdom	*Viola McMorris*	1
Diseases	*Bayview, Blocton, Docena, Ensley No. 1, Ketona, Muscoda No. 1, Wenonah Nos. 1 and 2, Westfield Nos. 1 and 2*	104
	Total	3975

THE DOWNFALL OF DISEASES

Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture, who dwells among the mortals she loves, is alarmed over the spreading influence of disease among the people. She appeals to the Court of Jupiter for advice. It is agreed that on Ceres' fete day the Court would send representatives of Fresh Air, Water, Outdoor Sports, and Sun Warriors to aid her attendants, Vegetables, Cereals, Fruit, and Milk in entertaining her guests hoping to attract them away from disease. Enlightenment, Wisdom, Education, and Strength also agree to attend the Festival to help educate the people along the lines of health and give them strength to resist the germs of disease.

Episode I

Entrance of Ceres and her attendants, Fruit, Cereals, Pure Milk, and Vegetables. The people arrive to pay homage to Ceres. Fresh Air, Water, Diana and her attendants, Mercury and Sun Warriors, arrive. The arrival of Wisdom, Enlightenment, Education, and Strength is announced. Diseases come uninvited and mingle among the people whispering evil things about Ceres' guests.

Episode No. II

Representatives of Cereals and Fruit dance together trying to attract the attention of the people. Diseases are angry and attack them, but are overpowered. The representatives of different vegetables, Turnip Greens, Spinach, Beans, Lettuce, Carrots, Potatoes, and Beets, dance hoping to make themselves so well liked by the people that their popularity will help to cause the downfall of all Diseases. The Diseases are more furious and assail them trying to overcome their influence, but are forced to retreat. Fresh Air and Water dance together followed by Diana and her attendants, all of whom plead with the people to seek more fresh air and outdoor recreation. Diseases also attack them and are overcome. The Sun Warriors attack the remaining Diseases and take them captive. The people have become tremendously interested in Ceres' guests and are most curious to know how they have been able to defeat the Diseases who have for so long a time ruled them. Wisdom and Enlightenment, Education and Strength tell the people that by caring for their bodies and eating plenty of Fresh Fruit, Cereal, Green Vegetables, Whole Wheat Bread, drinking Pure Milk and Water, sleeping at least eight hours each night with windows open and taking plenty of outdoor exercise they will become strong and healthy and able to overcome the influence of Disease. The people cheer for good health and swear allegiance to her as the flag of health is raised.

THE DOWNFALL OF DISEASES

MUSIC

1. Changez les Dames, Polka ..... *Alferi*
2. General Pershing March ..... *Carl D. Vandirsloo*
3. Liberty Loan March ..... *Sousa*
4. Sagamore March ..... *Goldman*
5. How D'ye Do, My Partner ..... *Swedish Folk Dance*
6. Seven Pretty Girls ..... *Swedish Folk Dance*
7. Dixie ..... *Dan Emmet*
8. Hey Little Lassie ..... *Swedish Folk Dance*
9. Hansel and Gretel ..... *German Folk Dance*
10. Aida, Grand March (Act 2, Scene 2) ..... *Verdi*
11. Repasz Band ..... *Chas. S. Sweeley*
12. Le Secret ..... *Leonard Gautier*
13. Blue Danube Waltz ..... *Johann Strauss*
14. La Czarine Mazurka ..... *Ganne*
15. Naila Ballet, Intermezzo ..... *Delibes*
16. Sylvia Ballet, Pizzicato Polka ..... *Delibes*
17. The Wedding of the Rose ..... *Lem Jessel*
18. Coppelia Ballet, Mazurka ..... *Delibes - Tobani*
19. College Life March ..... *Frantsen*

Music Furnished By

T. C. I. WHITE BAND

and

COLORED INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL BAND

FIELD DAY

Mr. A. S. Hotchkiss, *Chairman*
Miss Elsie Peters, *Assistant Chairman*

The Field Day for All Schools will be held at Westfield Athletic Field on Saturday, May 23, at 1 P. M. The following events will be held:

Boys Under 13 Years

Events

50-yard Dash
Running Broad Jump
Running High Jump
500-yard Relay
10 boys on each team, each boy running 50 yards.

Boys 13 Years and Over

Events

100-yard Dash
Running Broad Jump
Running High Jump
1000-yard Relay
10 boys on each team, each running 100 yards.

Girls All Ages

Events

25-yard Dash
Running and Catching
Volley Ball Serving
Team Shuttle Relay
10 girls on each team, each running 25 yards.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded the boy and girl winners of first, second and third places in each event.

Boys' and Girls' School Trophies will be awarded to the school winning the most points in Mass Athletics and Field Day Events.

WELFARE, GARDEN AND ACADEMIC

EXHIBITS

WILL BE HELD AT EACH SCHOOL

May 28 to June 4

1925

Bayview	Ketona
Blocton	Muscoda No. 1
Docena	Muscoda No. 2
Edgewater	Wenonah No. 1
Ensley No. 1	Wenonah No. 2
Ensley No. 2	Westfield No. 1
Ishkooda	Westfield No. 2

(Thomas), Hon. James C.

Law Offices
JAMES C. THOMAS
11 Park Place
New York City
Barclay 2392

Mr Snyder - Pharmacy
this for me
Vpl

Oct. 30, 1930

Mr. Carl Phillips
c/o United States Dept. of Labor
17th St. & G St. NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Carl:

I represent a German who entered the United States in 1925 with a quota immigration visa, but instead of coming as a passenger he came over as a seaman and did not pay his head tax.

I understand under the regulations (Regulation 101) that he may submit himself for examination at the port of arrival and legalize his entry.

Not having had a case of this kind, it will be appreciated if you will ascertain from the Department if this is possible.

Thanking you for your attention, and trusting that you are enjoying this delightful season, I am,

Cordially yours,

JCT:AR

P. S. Why not come up for the Hampton-Lincoln game Saturday?

2
1

OK
K.F.P. 11/5/30.
File/K.P.

December 27, 1930.

James C. Thomas, Esq.,
11 Park Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jim:

I cannot thank you enough for the detailed interest which you took in the Patterson case, referred to me by Secretary of Labor Doak. I have your letter of December 26th and assure you that Secretary Doak appreciates very much the promptness and courtesy which you accorded him in looking into this matter. He would be glad to thank you in person some time you are down this way.

Of course, I realize fully that the matter was somewhat of an imposition upon you, and was worthy of professional considerations, other than courtesy and good friendship. However, I felt that you would excuse my attitude and would know that at any future time I would be glad to act similarly in your behalf or in behalf of anyone whom you might designate.

Under the circumstances I do not see what, if anything, else, can be done. As Judge Coleman suggests, perhaps something can be done after some part of the sentence has been served.

I am passing your letter and the entire file along back to Secretary Doak, and assure you that he and this office thank you sincerely for your prompt efforts and friendly interest.

Cordially and sincerely,

4

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Will see you some time after January 5th.

...S ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12018

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Interior Dept., 18 & F Sts., N. W. NATIONAL 7100 BRANCH 47 1931 FEB 13 PM 3 00

WW 140 20=PR NEWYORK NY 13 241P

KARL F PHILLIPS=

COMM OF CONCILIATION DEPT OF LABOR=

PLEASE TELEGRAPH COLLECT STATUS OF ITALIAN PREFERENCE QUOTA CITIZEN WIFE PETITIONING FOR HUSBAND APPROXIMATE TIME HE MUST WAIT BEFORE ISSUANCE=

JAMES C THOMAS.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Thompson O. B.

National Association

Railway Mechanics, Helpers, and Freight Handlers

A. B. Thompson, President

Chicago_____19

P. O. Box No, 851,
Birmingham, Ala,
August 12. 1926.

Department Of Labor,
Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of recent date advising me that Personnel who will constitute the members of the Mediation Board has been already appointed, and that confirmation was expected shortly, has been received.

I beg to say; that I have been awaiting further information regarding the Board, where and how to address it.and whether or not it it has began operating.

Any information relative to this matter will be highly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply.

Very truly yours.

_____
Nat'l President.

N 7 P

August 14, 1926.

Mr. A. B. Thompson,
President, National Ass'n Railway Mechanics,
P. O. Box No. 851,
Birmingham, Ala.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

I have your inquiry of August 12th, concerning the U. S. Railway Mediation Board, created by Congress under the so-called Watson-Parker measure.

The Board is now located at its official headquarters; and mail addressed to it in the Earle Theatre Building, Thirteenth and "E" Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., should be duly received by the Board.

If you care to, you might, in seeking full information from the Board itself, address your preliminary inquiries to Hon. Hywell Davies, a member of the Board, who was formerly a Commissioner of Conciliation in this Department. Mr. Davies will, I am sure, take pleasure in presenting your inquiries to the Board and in seeing that you are given full official information concerning any questions you may care to present.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

National Association

Railway Mechanics, Helpers, and Freight Handlers

A. B. Thompson, President

Chicago _____ 19

P. O. Box No,851,
Birmingham, Ala,
August 16, 1926.

Department of Labor.
Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your favorof the 14th inst, advising me in matters relative to the Mediation Board created by Congress under the Watson-Parker Bill.

I thank you very kindly for the information which it contained. I am addressing Mr. Davis to day.

Thanks.

Rspectfully yours.

A. B. Thompson
Natl President.

Travel

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

July 29, 1925.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Columbus, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio, or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

RECORDED:

Chief Clerk

Robe Carl White,
ACTING SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1926."
~~191-.~~"

14—883

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1925.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Raleigh, N. C., Durham, N. C., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with conciliation matters.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Robe Carl White
ROBE CARL WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1926."

14—883

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

September 28, 1926.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From **Washington, D. C.,**

To **New York, N. Y.,** or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, **and return to Washington, D. C.**

For the purpose of **performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.**

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with Departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

(Signed) Robe Carl White.

ROBE CARL WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, **1927.**
~~1927~~ ."

14—888

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

November 25, 1927.

Madam:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Durham, N. C., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926. 1929

(Signed) Robe Carl White.

Robe Carl White,
ACTING SECRETARY.

Recorded:

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, ~~1928.~~" 1929

14—888

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

June 4, 1928.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Richmond, Va., Norfolk, Va., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with Departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

(Sgd) W. W. HUSBAND.

ACTING SECRETARY.

Recorded:

S. J. GOMPERS
Chief Clerk.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1928."
~~191~~."

14—888

June 4, 1928.

Mr. M. E. Diggs,
725 Avenue B,
Norfolk, Va.

My dear Mr. Diggs:

I shall arrive in Norfolk at 11:33 a. m., next Sunday morning, June 10th, via Norfolk & Western Railway, from Richmond.

Please bear in mind that I shall desire to leave Norfolk on the 6:00 p. m., N. & W. train, for Richmond, thence to Washington, inasmuch as I have an important official conference scheduled for Monday morning.

Thank you for your courtesy in offering to meet me. I sincerely hope the meeting may come up to your expectations, in every respect.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. During the interim from 11:33 a. m., until the meeting hour, I should appreciate having an hour or two of quiet and rest.

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D.C.

June 13, 1929.

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D.C.,

To Atlanta, Ga., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D.C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Ata per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with departmental regulations dated June 30, 1929.

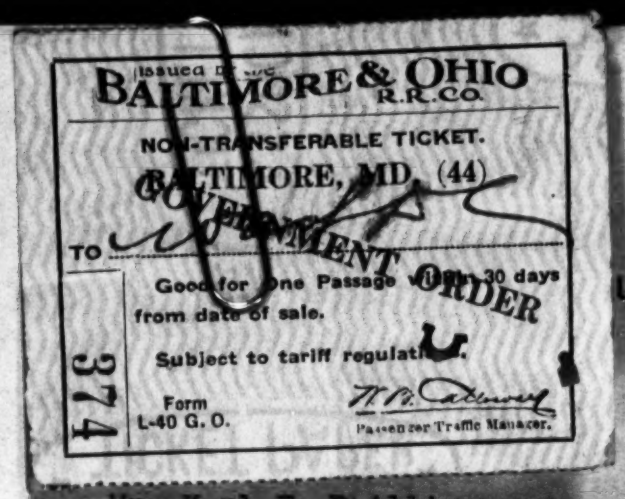
Recorded:

SECRETARY.

Chief Clerk.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1929."

14—888



AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D.C.

August 30, 1929.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D.C.

To Baltimore, Md. or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D.C.

For the purpose of performimg official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

At a per diem not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

Robe Carl White
Robe Carl White
ACTING SECRETARY.

Recorded:
R Simpson
Chief Clerk

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1930 ~~1928~~."

14—888

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

October 7, 1929.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To New York, N. Y., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

Chief Clerk.

Robe Carl White,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1930."

14—888

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

February 18, 1930.

Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D. C.,

To Norfolk, Va., or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary, and return to Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with Departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

Chief Clerk

Robe Carl White,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1930 ~~xxxx~~."

14—883

Con. No. 2.

AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF CONCILIATION
WASHINGTON

Georgia D. Johnson,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D.C.

September 12,1931.

Madam:

You are hereby authorized to travel by the most direct or usually traveled route

From Washington, D.C.

To Crisfield, Md. or such other point or points in the United States as may be necessary and return to Washington, D.C.

For the purpose of performing official work directly connected with Conciliation matters.

At a per diem rate not to exceed $6.00 in lieu of subsistence, or less, in accordance with Departmental regulations dated June 30, 1926.

This travel is to begin on the date given above or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recorded:

Chief Clerk

SECRETARY.

APPROPRIATION: "Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1931."

1932

14—888

Triggs, W. J. M. (Florence)

JOSEPH M. TRIGG
1605 15TH ST., N. W.
PHONE, NORTH 2415
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 14th 1925

Dear Karl:

Some months ago I spoke to you about Harris a clerk in the P.O. taking the examination for the Foreign Service. He took again in July. I asked him to give me a memo of his experience etc which is enclosed. He is deserving and worthy of assistance. Can you suggest anything at this time that can be done for him? I'll appreciate your good offices. Yours for

P.S.
Since bought an automobile our paths do not cross I hear however you are well & happy.

Name: Marcellus M. Harris.

Age: 23 Years.

Education: Public schools of Washington, D.C., Graduated Howard University, June 1923, Bacheler of Arts. Lieut. Officers Reserve Corps, U.S. Army.

Qualifications and Experience: Took Foreign Service Examination January 1925. Averaged 74.5% in written examination. Examined again for Foreign Service, July 1925. Results not yet obtained. Traveled in United States over ~~whle~~ whole country and Mexico, particularly West Coast and Lower California. Fitted for Consular Service as Clerk or higher grade if examinations prove satisfactory.

August 3, 1925.

Mr. Joseph M. Trigg,
1605 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Joe:

Kindly pardon my seeming neglect in replying to your letter of July 14th, concerning Mr. Marcellus M. Harris. I am quite behind in all my work and am engaged in the trying task of preparing for a long trip to Kentucky and Ohio. Can you have Mr. Harris come in to see me either Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. In that way I can gain a better insight of what might be done for him, so far as my humble assistance is concerned, which, as you know, is ever at your command.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Unemployment - Union
Adoque

For Immediate Release May 23, 1931

EMPLOYMENT STILL BAD

NEGROES LOSE TO WHITES

URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS FOR APRIL

The National Urban League's monthly check on employment conditions among Negroes shows that wages have dropped decidedly in all sections of the country, that whites continue to supercede Negro workers in hotels, and that new people have moved into Northern and Southern cities from neighboring rural areas. Only in a few cities are conditions thought to be improving. In most places they are either at a standstill or in worse shape.

In Spartanburg, South Carolina, wages dropped from 5 to 20 per cent. A monthly wage of $30 for domestics in Seattle is common, and men in the lumbering camps are paid as little as 18 cents per hour. In Richmond construction laborers have been reduced from 35 to 20 and 25 cents per hour. Only by accepting reduced wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. have Negroes been able to keep their jobs in Grand Rapids.

In the New York area wages for domestics and common laborers have shown similar curtailment. Women recently employed in an important business establishment are working for less than whites who formerly held the job, and doing more work than it ordinarily entails. In some places men are paid considerably less than whites working alongside of them.

Cutting of prices was resorted to in South Carolina by a cleaning and dyeing establishment run by whites, when a similar business was opened by Negroes employing ten workers. In at least two cities on the Pacific Coast, white girls are now waiting in hotels in the place of Negro men. Attempts are being made to crystallize sentiment against continuing the policy of employing Negro bellmen and waiters in hotels in certain sections of the South. When department stores in Richmond discontinued their delivery service and entered into contracts with express companies to handle their packages, a number of Negro drivers lost their jobs.

Strangers are moving into Denver, Detroit, Atlanta, Akron (Ohio), Boston, and Philadelphia. Some reports indicate a movement to the farms from cities, but the largest movement appears to be in the opposite direction.

Unemployment - Congress

e, and if we can give real relief to the drought-stricken farmers with our vote, you can count upon mine. I will go along [applause], because it is time the residents of the rural districts and the workers of the cities stood together in this common bond of misery and poverty which united them. [Applause.]

I do not mean by that that I would vote to take over some bonds that some bankers may want to dump and use the farmer as a leverage. We will come to that at a later time.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I construed the matter to be that the President does not seem to be willing to submit to what we suggest, and that this loan is to be made simply to relieve the President from agreeing with us, and that the loan is never expected to be paid. Certainly there would be no security received for it.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. If that is the purpose, then I want an opportunity of recording my protest by voting against it.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I take it the gentleman is entirely right, but that is the way it looked to me.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Now, as to conditions in New York City. There is a real crisis in our city. We have several hundred thousand unemployed. All needy cases are not getting relief. I have a telegram from Mr. Lawson Purdy, president of the Charity Organization Society, one of the largest charitable organizations in New York City, in which he says:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 7, 1931.*

Hon. F. H. LaGUARDIA,
House of Representatives:

Emergency work bureau now employes about 24,000. Can not take on more. After bureau ceased to employ additional men it continued to register and in about 10 days registered 6,200. No one knows how many more would accept such employment if available. This society is now spending in east Harlem for relief alone about $20,000 per month. This is in addition to expenditures by emergency work bureau, which totaled over $1,600,000 in January for the whole city. At present rate of expenditure funds of emergency work bureau will be nearly exhausted by April 1. Resources of this society are strained but not exhausted. Number of unemployed in New York is estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 people. The number of persons whose savings are exhausted and whose families and friends can not relieve their need we do not know. We know that relief expenditures from private funds exceed $2,000,000 per month.

LAWSON PURDY.

Here is a telegram from the commissioner of public welfare of the city of New York which gives an idea of the extent of unemployment in my city:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 9, 1931.*

Hon. F. H. LaGUARDIA,
House Office Building:

Understand 3-day relief employment quota set by emergency unemployment committee entirely filled until April. Funds for this avenue of relief entirely allocated and limited. Can refer no other agency to obtain 3-day employment. Estimated number of persons receiving relief, 400,000 through mayor's committee; emergency unemployment committee and the various private welfare and relief agency, 90,000. Meals served daily on bread line; persons needing relief and not obtaining same. Difficult to obtain number unless application is made, and many persons do not apply because receiving relief from relatives and friends. Relief budget funds are available to April 30. If the present crisis has serious continuation plans will necessarily have to be extended. Relief for old-age security, veterans' relief, child-welfare allowances, blind, and dependent children not included.

FRANK J. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Department of Public Welfare.

Gentlemen, are we to stand idly by in a condition of that kind and discuss State rights and argue about constitutional limitations? I have said before that when these unemployed and drought-stricken farmers are stricken with sickness by reason of undernourishment, so as to create an epidemic, then no one will question the power of the Government to step in and help. There is no question about it. If they became disorderly in their protest, then the Government can step in and preserve order with bayonets; but it seems incredible to me that we can not do something before we get to a crisis. Why could we not grant preventive aid instead of waiting the need of granting curative aid or the necessity of sending punitive assistance?

Now, gentlemen, I am going to quote to-day, not from a radical but from a real conservative one of the best-known clergymen of this country. He happens to be the personal pastor of one of the richest men in this country. I am going to quote from Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of the Riverside Church, from a sermon he preached on December 28, 1930, the last Sunday of last year.

Doctor Fosdick said:

Once more, we still have a chance to build a humane and decent economic life that will minister to the welfare of all people. I do not see how anyone can look across the world to-day without perceiving that it is a narrow chance. For, see the picture: Communism rising as a prodigious world power and all the capitalistic nations arming themselves to the teeth to fly at each other's throats and tear each other to pieces. I suspect that folks are generally tempted to think of ministers of religion as visionary idealists and business men as hard-headed realists. Upon the contrary, I should like nothing better than to help some of my business friends to be hard-headed realists just now. For capitalism is on trial. That is the realistic situation. Our whole capitalistic society is on trial; first within itself, for obviously there is something the matter with the operation of a system that over the western world leaves millions upon millions of people out of work who want work and millions more in the sinister shadows of poverty. Second, capitalism is on trial with communism for its world competitor. Now, I do not like communism. I love liberty too much. I can not stomach such oppression of free speech, free assembly, free labor as communism involves. But this verbal damning of communism now prevalently popular in the United States will get us nowhere. The decision between communism and capitalism hinges on one point. Can capitalism adjust itself to this new age? Can it move out from its old individualism, dominated by the selfish profit motive, and so create a new cooperative epoch with social planning and social control, that it can serve, better than it has, the welfare of all the people? If it can, it can survive. If it can not, some form of communism will be forced upon our children. Be sure of that! To-day our chance to build a more decent economic life, but, if we lose it, to-morrow our children wanting a ghost of that chance back again.

The issue of all this is a deep need, which I urge on my conscience just as I urge it on yours. We need a rebirth of citizenship, a rebirth of public spirit, a renaissance of spiritual life and ethical Christianity that will issue in social mindedness. With prosperity, selfish individualism is natural. When wealth is plentiful each one struggles for as large a share as possible for himself. But that is not our situation now. Some of you here this morning are suffering cruelly in this depression. Some of you here whom I know personally accustomed to plenty are in a situation where penury is lurking around the corner. And the factors that caused that are not individual but social; they are not even national—they are world-wide.

Selfish individualism for man or nation in this new world is downright insanity. There was a time, on the frontier, when a man could be the master of his own fate, but now a man's welfare or a man's disaster depends so on world-wide conditions which he can not handle for himself that only social mindedness, cooperatively handling them together for the good of all, can meet the issue. John Wesley said once, "The world is my parish." Unless we can get that kind of public spirit, with some intelligence to make it effective, nothing else can save us.

That gentlemen, coming from one of the most representative men of the pulpit, as I said before, Dr. Emerson Fosdick, of the Riverside Church of New York City.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I yield.

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demic of disease or if you have an epidemic of pellagra, it is not going to stop at sectional or State lines. If you have a part of the American people losing faith in their Government, it is not going to be sectional; it is going to be universal. The other task before us is to provide now against these periods of suffering when we have industrial depression and unemployment. It can be avoided.

Some of you gentlemen who are older than I will remember the fight waged against employers' liability insurance. It was called socialistic; it was called paternalistic; it was argued that men would purposely stick their hands in the cogs of machinery and injure themselves in order to draw the insurance, and yet to-day no civilized State or industry with any self-respect would think of operating without providing protection for their workmen when injured while in their employ. We then abolished the centuries-old common-law principle of assumption of risk, the fellow-servant rule, and the principle of contributory negligence. They were all brushed aside in providing proper injury insurance. Old-age insurance is fast coming to the front.

There is no industry but what provides for the depreciation of its machinery. You will not find a factory that is closed to-day putting its machinery out in the rain or abandoning it so it will rust and deteriorate. Not at all. They will conserve that machinery; they will keep it oiled; they will keep it in good condition; and they put aside every year an amount necessary to replace that machinery when it becomes obsolete or worn out. Yet when we suggest the same thing for human folks we are damned; we are called ridiculous and we are called everything. I propose as prudent provision for the care of human workers as industries take of machinery. Yet, gentlemen, we have arrived at that stage in our history when we can not take our surplus man power and destroy it. We must conserve and protect human life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. With the introduction of machinery, as I have said on this floor so many times as to become tiresome, we can produce more than we need. We can produce more each year with improved machinery and employ less workers each year.

So we must face the situation. We must cooperate with the States, if necessary, but we must provide insurance against unemployment for all workers who are willing to work, but who can not find work through no fault of their own. Once we remove this fear, this terror of want and of need, we will have solved 75 per cent of our problem, because as we approach these periods, with the resulting discharge of workers and unemployment, we destroy the purchasing power of the country and we put all industry and commerce out of balance.

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Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

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BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The extent to which business is demoralized and paralyzed is indicated, but not fully shown, by the number of bank failures in the country during the last 20 years. I present a list copied by me from the Statistical Abstract, published by our Department of Commerce, and from Bradstreet's and Dun's statements, showing the number of bank failures, 1911 to 1930, inclusive.

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made and reported a special study of American agriculture. In 1925, six years ago, that organization published a work entitled "Agricultural Problem in the United States," from which I quote from page 68 of that report:

* * * Analysis of the long-time trends of the basic economic factors in the industry—agriculture—suggests that since the beginning of the century, conditions have arisen which have tended unfavorably to affect the relative position of the industry as a whole. This is reflected in the contraction of our agricultural "plant," and its output in relation to our population growth, in the increasing effectiveness of foreign competition in both foreign and domestic markets; in the relatively greater increase in production costs per unit than in prices per unit; and in the declining relative per capita share in the national income of persons engaged in agriculture.

* * * It is reflected in the decrease in real agricultural wealth, in the comparatively low rate of return for investment, in the disparity between the labor rewards and per capita income of those engaged in agriculture and other groups, and in the steady and rapid growth of farm bankruptcies since the pre-war period.

In 1927, four years ago, the Industrial Conference Board, already quoted, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, both tremendously interested in any condition so important as the decline of American agriculture, jointly constituted "The Business Men's Commission," composed of many able men, to study and report upon "the condition of agriculture in the United States and measures for its improvement." Without indorsing all of the conclusions in that report, I quote from it at this point to prove that the woeful plight of agriculture is not new.

* * * There seem, however, to be other factors in the situation which may be immensely more important in the long run, and which give rise to the disquieting suspicion that an interpretation in terms of a temporary slump does not tell the whole story. Agriculture in this country appears to be subject to certain deep-lying ills which time alone can not safely be relied upon to cure, but may even accentuate, * * * there is evidence * * * that we are not keeping our old superiority over competitors; * * * that many, if not most, farmers are year after year failing to secure a return equivalent to that which can be obtained in the city by workers of no greater ability; that the comparative advantage of other industries is rapidly increasing; * * * that tenancy is increasing; and that the quality of the farm population is undergoing a progressive deterioration. (p. 128.)

FARMS, MORTGAGES, AND BANKRUPTCIES

The mortgage indebtedness of farmers has shown a considerable increase since 1920, in spite of strenuous efforts to curtail agricultural loans. It is estimated that the total mortgage debt of the agricultural industry rose from $7,860,000,000 in 1920 to $8,500,000,000 in 1925. This increase in debt has been laid upon lands which have been rapidly declining in value so that the farmers' equity has been shrinking at a very rapid rate. * * * Another indication of the difficulties under which agriculture has been laboring in recent years is to be seen in the high rate of failure of farm enterprises. These failures are reflected in foreclosure of mortgage, bankruptcy, default of contract, or other transfers to avoid foreclosure, and forced sales for delinquent taxes. Studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture showed that in 1924 and 1925 forced transfers of farms for these reasons constituted slightly over one-third of all transfers of farm property. (Business men's commission, pp. 61–62.)

The Industrial Conference Board traced the beginning of these conditions back to the beginning of the century. The Business Men's Commission says that a "temporary slump does not tell the whole story"; "that there are deep-lying ills which time alone can not safely be relied on to cure but may even accentuate."

This whole hour could be consumed in marshaling indisputable facts, showing that these conditions are not new and will probably continue to grow worse unless remedied.

Here I pause to remind, gentlemen, that neither the present business depression, existing unemployment, nor want now in the cities and industrial centers, nor hunger now felt among farmers, is an isolated situation unaffected by other conditions mentioned.

It is generally true that where hunger among farm people is reported now that the districts involved suffered from drought last year. It is likewise true that in some of the places of most acute and general hunger the drought of last year followed devastating floods during immediately preceding years. But the present hunger-smitten area is not confined to regions formerly devastated by floods.

Heretofore when drought has visited sections of America there have been calls for help, to which organized private charity and the Government have, in some instances, responded with aid, but the extent and severity of human hunger have never before approached their present proportions. A prosperous farm population is not so quickly reduced to the point of starvation as a poverty-stricken population. We hear almost annually of starving millions in such countries as China and India, when flood or drought visit them, because poverty has already driven millions of them to the borderland of want. The extent and severity of the famines in those countries is due in great measure to the extreme poverty of large sections of their populations. For like reasons the populations of drought or flood stricken areas in America are now on the verge of famine, or in the midst of it, to a much greater extent, than would have been true had those people and their sections of the country and the Nation itself been enjoying a good measure of prosperity.

Directing attention to present hunger-smitten conditions of our farm population, I remind you that, following a long period of agricultural depression and decline the country over, they were able to obtain only very low prices for such scant crops as the drought permitted them to produce. These preceding conditions impoverished landowners, merchants, and banks, many of which had already become bankrupt, and made them unable to care for the poorer people of their counties and communities. In many of these sections there have been in the past industries to which many farm workers went when not busy making or gathering their crops. In regions which are now calling for help, I have seen farmers busy throughout the summer season in the mills and in the forest, where they were making and hauling piling, crossties, mine props, and other timber products for which there is a demand in even moderately prosperous times. But the lack of prosperity and industrial activity has impaired the demand for these timbers and closed many of the mills, leaving no work for such farm people to do while not in their crops. Moreover, unemployment and other incidents to lack of prosperity during the last few years have impaired the purchasing power of people in the local industrial communities and in the markets all over the United States to which vegetables and other crops produced by these people have been shipped. We have only to know these facts and fix our attention upon them to be able to realize that the present near-famine conditions in these localities are very much extended and aggravated by the general industrial and business distress which all recognize as having prevailed for some years.

PERMANENT CAUSES

Among the "deep lying" causes, in the language of the capable Business Men's Commission, constituted by the United States Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Conference Board, already referred to, I presume to name some. In the hope that these suggestions will not be taken as originating in partisan bias, I shall quote rather freely from authorities known not to be prejudiced against American business, against the present majority party, or in favor of the present minority party.

The agricultural interests of the United States are of major importance to the welfare of every wholesome element of the Nation's life. To neglect and discriminate against the farming people of America means the ultimate depression of nearly every line of business. It threatens now to enervate the Nation's life and may bring a series of consequences too fearful to be complacently viewed.

In one of the reports just mentioned, in discussing the importance of finding a solution of the agricultural problem, it is said:

In the first place, there is the reason of direct self-interest.

* * * * * * *

Secondly, it must be realized that in the agricultural problem we are dealing not only with the economic position but with the physical and social welfare of nearly 32,000,000 people, who constitute nearly one-third of our total population.

* * * * * * *

Thirdly, it must be emphasized that economic and social conditions among this large group are inevitably reflected in the na-

e, and if we can give real relief to the drought-stricken farmers with our vote, you can count upon mine. I will go along [applause], because it is time the residents of the rural districts and the workers of the cities stood together in this common bond of misery and poverty which united them. [Applause.]

I do not mean by that that I would vote to take over some bonds that some bankers may want to dump and use the farmer as a leverage. We will come to that at a later time.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I construed the matter to be that the President does not seem to be willing to submit to what we suggest, and that this loan is to be made simply to relieve the President from agreeing with us, and that the loan is never expected to be paid. Certainly there would be no security received for it.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. If that is the purpose, then I want an opportunity of recording my protest by voting against it.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I take it the gentleman is entirely right, but that is the way it looked to me.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Now, as to conditions in New York City. There is a real crisis in our city. We have several hundred thousand unemployed. All needy cases are not getting relief. I have a telegram from Mr. Lawson Purdy, president of the Charity Organization Society, one of the largest charitable organizations in New York City, in which he says:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 7, 1931.*

Hon. F. H. LaGUARDIA,
House of Representatives:

Emergency work bureau now employes about 24,000. Can not take on more. After bureau ceased to employ additional men it continued to register and in about 10 days registered 6,200. No one knows how many more would accept such employment if available. This society is now spending in east Harlem for relief alone about $20,000 per month. This is in addition to expenditures by emergency work bureau, which totaled over $1,600,000 in January for the whole city. At present rate of expenditure funds of emergency work bureau will be nearly exhausted by April 1. Resources of this society are strained but not exhausted. Number of unemployed in New York is estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 people. The number of persons whose savings are exhausted and whose families and friends can not relieve their need we do not know. We know that relief expenditures from private funds exceed $2,000,000 per month.

LAWSON PURDY.

Here is a telegram from the commissioner of public welfare of the city of New York which gives an idea of the extent of unemployment in my city:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 9, 1931.*

Hon. F. H. LaGUARDIA,
House Office Building:

Understand 3-day relief employment quota set by emergency unemployment committee entirely filled until April. Funds for this avenue of relief entirely allocated and limited. Can refer no other agency to obtain 3-day employment. Estimated number of persons receiving relief, 400,000 through mayor's committee; emergency unemployment committee and the various private welfare and relief agency, 90,000. Meals served daily on bread line; persons needing relief and not obtaining same. Difficult to obtain number unless application is made, and many persons do not apply because receiving relief from relatives and friends. Relief budget funds are available to April 30. If the present crisis has serious continuation plans will necessarily have to be extended. Relief for old-age security, veterans' relief, child-welfare allowances, blind, and dependent children not included.

FRANK J. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Department of Public Welfare.

Gentlemen, are we to stand idly by in a condition of that kind and discuss State rights and argue about constitutional limitations? I have said before that when these unemployed and drought-stricken farmers are stricken with sickness by reason of undernourishment, so as to create an epidemic, then no one will question the power of the Government to step in and help. There is no question about it. If they became disorderly in their protest, then the Government can step in and preserve order with bayonets; but it seems incredible to me that we can not do something before we get to a crisis. Why could we not grant preventive aid instead of waiting the need of granting curative aid or the necessity of sending punitive assistance?

Now, gentlemen, I am going to quote to-day, not from a radical but from a real conservative one of the best-known clergymen of this country. He happens to be the personal pastor of one of the richest men in this country. I am going to quote from Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of the Riverside Church, from a sermon he preached on December 28, 1930, the last Sunday of last year.

Doctor Fosdick said:

Once more, we still have a chance to build a humane and decent economic life that will minister to the welfare of all people. I do not see how anyone can look across the world to-day without perceiving that it is a narrow chance. For, see the picture: Communism rising as a prodigious world power and all the capitalistic nations arming themselves to the teeth to fly at each other's throats and tear each other to pieces. I suspect that folks are generally tempted to think of ministers of religion as visionary idealists and business men as hard-headed realists. Upon the contrary, I should like nothing better than to help some of my business friends to be hard-headed realists just now. For capitalism is on trial. That is the realistic situation. Our whole capitalistic society is on trial; first within itself, for obviously there is something the matter with the operation of a system that over the western world leaves millions upon millions of people out of work who want work and millions more in the sinister shadows of poverty. Second, capitalism is on trial with communism for its world competitor. Now, I do not like communism. I love liberty too much. I can not stomach such oppression of free speech, free assembly, free labor as communism involves. But this verbal damning of communism now prevalently popular in the United States will get us nowhere. The decision between communism and capitalism hinges on one point. Can capitalism adjust itself to this new age? Can it move out from its old individualism, dominated by the selfish profit motive, and so create a new cooperative epoch with social planning and social control, that it can serve, better than it has, the welfare of all the people? If it can, it can survive. If it can not, some form of communism will be forced upon our children. Be sure of that! To-day our chance to build a more decent economic life, but, if we lose it, to-morrow our children wanting a ghost of that chance back again.

The issue of all this is a deep need, which I urge on my conscience just as I urge it on yours. We need a rebirth of citizenship, a rebirth of public spirit, a renaissance of spiritual life and ethical Christianity that will issue in social mindedness. With prosperity, selfish individualism is natural. When wealth is plentiful each one struggles for as large a share as possible for himself. But that is not our situation now. Some of you here this morning are suffering cruelly in this depression. Some of you here whom I know personally accustomed to plenty are in a situation where penury is lurking around the corner. And the factors that caused that are not individual but social; they are not even national—they are world-wide.

Selfish individualism for man or nation in this new world is downright insanity. There was a time, on the frontier, when a man could be the master of his own fate, but now a man's welfare or a man's disaster depends so on world-wide conditions which he can not handle for himself that only social mindedness, cooperatively handling them together for the good of all, can meet the issue. John Wesley said once, "The world is my parish." Unless we can get that kind of public spirit, with some intelligence to make it effective, nothing else can save us.

That gentlemen, coming from one of the most representative men of the pulpit, as I said before, Dr. Emerson Fosdick, of the Riverside Church of New York City.

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Year:	Number
1923	578
1924	613
1925	464
1926	608
1927	394
1928	372
1929	437
1930	1,188

My information is that there are areas embracing several adjoining counties in which there is not a single bank left within the whole area.

Next I present a table showing the number of commercial failures and the amounts of assets involved during each of the past 20 years, prepared from the Statistical Abstract and Bradstreet's:

Number of commercial failures and amounts of assets, 1911–1930, inclusive

Year	Number	Assets
1911	13,441	$124,517,000
1912	15,452	126,287,000
1913	16,037	174,688,000
1914	18,280	265,293,000
1915	22,156	183,454,000
1916	16,993	113,599,000
1917	13,855	103,465,000
1918	9,982	101,638,000
1919	6,451	67,038,000
1920	8,881	195,504,000
1921	19,652	409,038,000
1922	23,676	413,358,000
1923	18,718	388,382,000
1924	20,615	337,945,000
1925	21,214	248,067,000
1926	21,773	202,345,000
1927	23,146	256,740,000
1928	23,842	255,478,000
1929	22,909	226,028,000
1930	24,209	988,389,000

These do not tell the worst of the story of stagnant, decaying business at crossroads stores, in the villages, country towns, and the cities, nor the widespread dejection which these conditions have created. In the midst of this, not as its cause, but incident to it and one of the results of the causes producing the situation, is the long decline in the value of industrial, banking, and transportational securities, with occasional market crashes, adding to the demoralization and creating conditions bordering on terror.

EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The masses of unemployed in practically every industrial section and city, small and great, the soup houses and bread lines, in which some millions are seen daily, make tragic presentations of the existence of unemployment in industry, generally involving both the capital and labor. Nearly all country towns and cities, and most of the States, are burdening themselves with further taxes or bond issues or other forms of indebtedness or otherwise making special efforts at public expense to create jobs to be distributed in inadequate portions among distressed workers. We of the Congress are devoting much of our time in efforts to find ways to use taxes collected or to be collected for this same necessary, almost compelling, purpose. Individuals unnumbered and all charitable organizations, from the smaller ones in remote sections to the great National Red Cross, are pleading through the churches, lodges, the press, and spreading their earnest voices over the radio on the night air, soliciting funds and working feverishly by night and day to clothe the naked, nurse the sick, and feed the hungry. Recently the National Red Cross Society appealed through the churches to Christian women to make garments for the bodies of American men, women, and children. Immediately after that I saw an American woman who has never felt actual want herself, taxing her strength sewing together garments for chilled little American bodies.

The third central group in the picture which America presents to its economists, business men, captains of industry, educational leaders, lawmakers, governors, and President is filled with farmers and their families. The farm people of the drought-smitten spots do not fill anything like all of the farmers' section of the picture.

Farmers and their organizations have been voicing their distress for many years. Both the great political parties have heard their distress calls and have made promises to pacify them. Candidates for President have promised relief. This nation-wide distress of farmers has been a live topic of discussion in this Chamber and the occasion of much legislation and the appropriation of hundreds of millions of dollars by the two branches of Congress.

NOT TEMPORARY PANIC BUT LONG DECLINE

The statement of bank and commercial failures just presented shows that this business decline has continued and grown worse through a series of years. The country knows the same fact.

Unemployment exists in some degree nearly always, but for several years even the official reports on the subject, which I believe have, for party purposes, concealed part of the situation, have shown increased unemployment. On February 21, 1928, the gentleman now speaking made a statement to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in which he said:

There is an alarming state of unemployment in the United States. I could give reports from many cities, but I shall make only a few general quotations, which will help you see the situation.

* * * * * * *

The following are short excerpts from quotations made in support of that statement:

State Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton went to Albany yesterday to present to Governor Smith the results of the survey asked by the governor as the first move in a program to relieve an unemployment situation in New York State, said to be worse than in the postwar depression period.

* * * * * * *

The Illinois State Department of Labor reported that employment in all industries in that State during January was at the lowest level since the war.

* * * * * * *

Unemployment in Pennsylvania is also on the increase, according to a report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for January. * * * The volume of employment is now 10 per cent below the level of January, 1927, the report says, and wage payments likewise show a falling off of 12.3 per cent from a year ago.

* * * * * * *

There are tens of thousands of men and women seeking employment in California to-day. Those in close touch with this problem say that the situation is worse now than for many years past. (Will H. French, of the California Industrial Research Committee, speaking in 1928.)

* * * * * * *

The municipality of Sacramento is at present purchasing 1,000 rations for the Salvation Army, who are cooking it free and handing it out to the unemployed, one meal a day per man, white Americans only, the said army would be very glad to have some of the 4,000,000 cases of peaches that the farmers let rot in the "Nation's peach bowl" last season.

* * * * * * *

The number of unemployed in the United States is estimated at 4,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent of the total number of workers by the Labor Bureau (Inc.), 2 West Forty-third Street, in its monthly publication, Facts for Workers, for February, which was made public yesterday.

Remember that these statements were made three to four years ago.

That statement was based on all information obtainable by him from many official sources, including numerous reports by business men, the press, and a great number of citizens, including workers from many sections. The estimate of the number now unemployed varies from below 5,000,000 to above that figure. The actual number is probably considerably more than 5,000,000.

The bad plight of the American farmer extends through many years. At the end of every considerable period during that decline agriculture finds its condition having grown worse during the period.

Without adopting their viewpoint as to many propositions, I shall quote from the reports of the industrial conference board to show that the American farmer has not been complaining merely because he loves to complain. That authority represents a very extensive and able group of large manufacturing and other industrial and transportation concerns. For economic and other vital reasons they have

made and reported a special study of American agriculture. In 1925, six years ago, that organization published a work entitled "Agricultural Problem in the United States," from which I quote from page 68 of that report:

* * * Analysis of the long-time trends of the basic economic factors in the industry—agriculture—suggests that since the beginning of the century, conditions have arisen which have tended unfavorably to affect the relative position of the industry as a whole. This is reflected in the contraction of our agricultural "plant," and its output in relation to our population growth, in the increasing effectiveness of foreign competition in both foreign and domestic markets; in the relatively greater increase in production costs per unit than in prices per unit; and in the declining relative per capita share in the national income of persons engaged in agriculture.

* * * It is reflected in the decrease in real agricultural wealth, in the comparatively low rate of return for investment, in the disparity between the labor rewards and per capita income of those engaged in agriculture and other groups, and in the steady and rapid growth of farm bankruptcies since the pre-war period.

In 1927, four years ago, the Industrial Conference Board, already quoted, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, both tremendously interested in any condition so important as the decline of American agriculture, jointly constituted "The Business Men's Commission," composed of many able men, to study and report upon "the condition of agriculture in the United States and measures for its improvement." Without indorsing all of the conclusions in that report, I quote from it at this point to prove that the woeful plight of agriculture is not new.

* * * There seem, however, to be other factors in the situation which may be immensely more important in the long run, and which give rise to the disquieting suspicion that an interpretation in terms of a temporary slump does not tell the whole story. Agriculture in this country appears to be subject to certain deep-lying ills which time alone can not safely be relied upon to cure, but may even accentuate, * * * there is evidence * * * that we are not keeping our old superiority over competitors; * * * that many, if not most, farmers are year after year failing to secure a return equivalent to that which can be obtained in the city by workers of no greater ability; that the comparative advantage of other industries is rapidly increasing; * * * that tenancy is increasing; and that the quality of the farm population is undergoing a progressive deterioration. (p. 128.)

FARMS, MORTGAGES, AND BANKRUPTCIES

The mortgage indebtedness of farmers has shown a considerable increase since 1920, in spite of strenuous efforts to curtail agricultural loans. It is estimated that the total mortgage debt of the agricultural industry rose from $7,860,000,000 in 1920 to $8,500,000,000 in 1925. This increase in debt has been laid upon lands which have been rapidly declining in value so that the farmers' equity has been shrinking at a very rapid rate. * * * Another indication of the difficulties under which agriculture has been laboring in recent years is to be seen in the high rate of failure of farm enterprises. These failures are reflected in foreclosure of mortgage, bankruptcy, default of contract, or other transfers to avoid foreclosure, and forced sales for delinquent taxes. Studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture showed that in 1924 and 1925 forced transfers of farms for these reasons constituted slightly over one-third of all transfers of farm property. (Business men's commission, pp. 61–62.)

The Industrial Conference Board traced the beginning of these conditions back to the beginning of the century. The Business Men's Commission says that a "temporary slump does not tell the whole story"; "that there are deep-lying ills which time alone can not safely be relied on to cure but may even accentuate."

This whole hour could be consumed in marshaling indisputable facts, showing that these conditions are not new and will probably continue to grow worse unless remedied.

Here I pause to remind, gentlemen, that neither the present business depression, existing unemployment, nor want now in the cities and industrial centers, nor hunger now felt among farmers, is an isolated situation unaffected by other conditions mentioned.

It is generally true that where hunger among farm people is reported now that the districts involved suffered from drought last year. It is likewise true that in some of the places of most acute and general hunger the drought of last year followed devastating floods during immediately preceding years. But the present hunger-smitten area is not confined to regions formerly devastated by floods.

Heretofore when drought has visited sections of America there have been calls for help, to which organized private charity and the Government have, in some instances, responded with aid, but the extent and severity of human hunger have never before approached their present proportions. A prosperous farm population is not so quickly reduced to the point of starvation as a poverty-stricken population. We hear almost annually of starving millions in such countries as China and India, when flood or drought visit them, because poverty has already driven millions of them to the borderland of want. The extent and severity of the famines in those countries is due in great measure to the extreme poverty of large sections of their populations. For like reasons the populations of drought or flood stricken areas in America are now on the verge of famine, or in the midst of it, to a much greater extent, than would have been true had those people and their sections of the country and the Nation itself been enjoying a good measure of prosperity.

Directing attention to present hunger-smitten conditions of our farm population, I remind you that, following a long period of agricultural depression and decline the country over, they were able to obtain only very low prices for such scant crops as the drought permitted them to produce. These preceding conditions impoverished landowners, merchants, and banks, many of which had already become bankrupt, and made them unable to care for the poorer people of their counties and communities. In many of these sections there have been in the past industries to which many farm workers went when not busy making or gathering their crops. In regions which are now calling for help, I have seen farmers busy throughout the summer season in the mills and in the forest, where they were making and hauling piling, crossties, mine props, and other timber products for which there is a demand in even moderately prosperous times. But the lack of prosperity and industrial activity has impaired the demand for these timbers and closed many of the mills, leaving no work for such farm people to do while not in their crops. Moreover, unemployment and other incidents to lack of prosperity during the last few years have impaired the purchasing power of people in the local industrial communities and in the markets all over the United States to which vegetables and other crops produced by these people have been shipped. We have only to know these facts and fix our attention upon them to be able to realize that the present near-famine conditions in these localities are very much extended and aggravated by the general industrial and business distress which all recognize as having prevailed for some years.

PERMANENT CAUSES

Among the "deep lying" causes, in the language of the capable Business Men's Commission, constituted by the United States Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Conference Board, already referred to, I presume to name some. In the hope that these suggestions will not be taken as originating in partisan bias, I shall quote rather freely from authorities known not to be prejudiced against American business, against the present majority party, or in favor of the present minority party.

The agricultural interests of the United States are of major importance to the welfare of every wholesome element of the Nation's life. To neglect and discriminate against the farming people of America means the ultimate depression of nearly every line of business. It threatens now to enervate the Nation's life and may bring a series of consequences too fearful to be complacently viewed.

In one of the reports just mentioned, in discussing the importance of finding a solution of the agricultural problem, it is said:

In the first place, there is the reason of direct self-interest.

* * * * * * *

Secondly, it must be realized that in the agricultural problem we are dealing not only with the economic position but with the physical and social welfare of nearly 32,000,000 people, who constitute nearly one-third of our total population.

* * * * * * *

Thirdly, it must be emphasized that economic and social conditions among this large group are inevitably reflected in the na-

tional political life. American history bears ample evidence of the significance of this fact.

* * * * * * * * * * It would be economically, socially, and politically disastrous to the Nation if, through neglect or indifference, any remediable disparity that may be found to exist in the position of so large a group as our farm population be permitted to continue or to become progressively sharper. Equality of opportunity for all is vital to the prosperity of each (pp. 2, 3, 4, and 6).

If the United States could and would reestablish prosperity and independence among its agricultural people, prosperity would soon be rewarding the legitimate efforts of business in industry, while a greater degree of political soundness would characterize its social and governmental life. Therefore the remedies for the plight of American agriculture, if any are to be found, will work toward the cure of all the major ills to which our industry and commerce are subject.

In neglecting this all-supporting agricultural interest, in discriminating against it by taking from its substance for the overenrichment of other interests, we have gone so far as to overstimulate, overboost, and thereby seriously injure the groups which we have made our favorite. The Business Men's Commission referred to above say in their report in 1927, page 7:

The situation which we now have to meet has crept upon us without full or timely appreciation of its significance to our system in its entirety. Agriculture was left largely to the mercy of laissez faire, while governmental support went to the building up of commercial and industrial enterprises. To all intents and purposes, one was taken for granted, while the others were fostered and nursed.

This very conservative statement, though true, falls far short of the whole truth. Agriculture has been and is milked for the substance which nursed the favored interests.

In an unpretentious effort to appeal to that port of Congress and the American public which is business minded, I am endeavoring to present expressions of well-considered opinion upon the American farmers' plight and the causes and remedies for it. Again I quote from the report of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, page 169:

The existing system of protective tariffs on manufactured products and agricultural commodities unquestionably has definite effects upon the extent of the market for farm products and upon the costs of their production, and in these ways undoubtedly had considerable influence upon the economic position of the American farmer. These effects are not simple or single in character, and the problems to which they give rise can not be disposed of in any sweeping or summary way.

After remarking upon the strong points of the protective tariff system as these industrial leaders saw it, they said, page 170:

* * * It enabled us to develop what is perhaps the greatest industrial system in the world, but it inevitably reduced the relative importance of agriculture in our national economy. The great question of the future, in the view of this commission, is whether this policy has not fully served its purpose, and whether, indeed, it has not been pushed so far as to endanger the balance between agriculture and industry and so warrant such readjustment as may distribute its advantages and burdens more fairly. In answering this question there are three distinct aspects of the tariff problem to be considered: First, the influence of tariff and trade restrictions upon the extent of the foreign market for farm products; second, their influence upon the domestic market for farm products; third, their influence upon production costs in agriculture.

* * * In the meantime, our manufactures have grown until we not only supply the bulk of our own vastly increased requirements for a high standard of living but are able to export large quantities of manufactured goods in competition with the producers of other nations. As our productive power has increased in certain branches of industry we have sold increasing quantities of these products abroad. But as we have raised a tariff wall against those foreign manufactured products which we could not produce as cheaply as foreign manufacturers, the ability of European markets to purchase American farm products has diminished.

Again they said, page 95:

This (there) is little doubt that the steady extension of tariff protection to manufacturing industries, and particularly the increase in the tariff level in postwar years, has on the whole affected agriculture unfavorably in comparison with manufacturing industry.

HIGH TARIFF INJURES FARMERS' FOREIGN MARKETS

Closely, inseparably connected with this system of artificial stimulation of industrial and commercial effort just presented is a serious impairment of the foreign market for American farm products, which constitute a major part of the Nation's export trade.

Again I quote from the report of the business men's commission, page 98:

The unfavorable conditions which faced the export market for farm products as a result of our shift to a creditor status and the increase in our tariffs after the war were accompanied and intensified by marked falling off in European demand, due to the decline in purchasing power and the increased domestic production of the principal consuming countries.

In the case of foodstuffs any decrease in demand under such circumstances tends to be concentrated upon the more expensive articles of food, since consumption is diverted to the cheapest materials available. This has hit our exports very hard.

Another phase of the unwise and unjust policy by which agriculture was neglected "while governmental support went to the building up of commercial and industrial enterprises" was an increase in the transportation rates which farmers were poorly able to pay. Transportation companies were among the interests "fostered and nursed" at the expense of agriculture. When an essential interest like agriculture was operating either at a loss or on a starvation margin its plight was of course made worse when it was taxed with transportation rates designed to assure a good rate of income to railway companies and the holders of their securities.

I read from what these leaders in business, banking, industry, and transportation say about this as one of the causes of the distress of American agriculture, pages 83–84:

Another harmful consequence of deflation to agriculture was the relative increase in the freight burden of the farmer which it caused. * * * Unfortunately it so happened that, as shown in Table 10, railroad freight rates, which under the artificial conditions of Government operation had been kept relatively low all through the war period when other prices were rising, were greatly increased and brought up to about the level of the war prices just at that moment when the general price level, and with it the prices of agricultural commodities, were sharply falling. * * * Necessary as the rate increases were, therefore, they came at a peculiarly inopportune time. Farmers found themselves compelled to pay higher prices at the very moment that they were being forced to accept lower prices for their products, and they sometimes found that the price received was insufficient even to cover the railroad's bill * * *.

This situation gave support to the deep-grounded belief that freight charges fall on the farmer both on what he buys and on what he sells, for when freight charges were raised the farmer was not only unable to shift the increase to consumers but could not even get as good a price as he had been obtaining before the increases went into effect.

In this enumeration of some of the causes of the farmers' plight, I have already stated the high protective tariff rates, the demoralized condition of the farmers' market for his exported commodities, and the freight-making rule which required a boost in transportation rates out of the farmers' income, which was already near or below the minus point and going lower. For lack of time I shall name but two or three of the remaining causes.

FARMERS COMPELLED TO PAY TOO HIGH INTEREST RATES

High interest rate is one of the farmers' misfortunes. Another quotation from the high business sources already referred to will present this, pages 241, 242.

Farmers as a class, especially in the Northwest and South, are burdened with the unnecessarily high interest charges. A study made in 1921 by the United States Department of Agriculture, showed prevailing average interest rates to farmers on short-time loans of over $100 to be: In North Dakota, 9.82 per cent; in South Dakota, 9.59 per cent; in Montana, 9.91 per cent. Although these data were collected during a period of exceptionally high interest charges all over the United States, it should be kept in mind that the rates shown by no means indicate the total interest burden on the farmer. It is common practice in the rural districts to add to the interest of a bank loan certain other items. Often a "commission" or "bonus" is charged, and in many cases the borrower must leave permanently on deposit with the bank a certain portion of the loan. A study made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1916 showed that these extra charges added on an average of 0.2 per cent in Delaware to 3.6 per cent in North Carolina. Even to-day, in rural districts of the West and South, interest rates on bank loans to farmers (all additional

charges included) often amount to 12 and even 15 per cent. This places a heavy burden on the agricultural industry which is the more severely felt since agriculture has so much slower turnover of the capital invested than manufacture or commerce.

FARMER PAYS MORE THAN HIS SHARE OF TAXES

Ever-increasing taxation during a period when the causes named and others have been bleeding the farmer to death helps to complete the hopelessness of his condition. After concluding that farmers do not generally pay more than a fair share of Federal taxes, the Business Men's Commission, referring mainly to State and local taxes, says, page 231:

The farmer has therefore had to pay taxes that represent a good deal larger proportion of his income than was the case with other groups.

The general property tax is supposed to be levied against all forms of property, but, as a matter of fact, intangible property very largely escapes.

The Report on the Agricultural Problem in the United States by the Industrial Conference Board says on the subject of the farmers' tax burden (pp. 112, 114):

* * * Thus the figure given above for direct taxes paid by operator-owners shows a steady rise in amount since 1919, while the agricultural income has dropped enormously. * * *

* * * While farm wages fell more or less with farm prices, taxes in relation to the value of farm property have risen since the agricultural price decline and remain on a higher level than any other item of expenditure, 112 per cent above the 1914 level. * * *

* * * On the other hand, the manufacturer, from whom the farmer buys commodities and services which represent 60 per cent of his living and business expenses, is often, though not always, in a position to translate his own tax burden into the price of the consumer, because he can adjust his output to the price and reduce his other costs of production. Thus the farmer is compelled to bear his own tax burden as a seller and a part of other tax burdens as a buyer.

A second and equally important peculiarity of the position of agriculture is that its tax burdens, unlike that of other classes, is fixed with little relation to the agricultural income.

TOO MANY HANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF JOBS

One element affecting the whole employment, agricultural and business, situation is the presence in the country of an oversupply of workers. Again and again students have pointed out that, with an already overabundant supply of man power, great numbers of hands have been displaced by labor-saving machinery, so that if production and consumption were normal the unemployment would be abnormally large. This condition may prove permanent.

These collect in the industrial and population centers, and even in normal times create unwholesome conditions. The massing of workers in such centers is in itself largely the result of the overbooming of the favorite manufacturing and industrial interests by the artificial means of extracting from agricultural and consuming populations substance to provide the bonus which such policies give to petted and overnourished interests. In the elation and inflation thus caused, these interests have, since before the beginning of the present century, reached out to Europe, Asia, and later to Mexico, for millions of laborers, myriads of whom have displaced native people who were more homogeneous, more coherent, more conservative, and more attached to our institutions.

As illustrating how this was accomplished, I give below a statement prepared by me from the reports of the Immigration Commission appointed during President Roosevelt's administration, which made the most thorough and exhaustive study of immigration and related problems ever presented to the American public. I quote:

In an effort to learn who are the large employers for whom labor agents induce immigrants of the class mentioned to come in millions let us study the large industries:

A large proportion of the southern and eastern European immigration of the past 25 years have entered the manufacturing and mining industries of the Eastern and Middle Western States. (1 I. C. R. 37.)

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING

Of the total number of employees in the industry, 57.7 per cent were found to be of foreign birth. * * * Of the total number of iron and steel workers, 28.9 per cent were native born of native father, and 13.4 per cent were of native birth of foreign father. (1 I. C. R. 297.)

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

It was found that 60.7 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the industry were of foreign birth * * *. Of all employees, 24.8 per cent were of native birth and of native father, and 14.5 were native born of foreign father. (1 I. C. R. 298.)

BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

Of the total number of employees, 61.9 per cent were of foreign birth, 9.5 per cent were of native birth, but of foreign father, and 28.5 per cent were native-born persons of native father. (1 I. C. R. 300.)

GLASS MANUFACTURING

Of the total number of employees, 39.3 per cent were of foreign birth, 18.4 per cent were of native birth, but of foreign father. (1 I. C. R. 301.)

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURING

Of the total number of employees, 61.7 per cent were of foreign birth, 24.4 per cent were of native birth of foreign father. (1 I. C. R. 302.)

COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURING

Of the total number of employees, 67.7 per cent were of foreign birth, 21.8 per cent were of native birth, but of foreign father, and 9.4 per cent were of native birth of native father. (1 I. C. R. 304.)

The first employees of the New England cotton mills were secured almost exclusively from the farm and village population immediately adjacent to the early cotton goods manufacturing centers. (1 I. C. R. 507.)

Since the year 1885, and especially during the past 15 years, the operatives of the cotton mills have been mainly recruited from the races of southern and eastern Europe and from the Orient. (1 I. C. R. 511.)

The Americans, who formerly composed the bulk of the cotton-mill operatives in the North Atlantic States, at the present time form only about one-tenth of the total number of employees in the cotton mills * * *. If persons native born of foreign fathers be added to this pure American stock, or those native born of native father, the total number of native-born operatives amounts to about three-tenths of the operating forces of the North Atlantic mills. The remaining part of the operatives, or about seven-tenths, is composed of employees of foreign birth. (1 I. C. R. 511.)

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING

Of the total number of employees in the industry, 72.2 per cent were of foreign birth, 22.4 per cent were * * * native born of foreign father, and only 5.3 per cent were native born of native father. (1 I. C. R. 305.)

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING

Of the total number of employees, 59.1 per cent were of foreign birth, while 19.6 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 21.2 per cent were native born of native father. (1 I. C. R. 307.)

LEATHER TANNING, CURING, AND FINISHING

Of the total number of employee, 67 per cent were of foreign birth, 15.9 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 11.4 per cent were native born of native father. (1 I. C. R. 309.)

OIL REFINING

Of the total number of employees, 66.7 per cent were of foreign birth, 21.5 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and only 11.8 per cent were native born of native father. (1 I. C. R. 311.)

SUGAR REFINING

Of the total number of employees, 85.3 per cent were of foreign birth, while 8.4 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 6.3 per cent were native born of native father. (1 I. C. R. 312.)

NOTE.—The citations 1 I. C. R. means volume 1, Immigration Commission Report. The figures following indicate pages.

As further exhibiting the extent to which the country's population, both industrial and agricultural, has been overcrowded, impoverished, and demoralized by the importation of foreign workers during recent years, I here insert an excerpt from the report of a study of one phase of this movement by Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS and myself presented to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization March 14, 1930, and to be found on pages 594 to 597 of the hearings of that committee.

DISPLACEMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS WORKING IN INDUSTRY, OF FARM WORKERS AND FARM TENANTS AND THE INJURY DONE TO AMERICAN FARMERS AND FARM LIFE BY THE INCREASE OF MIGRANT MEXICAN LABOR WORKING IN INDUSTRY, ON FARMS AND ELSEWHERE

Below are quoted a comparatively few of the great number of statements made in these reports on this phase of the problem:

"Have tendency to make people leave the country. Driving small farmers and tenants out of the country. The chief effect of this Mexican labor is to make for a plantation type of farming, driving out, not only the white laborer and tenant, but also the small landowner. Nearly all of the cantaloupes and lettuce are raised by large companies using peon labor. The small farmer can not compete with them." (Scott B. Foulds, secretary-manager Imperial County Farm Bureau, El Centro, Calif.)

"In domestic service, factory workers and sales girls in stores, they are displacing most all whites in this city. The fact that 75 per cent of the population of this city is Mexican impresses me." (R. T. Glenn, San Antonio, Tex.)

"Has driven out the good white labors." (Elizabeth R. Forrest, superintendent of schools for girls, San Antonio, Tex.)

"Mexican labor has forced its way into white American establishments, replacing white drivers and clerks. Mexicans are employed by the railroad companies." (Bessie Kidd Best, county superintendent, Flagstaff, Ariz.)

"About 1920 or 1921 the daily wage was cut 75 cents. This had been a white man's camp; mostly Mexicans were brought in, from Arizona, New Mexico, and old Mexico. The largest mine in this territory employs 95 per cent Mexicans." (Mrs. Charles F. Loker, former president of school board and member of Daughters of the American Revolution, Tonopah, Nev.)

"White natives have moved away from here because labor was too cheap. Many can not even get work, while the Mexican is put to work the day he arrives." (A. L. Suman, superintendent of schools, South San Antonio, Tex.)

"Should not be allowed to come to the United States and take the place of American labor." (D. A. Walker, M. D., Mullen, Nebr.)

"Yes; when Mexicans become numerous in any locality the Americans leave." (Doris E. Carlson, Sunnydale, Calif.)

"Many Mexican women and girls now work in canneries." (J. Howard Hall, M. D., Sacramento, Calif.)

"Because they work overtime and for probably lower wages they sometimes displace white laborers. This is particularly true on the railroads, as Mexicans are easier driven. Most of the laborers working in our canneries are Italians, Portuguese, and Mexicans." (Mabel F. Fulgham, secretary-treasurer county Farm Bureau, Sacramento, Calif.)

"Mexican peons do practically all of the common labor at $1.25 to $2 per day. American labor would cost twice that much." (S. J. Isaacks, lawyer, El Paso, Tex.)

"Wages about one-half those paid in North and East we think, unskilled, semiskilled, and clerical." (R. R. Jones, assistant superintendent of schools, El Paso, Tex.)

"Mexican domestics at least 90 per cent in the homes of El Paso." (Gunning-Casteel (Inc.), retail druggists, El Paso, Tex.)

"Mexican laborers are paid $1.25 to $1.50 and American laborers are paid $1.75 to $2. Mexican peon labor will work for less, longer hours, and plenty of abuse." (Paul Creswell, jr., El Paso, Tex.)

"A white man would not and could not live under the same conditions as the average Mexican laborer. I have been in some sections of the State (Texas) where the Mexican farm tenant is displacing the native-born tenant very rapidly." (N. G. Heslep, cotton buyer, Houston, Tex.)

"The influx of Mexicans into this industrial section will lower the wage scale for all, lowering the standard of labor for white and black labor. On section work they have already replaced the negro." (Hugo Hartsfield, superintendent of schools, Pasadena, Tex.)

"Many are employed in cotton mills and cheap clothing factories." (William N. Michels, county democratic executive committeeman, Houston, Tex.)

"Mexicans are rapidly replacing American women and girls in factories, laundries, and such places.

"They take interest in elections. They have been taught in their country to vote every chance they had." (S. D. Mathews, mining, Houston, Tex.)

"If they continue to take the labor market it will so lower our every form of social, financial, economic, home, school, and church life as to destroy it as it is here to-day. The American of yesterday will be a thing of the past, a great master class on one hand and the peon on the other, the great middle class perishing, disappearing, submerged." (F. W. Miller, realtor, Los Angeles, Calif.)

"Work in considerable number in canneries. Some of white women object to working with Mexicans or Filipinos." (A. H. McFarland, M. D., Mountain View, Calif.)

"They are displacing white labor in increasing numbers in canneries and in fruit-packing plants and in fruit picking." (Clarence F. Bronner, chairman legislative committee, Grange No. 408, Morgan Hill, Calif.)

"Worse than this, it lowers the morale of American laborers; they feel degraded when employed on the same job with Mexican or Japanese laborers. Many Americans will not accept employment where Mexicans and Japanese laborers are employed." (F. E. Ashcroft, health officer, Chulavista, Calif.)

"Mexican women and girls are employed in our canneries." (Fred M. Stern, merchant, leather goods, San Jose, Calif.)

"They all work, even the 6-year-old children; consequently the American women are displaced because the Mexican does not demand anything. We are displeased very much with increasing Mexicans." E. F. Gattis, grocer, Cerpentino, Calif.

"In laundries, canning, packing, etc., considerable displacement. Future American manhood and womanhood ought to have equal consideration with businesses that cry for protection against the importation of cheap goods and import cheapest kind of labor from most backward nations." R. B. Haddock, district superintendent schools, Oxnard, Calif.

MEXICANS EMPLOYED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Oriental Textile Mills, Houston, Tex., nationality of employees: Americans, 46 per cent; Mexicans, 54 per cent.

El Paso Cotton Mills Co., El Paso, Tex., nationality of employees: Americans, 5 per cent; Mexicans, 95 per cent.

San Antonio Cotton Mills, San Antonio, Tex., nationality of employees: Americans, 9 per cent; Mexicans, 91 per cent. (Above taken from statement compiled October 25, 1929, by Hon. Charles McKemy, Texas State commissioner of labor.)

The following quotations are some of the many expressions of the ruinous effects of this imported Mexican peon labor upon farmers and farm life, through its influence in aggravating the overproduction of American farm products and the ruin of the market therefor.

INCREASING SURPLUS OF FARM PRODUCTS

"If our farmers are raising a surplus, why should they import more laborers to create more surplus?" (Mrs. Elsie J. Bozeman, county superintendent of schools, Hanford, Calif.)

"'Tendency' is too mild a word. It has already gone far toward completely displacing native farm labor and tenants. Only selfish Americans desire Mexican immigration. I have seen constant and increasing evidence of development of a situation very harmful to American life (of a desirable type)." (Elmer C. Nash, realtor and school teaching, Tucson, Ariz.)

"They almost clean out white laborers on the farm. They are of no credit to any country." (M. A. Shipman, farmer, Westminster, Colo.)

"If the sentiment of the whole people of east and west Texas could be obtained, a large majority would favor the Box bill. The Mexican can take a frying pan, 50 cents worth of beans, a blanket, and work a week. American white people can not compete with their labor.

"Am above an average cotton farmer of this section. If I can not get my cotton gathered without them, the next year I won't plant so much and neither will others. The reduction in acreage is about all that is going to help us cotton farmers. We ought to favor your bill." (A. M. Coleman, farmer, Roscoe, Tex.)

"The large landowners of south and west Texas import this cheap labor into Texas to grow cotton and other farm products in competition with our native-born citizens. How many years will it take, if conditions are allowed to remain as they are, before our Mexican immigrants will hold the balance of power in the election of our officers?" State. (R. H. Calmess, farmer, Huntsville, Tex.)

"Let this committee compare the needs of individual farmers, real Americans, who depend on the land for a living and on whom our integrity as a Nation depends, with those of a few big agricultural companies, not farmers themselves but capitalists, not dependent for a living on the earnings of farms, and decide which is the most legitimate need." (Conrad Frey, physician and farmer, Melvin, Tex.)

"The same state of mind prevailed among the early cotton planters of the eighteenth century in regard to cheap labor as represented by the negro slave trade. To-day we clearly see the evils of our negro problem. Farsighted Americans can never allow ill-educated groups to pollute our already polyglot streams with the lowest types of Central Americans." (M. M. Kornfield, Houston, Tex.)

"These and the Southwest Texas Chamber of Commerce are interested in cheap labor, quick profits, and to hell with the good of our country." (J. Middleton, post commander, American Legion, Uvalde, Tex.)

"This is one of the reasons that the farmer of Texas finds it impossible to improve his condition. He has to compete with the peon class of Mexicans in raising and selling his cotton crop. I dare say that more than 1,000,000 bales of last year's cotton crop in Texas was raised by such a class of farmers. This is one way of giving the cotton farmers some relief, by placing Mexico and other countries under the same quota applying to European immigration." (M. J. Tibilett, farmer, route 1, Victoria, Tex.)

"This is to inform you that the farmers of the Rio Grande Valley are 95 per cent for the Box bill." (Charles Worbs, Las Cruces, N. Mex.)

COTTON PRODUCTION CHEAPEST WHERE MEXICAN LABOR USED

"One of the counties, Nueces, and one of the best locations in the county, Robstown, for producing cotton cheap, tested the cost out on 10,000 acres for 1929. Here the land is level and the rows long. Two rows at a time has the stalks cut, the land bedded, dragged off, planted, and cultivated by tractor or team as preferred. The labor, Mexican, is the cheapest in the belt for both chopping and picking. The test was made by the county agent in cooperation with the chamber of commerce and farmers. The per acre cost for one-third of a bale per acre was $34.43." (Farmers Marketing Journal, February, 1930.)

"If you can get the Mexican quota you will have done more for the cotton farmers than all the farm boards that could be appointed. The big cotton farmers in south Texas, who plant thousands of acres, make and gather it with Mexican labor. They branch out all over west Texas and wind up on the south plains. All the farmers I have talked with are in favor of restrictions." (T. D. Weddington, aged farmer, Hale Center, Tex.)

"I live in the northern part of New Jersey, in the heart of an agricultural district, surrounded by manufacturing cities. There are some Mexicans in this section, not what might be termed a great many. They are not needed on the farms or in the cities. They are degraded, dirty, immoral, and wholly undesirable." (William H. Gould, route 1, Clifton, N. J.)

"The native white laborer and small farmer needs protection against this influx of alien labor. It is the howling minority that clamor for this class of labor." (Ernest Bond, Beeville, Tex.)

"As a farmer and one that speaks this Mexican lingo as fast as they do, can say that we got all the Mexicans in United States of America than we need and more too." (G. N. Wilson, merchant and farmer, Midland, Tex.)

Railway consolidations contrary to the public interest, banking combines and chains, print paper trusts and chain newspapers, and on, all the way down to chain retail stores

in all lines, are leaving people jobless, preventing freedom of political expression, and destroying freedom of opportunity.

Citizens who are earning their bread working for these combinations should not be abused. They have no choice. Prevailing conditions are created by a system which they are powerless to resist. The antitrust laws have not been enforced during the past dozen years.

The ruin of hundreds of independent oil companies and the unemployment of thousands whose work is dependent upon them is one illustration. Middle class and small business people are as much imperiled by this system as are the working population.

America would have grown as great or greater had she maintained the character and independence of her farm people. Her population in cities and in industrial centers would not have been inflated as it is. Even if her whole population had been less than it is now, less want, less disturbance, more order, greater soundness and permanency would have characterized it. But it is not at all certain that her growth, population, world trade, and wealth would have been less. Her political life would have been less influenced by lawless big business, by big city rings, and because of its sound and conservative character would have made her very great, giving her a mighty population, more homogeneous, more coherent, and promising greater permanence to American institutions as they were planned and maintained by the fathers for many decades and admired and copied by mankind, as Washington hoped they would be.

REMEDIES

For one thing, the granting of Government loans and furnishing Government-provided jobs, while right and necessary under present emergency conditions, do not provide a way to substantial and permanent betterment. They are not doles, and if they were, would be infinitely preferable to having widespread starvation. But gifts and loans to relieve hunger and other distress are rarely a cure for want. After governments start such system, they usually find it impossible to stop them.

Practices under which governments issue securities and levy taxes to raise funds to employ labor on Government-owned improvements tends rapidly toward socialism. First, continued taxation for this purpose can easily soon reach such an extent as to appropriate a large part of the earnings of property or capital, which itself tends toward the socializing of property or of the income from it. Second, having millions of workers engaged on Government-owned enterprises tends to socialize labor and toward the destruction of individualism, and to develope a habit of looking to the Government for employment and sustenance. Making Government loans, furnishing Government employment, and the granting of Government gifts are necessary, but only first aid, emergency remedies. To adopt them as a permanent policy will start the United tates on a course, the end of which I prefer not to contemplate.

The permanent remedies are to be found in the removal of the causes of the present situation. An enumeration of the causes makes a recital of the remedies unnecessary.

Unless the business interests of America are wise enough to see the causes of these conditions and help to correct the situation by helping to remove its causes, it is doubtful whether the task can be accomplished. If the situation is not remedied—what? Let the leaders of business and political thought in America consider what?

The two great political parties, the agencies through which the people operate their Government, have a responsibility which should sober their leadership and awaken their people. Unless they act to remedy tendencies and conditions, who will bring relief?

My own, the great Democratic Party, has an opportunity and responsibility equal to any which has confronted it since Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and established the party to infuse its spirit into the Nation's life. Present responsibility and opportunity should call from out of the midst of the people men endowed with the spirit of the party's founders and equal to them as political leaders.

With such a service waiting to be performed by the party, and with its people waiting for leadership in the service of the Nation, an unendurable situation is created when its national organization is in large part committed to one who cares not for either party or the principles of either but desires to lead it to perform in the circus ring prepared by the Association Opposed to Prohibition.

This is a perversion and conglomeration as bewildering and unfortunate as the economic, industrial, and nonlaw-enforcement mess caused by the Republican Party for several decades.

During the War of 1812, after a series of misfortunes culminating in the disastrous battle of Bladensburg, the enemy took possession of Washington. Even the President was forced to flee. A hostile army took possession of the Capitol, including the House Chamber. It is said that an enemy officer went up into the Speaker's stand and, with a mob of British soldiers filling the Hall, mockingly put the question whether the building should be burned. For the time being they had possession of the seat of our national power, but still they did not rule America. Later, on the plains of New Orleans and on other battlefields, the armies of the people avenged the insult, expelled the intruders, and redeemed the honor of the country.

The temporary possession of the national organization by an intruding political opponent is unfortunate, but the injury is not beyond repair. No nominee, no national chairman of hostile political faith, ever sold me to a bondmaster for service unworthy of me. I verily believe there are many millions of other Democrats whom he can not sell and deliver. [Applause.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the Delegate from Alaska.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, two days ago when one of the supply bills for the District of Columbia was under consideration in the House the matter of the privileged license plates that Members of Congress have on their automobiles occupied several pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It happens that in that discussion my name was brought in as one who had violated the parking ordinances and deposited collateral at one of the police stations.

That incident occurred about two weeks ago. The fact that a newspaper published the item as a matter of news aroused my wonderment as to why one Member of the Congress, and that an obscure Delegate from a somewhat large Territory, should be the one individual in all this House whose name had to be brought into the columns of the press.

Perhaps I was a little bit enlightened by a policeman of my acquaintance who met me the day after the item appeared, and he said, "Why didn't you talk to the sergeant?" And it occurred to me that possibly Members of Congress—and I think some Members must have violated the parking ordinance—have been able to talk the police station officials out of the payment of the required collateral. I did not ask for immunity; I simply deposited the $3 collateral required and was glad that there was no more trouble with the incident than that. I had violated a parking ordinance of the District of Columbia.

I had never placed by congressional plate on the front of my car since I have had it, over a period of six or eight years, or since the plates were first issued. I have always carried that behind the seat and used it by placing it in the windshield when I parked in front of a department. I had used it at the Post Office Department and the War Department, and the policemen knew me and recognized the plate when I placed it in the windshield.

At this time I went to the Interior Department at a quarter of 4, parked my car in one of those places where the privilege is only allowed outside of the hours of 4 to 6 in the afternoon. That is, from 4 to 6 those parking places are closed. I believed that I had time to return before the time for the closing of the department, but I had not, and at quarter past 5 I found the tag on my car.